

**Thornhill Field Day**  
*July 1st*

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO  
**WILFRED R. DEAN**  
Thornhill Ontario  
Telephone 23 r 2

OPTOMETRISTS  
EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS  
Thorough Eye Examinations  
and Glasses That Fit Perfectly.  
Special Attention to Children's Eyes.  
Open Evenings.  
Phone Hudson 0461 for Appointment.  
**THE BIND OPTICAL CO.**  
2513 Yonge St.  
North Toronto.  
(Opposite the Capitol Theatre)

**A. C. HENDERSON**  
PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING  
Hot Water Heating and  
General Repairs  
THORNHILL, ONT.

All Kinds of Boot and Shoe Repair-  
ing Neatly Done  
Good Workmanship.  
Prompt Service.  
Shop in Winterton's Old Stand  
Yonge St.  
**GEO. KIDD**  
Boot and Shoe Repairer.

**In case of breaks  
or bum brakes**

**Who Pays the Damage?  
YOU DO!**

Unless You Insure With—  
**A. G. SAVAGE**  
Agent For Automobile Insurance.  
TEL. 118  
RICHMOND HILL ONTARIO

**Eyes Examined--**

BY THE MOST MODERN  
METHODS.  
GLASSES IF REQUIRED AT  
RIGHT PRICES  
ARTIFICIAL EYES FITTED.

**F. E. LUKE**  
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

167 Yonge Street, Toronto 2.  
(Upstairs Opposite Simpson's)  
Elgin 4820

**Groceries and  
Provisions**

We carry a full line of  
Quality Groceries and Pro-  
visions and solicit your  
patronage. We assure you  
of prompt and courteous  
service at all times.

**W. J. SNIDER & SON**  
Schomberg Junction  
Phone King 306  
Groceries, Confectionery  
Flour, Feed, Etc.  
WE DELIVER

**W. N. Mabbett**  
Electrical  
Contractor

Phone—Willowdale 96W  
POYNTZ AVENUE  
LANSING, ONT.

**PAINTING, PAPERHANGING**  
Interior Decorating

All the newest designs in finest  
quality wall papers to choose  
from.

Estimates Gladly Given.  
Prices Moderate.  
**L. B. FINCH.**  
Elizabeth St. — Richmond Hill

**Richmond Hill Cartage**

MOVING  
LONG DISTANCE  
HAULING.  
Phone Richmond Hill 52.  
QUICK SERVICE  
**E. SLINEY**

**The Diamond Jubilee Of The  
Confederation of Canada.**

"The Story of Canada" Specially Prepared by Norman  
R. Cole (Uncle Dick) for our Boy and Girl Readers.

Birthdays are such funny things! While we are young we just love them. Then, as we grow older, we try to forget them. Even the young ladies don't like them mentioned at all—when they get past thirty. Yes birthdays are funny things. Do you remember YOUR Birthday? Of course you do! Have you ever had a Birthday Party? Sure you have, and such a jolly time it was too.

Have you ever stopped to think what a variety of Birthdays there really are? Those that we remember chiefly are our own Birthdays, and the Birthdays of those near and dear to us. Father's Birthday. Mother's Birthday. The Birthdays of Sisters and brothers, of Aunts and Uncles of friends and playmates. And then too we remember the Birthday of the King, and specially rejoice because we have a holiday on that occasion.

Little girls I have known have even had Birthdays for their dollies, and when I was a wee, small boy, ever so long ago, I used to celebrate my little doggie's Birthday almost every week; Of course that was before I really understood that Birthdays, real Birthdays, only come once a year.

While we are young, we look forward to heaps and heaps of Birthdays in the future, but when we have grown old we look back on our Birthdays with regret—for having passed them. Yet all the same we seldom forget them, for are they not milestones on the way of life?

What excitement there was over our youthful Birthdays! How eagerly we planned them weeks and weeks ahead. How impatiently we inquired for the date and the day long before it was due. And how excited we grew as we issued invitations to our friends for our new Birthday party. What wonderful decorations were put up for our celebration of the great event. What mysterious comings and goings there were in the old home as the magic date grew nearer and nearer.

What strangely-shaped parcels were smuggled in by Father and Mother and what skilful and laughing parryings there were to our persistent questionings as to just what those parcels contained! But at last the Great Day arrived, and we were up so early in the morning, long before anyone else was awake. Then, what a hunt took place. What screams of surprise! What hugs and kisses given and received. What joy, what rapture, what delight.

Yes, yes, we all remember our Birthdays, and especially the ones of our youth. All too quickly they pass away, and grow older and more dignified. Yet, somehow, Birthdays never quite lose their charm and magic, for they conjure up so many happy memories, sacred memories, of the days that are gone forever.

Nevertheless, it is of another kind of Birthday that I want to tell you now. Not a personal Birthday, not a Birthday of anyone I know, but the Confederation Birthday of this beloved CANADA of Ours! Yes, the Birthday of the mighty Dominion of Canada. Perhaps you have never thought before that the Dominion had a birthday all its very own, but it has and it is about that great event that I want to tell you about in this Chat. For the Dominion of Canada this dear Homeland of ours, is celebrating its Sixtieth birthday on the First of July this very year, and so we call it Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

How Canada has grown! How great she has become. How world-renowned, how glorious, how beautiful year after year she has become stronger, and richer, and more famous, until at this, her Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, Canada is known and respected the whole wide world over.

Far, far beyond the borders of her East and Western Gates,  
Beyond the tide-washed shores of distant strands,  
Has gone the fame and glory of these wide Canadian States,  
The work of Providence in good men's hands.

I well remember, a few years ago, showing my Son, now grown tall, a pair of shoes he used to wear when he was a baby. And as he examined those tiny shoes nestling in the palm of his hand, a sweet smile overspread his features as he turned to me and said,—"Oh, Dad, surely I was never able to wear these!" Methinks the same happy smile would overspread the countenance of those brave, heroic men of vision whom we now call the "Fathers of Confederation" could they but wake and see the present Dominion of Canada that they helped to fashion in those long, long years ago!

fitting that, in this Diamond Jubilee Year, we, who are their successors and deeds of those ambitious men who and heirs, should pause awhile and recall, out of the dim past, the names made this Canada of Our possible. What struggles they had to overcome. What privations and difficulties they had to endure. Yet what a glorious structure they reared; What emotions must have stirred their breasts as they labored for the future of their beloved Country—and Ours.

With the unquenchable love of freedom burning in their hearts, no effort was too great, no sacrifice too much for them to make, so long as they secured for Canada this great blessing of a United, yet free, Dominion stretching from sea to sea. And how wonderfully their cherished dreams have come true!

Reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, embracing the North Magnetic Pole, stretching to the Island of the Arctic seas, Canada contains within her boundaries all that is necessary to make this Dominion and contented Nation on earth. From Arctic fields of ice and cold to rolling prairies bathed in sunshine; from

deeply-wooded hills to snow-capped valleys to fish-teeming rivers; every known natural beauty and richness lies with the borders of this Canada of ours.

We Glory in her mountains and her grandly rushing streams;  
And we weave her snowy beauty in the rainbow of our dreams.

Let us take a peep, You and I, into the dim past, into the very beginnings of Canada's greatness. In the year 1497, John Cabot one of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, England in his little vessel named the Cape Breton Island, and hoisted thereon the Royal Standard. From 1534 to 1541 Jacques Cartier of France explored the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal; but it was Samuel de Champlain who was the real founder of Canada as he was associated with de Monts in establishing Porth Royal in 1605, and himself founded Quebec in 1608. In 1663 the Charter of the Hundred Associates which had been organized by Cardinal Richelieu in 1627 to govern New France, was cancelled and Canada came under the immediate control and government of France.

This system of government lasted until the end of the French period in 1760. Many French names of fame are associated with this period of Canada's development, among them being Frontenac, Laval, Talon, Maisonneuve, Dollard, LaVerendrye and LaSalle, to name only a few of the men who opened up part of what is now the Dominion to the knowledge of the civilized world, and whose names are still kept alive in many notable institutions in Canada.

In the year 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Nova Scotia (Acadia), was surrendered to the British; and the struggle for the Valley of the St. Lawrence between Wolfe and Montcalm—a struggle which cost both leaders their lives at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Canada, including, Cape Breton Island, and what is now known as New Brunswick, became after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, a British Crown Colony, with a government of a purely military kind. In 1774 the boundaries were extended, and the passing of the Quebec Act gave to the French Canadians the fullest permission to practice their own religion, as well as many other rights. This generous Act brought its own reward in 1775 to the British, when the Americans invaded Canada for it rallied the French-Canadians to the defence of their country, and, under the leadership of Sir Guy Carleton, later Lord Dorchester—Canada was saved to the British Empire. In the year 1791 Canada was given a new Constitutional Act, which divided the Canada of that time into two separate provinces—Upper and Lower Canada—now known as Ontario and Quebec.

During the war of 1812-1815, between the United States and Canada many famous battles were fought on both sides of the boundary, among them being the Battles at Detroit, Niagara, Queenston Heights, Stony Creek and Beaver Dams, Chateaugay and Crysler's Farm and Plattsburg, as well as several naval engagements on Lake Ontario. Many of Wellington's Peninsular War veterans were sent to Canada by the British Government to assist the Canadians in the defence of their country; and Sir Isaac Brock, at that time Administrator of Upper Canada and a gallant general, was ably assisted by French-Canadian volunteers, as well as by the native Indian Chief, Tecumseh, and his fearless followers.

In the year 1814, Great Britain and the United States came to terms of peace, and from that time onward the population of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was steadily increased by many thousands of settlers who came overseas to take up residence in the two provinces; as well as in the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Unfortunately, during these years many misunderstandings occurred between Upper and Lower Canada, and many sad mistakes were made in the

attempts to reconcile the two provinces. Even rebellion was resorted to as a means of enforcing a settlement of the troubles; until in 1839 a Bill to join the Upper and Lower was drawn up. Though this idea had been suggested before, it was never taken seriously until it was suggested by Lord Durham as a remedy for the difficulties of the situation then prevailing.

This Bill, which contained certain provisions for setting up a Responsible Government, passed the British Parliament in 1840, and in 1841 the Act of Union came into force, and the First Parliament of United Canada met at Kingston, Ontario, on June 14, 1841. From this time on conditions gradually improved, new settlements were founded various communities received a certain measure of local self-government; educational facilities were increased; transportation was improved the country generally grew and prospered; and the majority of the people worked for harmony and progress.

Let us now turn, for a few moments, to consider the history and conditions of the three Maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Following the discovery of Cape Breton by Cabot, a great many years passed before an appreciable settlement took place in Nova Scotia, and it was not until the foundation of Halifax in 1749, that the British stock took firm root there. Of the present population of nearly 550,000, about 85 per cent. are of British descent. At the close of the American Revolutionary War a great number of United Empire Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia and it is from such sturdy ancestors that three of Canada's famous sons, and Sir Robert Borden are descended.


The Island of Cape Breton, which had been ceded to Great Britain in 1763 was for a while attached to the government of Nova Scotia. In 1784 it was made a separate province, but in 1830 was re-united to Nova Scotia. From this time on Cape Breton has been identified with its larger sister island for governmental purposes.

New Brunswick's history is largely a parallel of Nova Scotian history, though somewhat less strenuous. First sighted in 1534 by Cartier, it was not until 1604 that the Bay of Fundy coast was carefully explored by Champlain, deMonts and some eighty companions. This province was originally part of Nova Scotia territory, but in 1784 the district lying north of the Missaguash was formed into New Brunswick with the Capital at Fredericton. The port of St. John has since become famous as the national winter steamship terminus of Canada and has extensive facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels plying across the Atlantic.

Turning now to Prince Edward Island, named, after the Father of Queen Victoria, it was originally called "Abegweit," by the Indians, meaning "Resting on the Wave." It has also been called the "Garden of the Gulf." The island lies parallel to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia coasts, and is the smallest province in the Dominion of Canada. Its authentic history dates back to 1534, when Jacques Cartier, that doughty old sea rover, landed there under the impression that he had reached the mainland. It was for a while held in tenure by the French but after the fall of the great fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island, in 1758, British forces took possession. It was at Charlottetown, the Capital of the Island that the famous Conference of Canadian leaders took place that led to the formation of a Canadian Constitution, thereby earning for itself the unofficial title of "The Cradle of Confederation." Prince Edward Island also has the distinction of being the most thickly populated province in the Dominion. It is also interesting to notice that while Ontario and Quebec were granted Responsible Government at the time of the coming into force of the Act of Union in 1841, it was not until 1848 that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were granted Responsible Government; and Prince Edward Island did not receive it until 1851.

**REAL ESTATE LOANS**  
**BONDS INSURANCE**  
**J. R. HERRINGTON**  
FINANCIAL AGENT  
Richmond Hill Phone 87

GET OUR PRICES ON  
**CEMENT WORK**  
IT WILL PAY YOU  
Blocks Made To Order Or From Our Stock At Yards  
**G. S. REAMAN**  
Richmond Street Richmond Hill.  
CEMENT MIXERS FOR RENT

  
**WARNING**  
UNDER THE  
PROVISIONS OF  
**THE WEED CONTROL ACT 1927**  
NOW IN FORCE  
the destruction of noxious weeds is no longer optional.  
The destruction of noxious weeds is now  
**COMPULSORY**  
Every occupant of land and every owner of unoccupied land is required to destroy all noxious weeds before seeds ripen.  
Municipal Councils are required to destroy all noxious weeds growing upon the highways.  
Let everyone co-operate to end the weed nuisance.  
**The Department of Agriculture**  
Province of Ontario  
(Parliament Buildings, Toronto)  
HON. JOHN S. MARTIN Minister  
W. B. ROADHOUSE Deputy Minister

**ONTARIO FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION**



(1) Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Solicitor General, Upper Canada.  
(2) Hon. OLIVER MOWAT, Postmaster General, Canada.  
(3) Hon. GEORGE BROWN, President, Executive Council, Canada.  
(4) Hon. WILLIAM McDOUGALL, Provincial Secretary of Canada.  
(5) Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Canada.  
(6) Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General of Upper Canada.