

lifted fragments of the parent granitic belt, which striking east and west, forms the central ridge of country, lying between Pipestone and Crooked Ponds. Intense and prolonged glacial action, which is apparent on all sides, has been the chief cause of the destruction.

Two remarkable isolated peaks, or tofts, rise abruptly from the general level, at about three miles distant from the western end of the lake; standing monuments of the source from whence the boulders were derived. As may be judged from the foregoing description, the country around Burnt Pond, presents anything but an inviting prospect; nevertheless, there is a good deal of very fair timber, especially on the western and northern sides, and on several of the islands in the lake.

Not quite a mile of actual running water separates Burnt from Crooked Lake. This beautiful sheet of water is nine miles and a half in length, but being very narrow, for more than half that distance is somewhat less in area than Burnt Pond, being but ten and three quarter square miles. It lies almost exactly east and west Magnetic. The eastern end is wide and studded with numerous islands. The country around it is for the most part well wooded, but the soil is generally thin and rocky. Two rivers of considerable size flow into this lake from the north and north-east. The former, which is considered the main stream, leads upward through a ridge of wooded hills to Island Pond; the last of the larger lakes on the Bay East River proper. It is a turbulent rocky stream of about two miles in extent. Island Pond is about four miles long by one and a half wide, and has a surface area of over six square miles. As its name implies, it is studded with numerous islands. The country is again of a very rugged character, and the timber of inferior quality. The further course of the River for some five or six miles to its head waters, is characterised by a succession of small ponds, connected by short intervals of running water. The north-eastern branch, that which we ascended in our journey across the country, leads upward by a very broken and rapid stream, through several small ponds to the height of land, about ten miles by the course of the river. It passes through a tract of country occupied by bare or sparsely wooded ridges, extensive barrens and marshes, studded with innumerable ponds, and tarns, strewn over the surface with granite and trapean boulders. It