



MRS. S. H. MCCOY AND HER HANDSOME PAIR WHICH WON A GOLD MEDAL AT THE OPEN-AIR HORSE PARADE ON DOMINION DAY.

the identification of these stones the "kettle moraine" leaves little room for doubt that the diamonds were conveyed by the ice at the time of its last invasion of the country. Having then, say the geologists, arrived at a satisfactory conclusion regarding not

proximation of the greatest value. If it is assumed, further, that the Saukville, Burlington and Dowagiac stones, which were found on the moraine of the Lake Michigan glacier, have the same derivation, their common home



Henry Wade, S. Nordheimer, Dr. Goldwin Smith, Mayor Urquhart, Noel Marshall, J. Montgomery, Dr. W. A. Young, Inspector Stephen, OFFICIALS OF THE OPEN-AIR HORSE PARADE ASSOCIATION—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH MADE AT THE PAVILION IN QUEEN'S PARK ON DOMINION DAY, AT THE CLOSE OF THE SHOW WHEN THE BAND WAS PLAYING "GOD SAVE THE KING."

The Pictorial Side

MR. HAMAR GREENWOOD is the subject of an illustrated biographical sketch in *The King of June 17*. The sketch is one in that British periodical's series of "Political Pen Pictures in and out of Parliament" and is very complimentary, as follows:

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the Liberal candidate for York, is a true Canadian. He was born in the Town of Whitby, situated some thirty miles east of Toronto, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. His father, a well-known Canadian barrister, was by birth an Englishman; and his mother was of that United Empire Loyalist stock which is to the Canadian what the Pilgrim Fathers' stock is to the American. Her American ancestor was one of those British

when, to quote the present secretary for war, "the state of the army is a danger to the empire," it is vitally important that members of the house of commons should have some practical acquaintance with military matters, and especially that experience with these matters in the homeland and in the colonies that enables one to approach the question of army reform from the point of view of the British Empire as a whole. . . . If ever a man held his political creed with the force of religion, that man is Mr. Hamar Greenwood. Hence politics are more to him than a mere game—they are the serious business of life. . . . In the general election of 1900 Mr. Greenwood was urged to stand for Grimsby, but declined the cordial invitation. Never-

their candidate. The picture of Mr. Hamar Greenwood shows him in his uniform as an officer in the King's Colonials, Imperial Yeomanry, of which corps he was one of the first officers. It was started in 1902 under the honorary colonelcy of the Prince of Wales, and consists of colonials and men con-

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Great Lake region were in the so-called "kettle moraine." This moraine, or ridge, was the dumping ground of the ice for its burden of boulders, gravel and clay at the time of its later invasion, and hence indicates the boundaries of the territory.

In this region diamonds have been found at the rate of about one a year,

stone of six carats weight, and also the Burlington stone, having a weight of a little over two carats. The former had been for more than sixteen years in the possession of the finder before he learned of its value. In Michigan has been found the Dowagiac stone of about 11 carats weight, and only recently a diamond weighing six carats and of exceptionally fine "water" came to light at Milford, near Cincinnati. This augmentation of the number of localities, and the nearness of all to

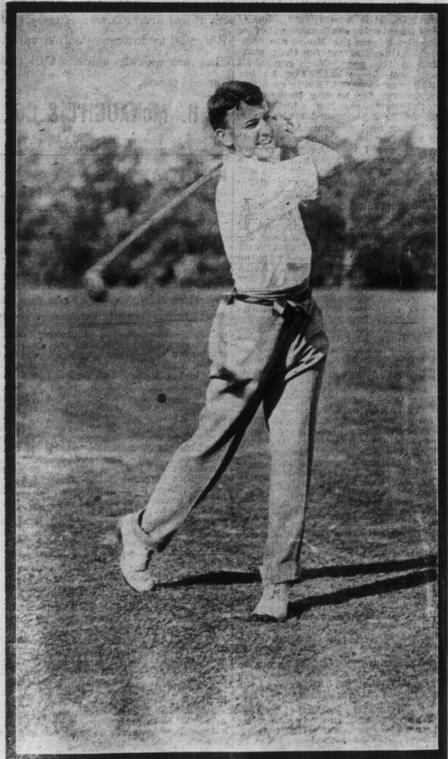
only the agent which conveyed the stones, but also respecting the period during which they were transported, it is up to investigators to inquire by what paths they were brought to their adopted homes, and whether it may not be possible to follow them in a direction the reverse of that from which they came, until the starting point or points be reached. From the great rarity of diamonds in nature, the hypothesis of a common home is the one more generally favored, and holders of this view point for its support to certain marks of "consanguinity" observed upon the stones already found.

Not only did the ice mantle register its advance in the great ridge of moraine material known as the "kettle moraine," but it has sculptured upon the ledges of rock over which it has ridden, in a simple language of its movement, after first having planed away the disintegrated portions of the rock to secure a smooth and lasting surface. As the same ledges have been overridden more than once, and at intervals widely separated, they are often found, palimpsest like, with recent characters superimposed upon earlier, partly effaced, and nearly illegible ones. Many of the scattered leaves of this record have, however, been copied by geologists, and the autobiography of the ice is now read from maps which give the direction of its flow, and allow its motion as a whole, as well as that of each of its parts, to be satisfactorily studied. Recent studies by Canadian geologists have shown that one of the highest summits of the ice cap must have been located some distance west of Hudson Bay, and that another, the one which glaciated the lake region, was in Labrador, to the east of the same body of water. From these points the ice moved in spreading fans both northward toward the Arctic Ocean, and southward toward the States, and always approached the margins at the moraines in a direction at right angles to their extent. Thus the rock material transported by the ice was spread out in a great fan, which constantly extended its boundaries as it advanced.

The evidence from the diamonds discovered on the moraine of the Green Bay glacier is that their home, in case they had a common one, is between the northeastern corner of the State of Wisconsin and the eastern summit of the ice mantle—a narrow strip of country of great extent, but yet, in the opinion of scientists, a first ap-

may be confidently placed as far to the northeast as the wilderness beyond the Great Lakes, since the Green Bay and Lake Michigan glaciers coalesced in that region. The small stones found at Plum Creek, Wisconsin and the Cin-

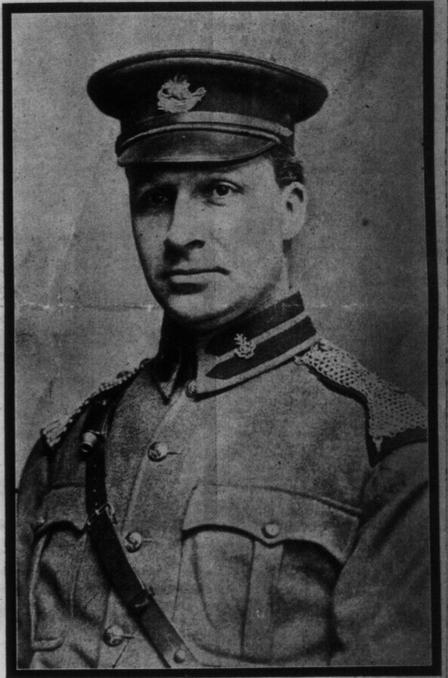
fore, it is assumed that all the stones which have been found have a common origin, the conclusion is inevitable that the ancestral home must be in the wilderness of Canada between the points where the several tracks mark-



MR. G. SOUTHAM—A SNAPSHOT AT THE RECENT TORONTO C. TOURNAMENT.



MASTER GOODERHAM'S LADY ISABEL WON A FIRST PRIZE IN THE OPEN-AIR HORSE PARADE.



MR. HAMAR GREENWOOD. Well-known Canadian who is the prospective Liberal candidate for the City of York in the British House of Commons. Was educated in Toronto.

nation stone, if the locations of their discovery be taken into consideration, still further circumscribe the diamond's home territory, since the lobes of the

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Diamonds in Hudson Bay

WILL a diamond find of considerable magnitude ever be made on this continent? Is a side issue attending the work of field experts of the United States Geological Survey in certain sections. Geological conditions like those observed at the Kimberly mines in South Africa have recently been discovered in Kentucky. The Piedmont plateau, at the southeastern base of the Appalachians, has already produced, in the region between Southern Virginia and Georgia, some 10 or 12 diamonds, which have varied in weight from those of two or three carats to the "Dewey" diamond, which when found weighed over 23 carats.

It is, however, in the territory about the Great Lakes that the greatest interest now centres, for in this region a very interesting problem of origin is being worked out. No fewer than seven diamonds, ranging in size from less than four to more than 21 carats, not to mention a number of smaller stones, have recently been found in the clays and gravels of this region, where their distribution was such as to indicate with a degree of approximation the location of their distant ancestral home. The discovery of the latter locality would possibly mean the greatest diamond find that the world has ever known. Geologists are working on the hypothesis that the scattered stones already found were carried down by the ice flows during the glacial invasion, probably from some common source of origin. All the diamonds found in the

soldiers who lived in the New England colonies until the Stars and Stripes supplanted the Union Jack, when, with thousands of other loyalists, he moved into Canada to live and to die under the old flag. Mr. Greenwood was educated at the public school and at the school of his native town, and at the University of Toronto. Like so many other men, he showed his bent at college, where he made his mark as a speaker, and, incidentally, as a cricketer. He took his degree in 1886, with first-class honors in political science and law. What still a student, like the energetic Canadian he is, he developed his love for soldiering by joining the active militia of Canada, and held a commission in that notable service for seven years. It is interesting to note that he qualified for his commission at the Royal Military School, Toronto, which was then, and is now, under the command of Colonel Otter, the hero of Paardeberg, and a good friend of the Liberal candidate for York. At a time

theless, he took an active part in opposing the return of the government. In February, 1903, he received the unanimous invitation of the York Liberals to fight for that historic city, so long represented by the late Sir Frank Lockwood. He and his loyal supporters are undoubtedly preparing for the general election with Japanese thoroughness. "Lockwood yesterday, Greenwood to-day and to-morrow," so runs the motto for York. It is given to some men to be fortunate enough to find the road through life made interesting by notable incidents, and by the elements of romance. The Liberal candidate for York is one of these lucky men. His invitation to contest York was itself one of those happy incidents. He was asked to take the place of a distinguished politician whose illness prevented him from making the speech of the evening. Although a perfect stranger to York, Mr. Greenwood's obvious sincerity and stirring speech so appealed to the York Liberals that he was forthwith invited to become



THE OPEN-AIR HORSE PARADE ON DOMINION DAY—A SCENE ON COLLEGE-STREET.