

The Canadian V.C.'s

How Men From Canada Earned the Empire's Highest Tribute for Bravery in the Field of Battle.

Pte. Cecil John Kinross, 51st Battalion. For most conspicuous bravery in action during prolonged and severe operations.

Shortly after the attack was launched, the company to which he belonged came under intense artillery fire, and further advance was held up by a very severe fire from an enemy machine-gun. Pte. Kinross, making a general survey, advanced alone over the open ground in broad daylight, charged the enemy machine-gun, killing the crew of six, and seized and destroyed the gun. His superb example and courage instilled the greatest confidence in his company and enabled a further advance of 300 yards to be made and a highly important position to be established.

Throughout the day he showed marvellous coolness and courage, fighting with the utmost aggressiveness against heavy odds until seriously wounded.—From Official Gazette.



PTE. CECIL JOHN KINTROSS.

BY CAROLYN CORNELL. German machine-guns have given Canada a large number of V.C.'s. One of these was Pte. Cecil John Kinross, who returned to his home in Loughheed, Alta., the first week of January, after three years in the army. His memorable raid on a troublesome machine-gun in the enemy trenches was made at the battle of Passchendaele, Oct. 30, 1917.

The attack on Passchendaele by the Canadians, in which Pte. Kinross displayed the fearlessness and skill which won him the highest honor in the gift of Great Britain to her soldiers, lasted from the night of Oct. 28-29 until the night of Nov. 1, 1917. The attack was successful, as history knows, as Passchendaele Ridge was occupied by the British at the end of the engagement, but history cannot estimate how much of that victory was due to such acts of individual courage as won Cecil Kinross the V.C.

The struggle was severe. The Canadian line was withering under terrific fire. One of the sources of this punishment of the line was a machine-gun which was pouring its deadly hail into the trenches of the Canadians. Pte. Kinross was seen to make a careful survey of the ground intervening between the Canadian line and the German line. It was broad daylight. Deliberately divesting himself of all his equipment, except his bandoliers, the belt that carried his ammunition, and his rifle, he went over the top alone.

He advanced steadily, under direct fire, towards the enemy line, and single-handed charged the machine-gun. He killed the crew of six and put the gun out of commission. Fired by the example of their comrade the other men of his company made a rush and advanced 300 yards and established a highly important position. He was seriously wounded in the head and arm later the same day. It was not until two months later, while convalescing in Orplington hospital, England, that he heard that he had been given the Victoria Cross for his work that day in

October. He was the most surprised man in his company.

Pte. Kinross is the only son of James Sterling Kinross, J.P., Loughheed, Alta. Before enlisting he worked on his father's farm. He joined the 51st Battalion in October, 1915, at Edmonton. By volunteering to go over with a special draft he got to England the following December, spending Christmas day at sea. In England he was sent to Shorncliffe, where he was in training until March. He was soon in action in the third battle of Ypres. In June he moved to the Somme, where he was wounded, but was back in the trenches in about a month. From that until Passchendaele he was in the battle line continuously, with the exception of ten days' leave in England, just before the big engagement in which he won the V.C.

The Kinross family came from England to live in Canada in 1911. They settled on a farm near Loughheed. Cecil Kinross was born in Uxbridge, Middlesex, Eng., about ten miles from London. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Hollies Farm, Lea Marston, near Birmingham. Six years later they came to Canada. One sister is now a nurse in Edmonton. The younger sister took her brother's place on the farm during his absence overseas, as so many girls have done in England. Two cousins who had come to Canada the same time as the Kinross family joined the army early in the war. One of them, D. A. Kyle, was a trapper in the Peace River district when war was declared, and walked 200 miles to enlist. The other was James Miller. Both have won the Military Medal. Every relative of the V.C. of military age was in the army.

Cecil John Kinross started school when he was about six years old. He went to a boarding school near his home, Dewes Farm, Uxbridge. A cheering bit of information for boys of that age now will be the fact that the future V.C. was frequently minus dessert on Sundays for wriggling in church, while he was in attend-

ance at this school. He did not attend that school very long. When his parents moved north Cecil John went to Lea Marston public school, and later to Coleshill Grammar school.

Last spring, obtaining leave from hospital after his wounds were beginning to mend, Pte. Kinross, V.C. visited his old home. Hearing of his coming, the town arranged a public reception for him. He was met at the railway station by prominent citizens, carried shoulder high to a waiting motor and driven around the surrounding parishes. The procession was headed by a band and a large number of the boys from Lea Marston and Coleshill schools. The parade ended by the school, where speeches were made and a presentation made to the boy who had brought distinction to the school.

In the last three years that Pte. Kinross was in the army he was engaged at various forms of military duty, always with that tincture of danger that made the life attractive to him. He at one time was company "runner," one of the most dangerous occupations at the front, his duty being to carry messages from the front line to battalion headquarters under direct fire most of the time. At another time he was attached to a trench mortar battery.

Again he was engaged in No Man's Land, fixing the barbed wire entanglements. But of all the phases of work he was happiest when he was just an ordinary "Tommy," and with that curious mixture of refinement and keen and fearless daring which is found so often in the English make-up, he could say: "This is the life for me."

Saved Baby's Life

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saints, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have tested the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a safe and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Out of the Mouths of Babies. "Whose little man are you?" asked the physician of a bright looking youngster, aged four, who was playing on the steps of a patient's residence. "It's my mamma's," replied the little fellow. "Whose big man is 'ou'?"

Benny—Father, I often read about poor but honest people. Why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?

Father—It would be useless, my son; nobody would believe it.

"What has become of your baby sister, Maxie," asked a mother of her little five-year-old son. "I haven't seen her for an hour." "Oh, don't worry about her, ma," replied Maxie, "you'll find her when you clean up the rooms in the morning."

Mark, aged four, had been taken with a slight attack of prevarication, and his father wished to impress upon his infantile mind the sin he had committed. He related to him the story of George Washington and the cherry tree, concluding with the remark that little George was a good boy and never told a lie.

Little Mark sat in deep thought for a few moments and then said: "Say, father, didn't little George talk?"

JUST PREJUDICE. Harriet Prescott Spofford in a Tr. Nicholas.

There are people—how I pity them! Who have no winter weather; Who never see the snow and wind Make merriment together, Who never see a snowflake Like a crystal flower or feather, Never tumble in a snowbank, And find it soft as heather; Poor southland lads and lassies, Who have no winter weather!

A great white, whirling snowstorm Never gives them boundless leisure They feel no doubt—runner Taking a comber's measure; A snowball and a snowshoe Give them no sort of pleasure; A leaping ski, a sweeping skate, Is not at all a treasure— How in the world do children there Have any sort of pleasure?

Origin of a Famous Hymn.

The origin of the well-known hymn, "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," was a curious incident in the life of its author, William Cowper, the English poet, says the People's Home Journal. Cowper, a deeply religious man, was subject to attacks of the blackest melancholy. During one of these attacks he determined to end his life by throwing himself into the Thames river. He hired a cab to take him to the river, but a dense fog so confused the cabman that, after driving about for an hour, he admitted to his passenger that he was lost. Cowper, alighting from the cab in order to give the driver more careful directions for reaching the bridge, found that his wanderings had brought him back to his own door. Strongly affected by what seemed to him almost a divine interposition, Cowper dismissed the cab, hurried to his room and wrote his famous hymn.

Guilty Conscience.

One of the best legal anecdotes I ever remember to have heard emanated from that distinguished wit and scholar, Lord Morley, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. A certain rich litigant (said Lord Morley) went away to his country seat at the conclusion of an important case before judgment had been pronounced. A few hours later his lawyer wired him as follows: "Right has triumphed. The rich litigant wired back: 'Appeal at once.'"

WIN-WIN-WHO ARE THEY?

\$510.00 cash!

FOR NAMING THESE FAMOUS FOLKS IN FIGURES

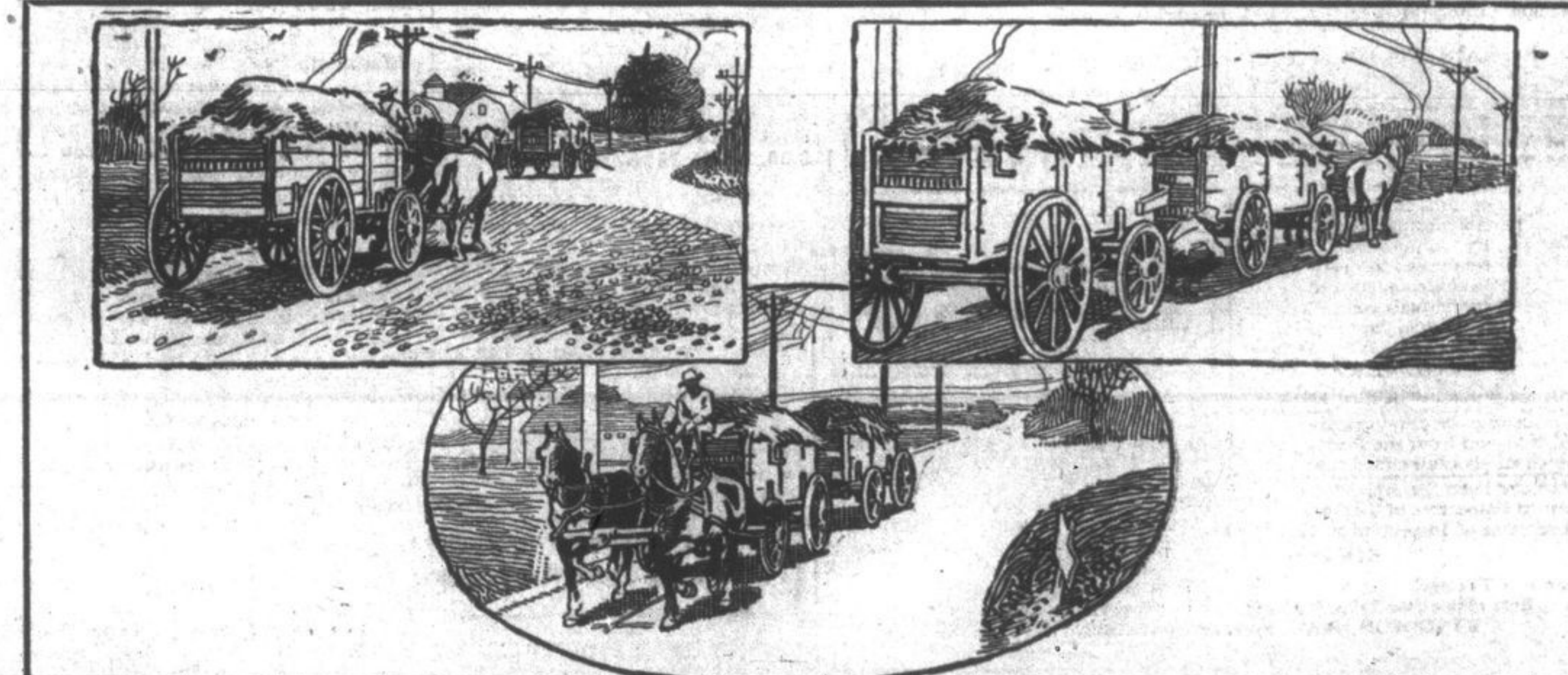


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PRIZES GUARANTEED

How Familiar Are You With the Features of the Great Men of To-Day? Here is a Real Test. THE above four diagrams represent incomplete pictures of four of the world's greatest men—men you read and hear about every day of your life. Complete the four pictures by tracing from number 1 to 2 to 3 to 4, and so on until the pictures are finished and the faces of those great living men will be revealed to you so that you should quickly recognize them. Can you make them out? Below each picture in jumbled letters is the correct name of the great man represented in the diagram above it. Unscramble the letters of his name so that you can correctly name him. In the far column will be found a list of a few of the world's outstanding great men. This list may prove of service to you. The best completed pictures with the names correct can win \$510.00 in cash. The completed pictures must be clipped from this paper and attached to a separate sheet containing the names of the great men represented by the diagrams, together with complete name and address of contestant in the upper right-hand corner of paper. Complete list of grand prizes to be awarded is shown in the next column.

How To Send Your Solutions. Use only one side of the paper that contains names of the great men represented by the pictures, and put your name and address (naming Mr., Mrs. or Miss) in the upper right-hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers, use a separate sheet of paper. Attach this to your completed pictures clipped from this paper. Three independent judges, having no connection whatever with this firm, will award the prizes, and the answers gaining 300 points will take the First Prize. You will get 25 points for every picture completed correctly and 25 points for every name solved correctly. 15 points will be awarded for general business style, spelling, punctuation, etc. 10 points for neat handwriting, and 5 points for following the conditions of the contest. Contestants must agree to abide by the decision of the judges. The contest will close at 11 noon, on Saturday, August 30th, 1919, immediately after which answers will be judged and the prizes awarded. Address your answers to-day to—Famous Folks Competition, Continental Publishing Company, Limited, Continental Building, Dept. 43, TORONTO, ONT.



How the Right Road Lightens the Load

THE three illustrations above are reproduced from actual photographs taken on the Toronto-Hamilton highway. They tell an interesting story—they indicate clearly how farmers profit by the use of a highway which entails minimum tractive effort. Near Clarkson an old-style road connects the railway siding with the concrete highway. Over this old-style road the farmers of the neighborhood must haul their fertilizer, after unloading it from the cars on the siding. That bit of old-style road is a quarter of a mile stretch which tests the strength of the strongest team, pulling one wagon load of four tons.

Illustration No. 1, shows one wagon load already arrived on the concrete and left there while the farmer goes back with his team for a second load. In Illustration No. 2 we see him hitching the two waggons together. In Illustration No. 3, we find him hauling the two waggons with the one team—8 tons—easily hauled on the concrete of the highway, as compared with the 4-ton load which his team could barely pull on the road adjoining the concrete. The excessive tractive effort required to haul over an earth road or a gravel road, involves a power waste equivalent to the combined energy of many thousand horses daily.

It has been established by careful engineering tests that every ton of freight or produce hauled over an earth or gravel road requires a tractive effort of 218 pounds. Twenty-eight pounds will move the same load at the same speed over a concrete road. Thus we get a clear loss of tractive effort of 190 pounds to every ton hauled on an old-style road. Power-waste is increasing in Canada, as our farm tonnage grows. This loss can be checked by the immediate building of permanent, power-saving highways of concrete.

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MADE IN CANADA

Logical. Little Maisie had never seen her Aunt Ella, and was much delighted when a visit was promised by the aunt. When the day arrived, the aunt was due, a telegram was delivered at Maisie's home which read—"Missed train. Will start at same time to-morrow." Maisie stood quietly while her mother read the telegram, and then burst into tears. "Why, darling," cried the mother anxiously, "what in the world is the matter?" "O' mother," sobbed Maisie, "I will never see my auntie Ella, after all!"

"Never see her!" exclaimed her mother. "What do you mean, dear?" "Why, mother," said the child, "she says she will start the same time to-morrow, and if she does she will lose her train again; won't she?" That the government should "get rid of the unnecessary employes and make those remaining render efficient service" is the chief recommendation made by the committee appointed by the government in November last to investigate the government printing bureau.

\$1,000 Liquor Fine. Cornwall, March 7.—A resident of the township of Roxborough appeared before Magistrate D. P. McDougall, at Maxville, charged with three infractions of the Ontario Temperance Act. The charges were laid by Angus McDonald, of Alexandria, inspector for Glengarry, it being alleged that the man sold liquor in pint quantities to a boy. The accused pleaded guilty to one charge, and the other two were not pressed against him. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$1,000 and costs, this being the heaviest penalty yet handed out in this section for such an offence.

Starvation prevails throughout Bohemian Russia and is killing off the population by thousands. Diseases due to under-nourishment are rampant and food is so scarce in Petrograd and Moscow that cats sell readily at \$3 each.

The British army of occupation at Cologne will have a daily newspaper. All arrangements for editing and publishing it have been made.

Lithuanians living in Eastern Prussia have asked separation from Germany.

Hydro-electric power generated at Seymour Falls was turned on Thursday afternoon at Pieter.