

could have carried away with me over \$100 in collection if I had taken one up. They made me promise to address them once a month, if I could arrange it.

Yesterday I drove to their settlement at Herriot Bay. Here I struck a regular logging camp, saloon in the middle of it, the men all wanted to show me around, have a drink, smoke or something. I stayed till after dinner. The dinner was surprisingly good. I don't know where they got

the food, but there it was,—game pies, quail on toast, venison, broiled salmon, strawberries, green vegetables of all sorts, pudding and pies. All had been prepared, and was served by Chinamen. I came home loaded with gifts of all kinds, meat, furs, milk, (genuine cow's product) toys for the children; each man wanting me to take something from his pack. These loggers and cannery men were the finest class of men I ever met.

Mission House, Cape Nudge, July 17, 1904.



Captain Sleight's Book: "Pine Forests."

REFERENCE has been made from time to time in recent issues of this Magazine to Captain Sleight's book "Pine Forests and Hackmatack Clearings." Some correspondence has been elicited, and we are led to believe that the interest shown by readers warrants us in laying before them the preface to the volume which is explanatory both of the book itself, and of its author:—

"The prevailing features of the northern division of the British North American Continent, are vast successions of PINE FORESTS, which stretch along the shores of the Atlantic, and timber the bays and rivers which disembody themselves into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The same genus,

Pinus, including every variety of resinous evergreens, grows within the regions bounded by the 43rd and 50th parallels of latitude. Proceeding inland are to be found the white pine (*Pinus Strobus*), the red pine (*Pinus rubra*), the black pine (*Pinus nigra*), hemlock (*Pinus Canadensis*), the spruce (*Pinus nigra et alba*), the balsam or fir (*Pinus balsamea*), the tamarack (*Pinus pendula*), and the cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). These species are most generally in the intervals, forming what are termed "soft woodlands."

Where the progress of man has not as yet swept away the timber of those solitudes, they cannot be more appropriately designated than PINE FORESTS.

The trees next in frequency to be