

Owing to a calm which prevailed it was found necessary to pull round Gulches Head into Chalky, the distance being shortened owing to there being no broken water on Balleny Reef, which permitted of going through Broke-adrift Passage. On getting abreast of Red Head a light wind sprang up from the south-west, carrying us up as far as Garden Islands, which lie at the entrance to South Port. By this time we saw that it was impossible to make North Port that night before dark, and, as some articles had been found in the boat which should have been left with you, we made into South Port, dropping anchor about dusk. On the road round, a landing was made at a point on the coast about three-quarters of a mile south-south-west of the western headland of South Port; the rock being granite. This granite was traced from there to a point about a quarter of a mile inside the boat-passage to South Port, Garden Islands being the same rock. Having crossed the neck to your camp at Seek Cove, and delivered the things carried on, we next day started out of South Port. On reaching the entrance we had a light breeze from about west-south-west. This was taken advantage of to coast along the eastern shore of Chalky towards the Cunaris Sound. Landings were effected at different points, but, owing to a long swell which was running up the Sound, there were very few places that it was safe to land at without endangering the safety of the boat. The rocks from Reef Point in South Port to Rocky Head are granite, similar to that at Garden Islands; while from Rocky Head to a point on the coast about due south of Small-craft Harbour Islands the rocks are highly-indurated sandstones and schistose slates, similar in character to those in Preservation Inlet, between the Neck and Cuttle Cove.

Leaving the southern side of Chalky, a course was shaped for Edwardson Sound, but on reaching the entrance the wind freshened and came whistling down the Sound, and, as it was getting late in the afternoon, a retreat was made for Small-craft Harbour Islands; while coasting round the group the smaller island, towards the head of the Cunaris, appeared to be granite, but the weather would not permit of getting close enough in shore to positively determine them. On reaching the harbour we anchored for the night, the rocks there being highly-indurated sandstones. In the wash at the head of the harbour some holes sunk by prospectors were seen, but from information received the prospects for payable gold were not promising.

As instructed by you, attention was paid to the extent of alluvial terraces referred to by Mr. Carrick in the locality of South Port, with the result that there appeared to be a considerable area of terrace-land between Reef Point and the Neck extending back from the shore-line to the slopes of the mountains, the extent back from the shore-line being about an average distance of a quarter of a mile. On going ashore at the mouth of a small creek cutting through these terraces, and situated about midway between Reef Point and the Neck, the gravels in the bed of the creek were seen to be chiefly slates and sandstones, evidently derived from the mountains at the back. A short distance south of Reef Point a creek discharges itself into what is known as Anchorage Cove. This creek evidently comes from a large valley in a north-east direction for several miles, and as far as could be seen this valley drained practically all the north-western slopes of Treble Mountain. From Anchorage Cove a continuation of the terraces aforementioned evidently extends as far as Rocky Head, but above this point precipitous country comes right on to the shore-line, and as far as could be observed from the boat very little alluvial terraces would be looked for in that direction.

A start was made next day (Sunday) for Edwardson Sound; there being no wind the oars had to be resorted to, and the first land made was on the North Port side of Chalky, at a small headland at the mouth of Edwardson Sound, lying about due west-north-west from Divide Head; the rock was seen to be granite. The western shore of Edwardson Sound was then followed in a northerly direction for a distance of about three miles, at which point a change in the rocks was noticed, schist taking the place of the granite to the head of the sound. Sunday night was spent in a small cove at the mouth of what is shown on the map illustrating Mr. Carrick's report as the Left-hand River; the rocks in the cove being schists.

Next morning (Monday) we shifted round to the cove into which the river flowing from the Cadman Lakes discharges itself. Going ashore we went to the lakes by way of the track blazed by Mr. Hamer and party, and found the hut at the lake in a very dilapidated state, the flies which had been used for a roof being removed. There being no boat on the lake we did not go further than the foot of the lake. Standing at the foot of the lake the mountains in view to the north and east are all apparently schist. Leaving the lake we returned to the boat, and started down the Sound, with the intention of examining the shore-line from the mouth of Edwardson Sound in the direction of North Port; but on the way down it started to blow hard from the south-west, and with the sea that got up it was found necessary to abandon our original intentions, and we sailed along the northern shore of the Cunaris Sound to Islet Cove, where we arrived after dark, anchoring for the night at the back of some small islands there. While coming up the Cunaris it was dangerous, owing to the sea running, to attempt to land on its northern shore; but from Divide Head to the saddle between the Lump and Tower Hills is undoubtedly granite; the schist belt crossing Edwardson Sound evidently flanking the Lump on its northern slope, and, curving south, passes through the saddle aforementioned, the junction on the southern side of the Cunaris being about the western headland of Cliff Cove.

The following morning we landed at the mouth of the Carrick River. The shingle deposited on the boulder banks at the mouth of this river consists mainly of mica-schist, quartzose schist, and quartzites, with a small percentage of granite, thus pointing to the fact that for the greater portion of its course the river runs through schists. Leaving the head of the Cunaris, we proposed coasting along the shore on the southern side, with a view to determining the position of the junction of the schist at the head of the sound with the granite belt coming through Treble Mountain, as also the junction of the slates and sandstones on the western side of the same granite belt, but the weather would not permit of going anywhere near the shore-line, thus leaving us the option of lying at the head of the Sound or making for North Port, with a view to examining the rocks in that locality, the