

license?" Benedict had not, so must hasten to the notary's on Main Street while J. A. D. mounts his wheel and speeds home for the Book of Forms. Without delay parson and groom and bride meet in a house adjoining—the knot is tied and then the fee and all in half an hour; the happy couple boards the S. S. *Meteor* for the sunny south.

The far northern outpost in this missionary constituency is Tomstown, some 30 miles north of New Liskeard on the steep clayey banks of the White River. Here Wm. M. Hay, B.A. tends to his little flock and takes the oversight thereof, lost almost to the ken of the busy world, save for the daily visits of the little steamer *Geisha*.

The work of our man in the far north was largely among men employed on the railway construction and a most interesting frontier congregation would muster in the little log church on the hill, surrounded by the virgin forest.

But already we have taken more space than such a rambling account deserves. Had we been less lengthy we would certainly refer to the splendid work done by Rev. F. E. Pitts, B.A., of New Liskeard. For eight years alone in these hitherto unsurveyed woods of the north, Mr. Pitts has watched his congregation grow from meagre missionary beginnings, until gradually it has assumed its present strength with what is probably the finest church building in New Ontario.—*M. A. F. L.* '04.

The Pine Grosbeak.

THESE visitors from the north, the Pine Grosbeaks, have been with us for some time and have been seen by many people, some of whom have been puzzled as to what sort of bird it is that they have seen while others have dismissed the question briefly by saying "they're Robins." This bird is in fact responsible for most of the "Robin in winter" stories which one sees in the newspapers and also for many of the predictions of early spring based on the supposed appearance of Robins.



THE PINE GROSBEAK.

The Pine Grosbeak is a heavily-built bird about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with a short stout bill. On the adult male the crown, neck, throat, breast, sides, and rump are carmine red, the back, wings, tail, and abdomen grayish. In the young male the crown and wings vary from yellow-ochre to reddish-orange, the rest of the plumage being grayish. The females have the crown and rump varying from dull olive-yellow to yellow-ochre, while the rest of the plumage is grayish. In both sexes the wings have two white bars. The only winter