

The Name **Ingersoll** on the Dial



Guarantees you a watch that has given a better time-keeping service to the people of the world than any other watch, at any price.

Before the invention of the Ingersoll, a quarter of a century ago, watches were luxuries, now fifty million men, women and children—seven times the population of the Dominion—have learned to be punctual and systematic by using an Ingersoll watch.

From coast to coast, from pole to pole, all around the world you will find Ingersolls ticking off the hours for work and play, night and day.

Made in Canada and sold by all good dealers at prices to suit every pocketbook—low cost—fine appearance—sturdy workmanship—correct time-keeping. These are the qualities built into every Ingersoll watch and guaranteed by the makers.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.
Canadian Offices and Factory
128 Bleury Street, Montreal, Quebec



WATERBURY
RADIOLITE \$5.50

ESTABLISHED 1872



Banking by Mail

A Joint Account may be opened by mail in the name of two people, as in the case of man and wife. So that the money on deposit may be withdrawn by either one of them during their lifetime and at the death of either one, the funds will be subject to the disposal of the survivor. This is one of the many features our Banking by Mail depositors enjoy. Full particulars will be sent on request.

Bank of Hamilton
Winnipeg - Man.
"A Bank for your Savings"

A Short History of the English People
By John Richard Green.

Revised and enlarged, with an epilogue brought down to date by Alice Stopford Green. \$1.75
Postpaid

THE BEST ENGLISH HISTORY PUBLISHED

After years of study John Richard Green decided that the petty chronicle of kings, and court life and wars and battles were only a small part of real history; and he proceeded to write in addition what he considered the big thing about the nation's growth—The story of the people from generation to generation, their homely toil struggles over toil and tax, habits of living and thinking that determined the growth of the nation. It is 1,000 pages of intensely interesting reading. The last 150 pages are devoted to a splendid summary of the democratic and social reforms in Great Britain that have been secured from the Battle of Waterloo, up to 1914, the commencement of the present war. It is comprehensive, authoritative and instructive.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Book D-14. Winnipeg

The Mail Bag

The Church and Rural Alberta

EDITOR, Guide: In connection with the recent meeting in Toronto of the executive of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service of the Presbyterian church in Canada, attention was called to statements made from the United Farm Women of Alberta with reference to an alleged neglect by the churches of the rural communities of that province and the lack of religious instruction of children.

Last May, Mrs. L. R. Barritt, representing the U.F.W.A., appeared by invitation before the Presbyterian Synod of Alberta and presented an incomplete report of a survey of religious conditions in the province. The Synod appointed a committee to examine the documents on which this report was based. Owing to circumstances that examination has only now been completed. It has been found, that while much interesting matter has been provided for consideration, the documents do not warrant the making of sweeping charges regarding the failure of the

churches. It is somewhat surprising to find numerous suggestions coming from school districts that the church should supply expensive equipment for the education and entertainment of the people. If this could be done in a prudent way, the Church would be glad to co-operate with the people of the localities. The information communicated from many quarters that there is reason to believe that few children are receiving religious instruction in their homes is a matter in which the church can act only by inspiration and example. Can anything relieve parents of the responsibility in this connection?

We are sincerely grateful to Mrs. Barritt and other members of the U.F.W.A. for spending so much time and trouble in endeavoring to inventory gate conditions, and the church will rejoice to have their support in any effort to modify these conditions for the better. Meanwhile, with some 350 of the ministers and missionaries of the Presbyterian church alone, at the front or in training for war, and other churches in a similar predicament, the

Victory Bonds bear interest at the rate of five-and-a-half per cent. and can always be turned into money at need. They cannot depreciate in value, unless Germany wins world dominion; and in that event what would become of Canadian savings? Germany would take them as part of the tribute levied upon Canada.

churches. It is, on the contrary, remarkable that so much has been attempted and accomplished. It is also gratifying to observe the wide-spread demand for the services of the church. Even before the outbreak of the war, the churches had great difficulty in meeting the needs of the population. This difficulty was partly overcome by measures of co-operation. Since the outbreak of the war, the large enlistment of ministers and student missionaries has rendered extension of the missionary work of the churches almost wholly impossible. In these circumstances the carrying on of regular and occasional services and of Sunday schools over important areas must depend on the responsible activity of the people themselves. This activity has been too often lacking, and it should be aroused by the members of such bodies as the U.F.W.A. The churches are ready to give all the aid in their power.

During the past summer, the Presbyterian church alone, in spite of the serious depletion of the ranks, has maintained in Alberta, apart from the ministers of self-sustaining charges, no fewer than 150 ministers and missionaries of both sexes, giving service at 450 appointments. And this has been done through the bountiful generosity of the church at large, while the people of the mission fields are only slowly being led to realize the measure of liberality with which they should provide for the maintenance of religious ordinances among themselves. In these circum-

stances it is somewhat surprising to find numerous suggestions coming from school districts that the church should supply expensive equipment for the education and entertainment of the people. If this could be done in a prudent way, the Church would be glad to co-operate with the people of the localities. The information communicated from many quarters that there is reason to believe that few children are receiving religious instruction in their homes is a matter in which the church can act only by inspiration and example. Can anything relieve parents of the responsibility in this connection?

Replies to Mr. Ross

Editor, Guide.—Some time ago you published from one David Ross, of Strassburg, under the heading "Cultivate Idle Land."

In justice to the public, I feel it is imperative that such a scheme as the one outlined should be flatly rejected. Even if the plan is feasible (which I doubt very much) it would certainly be a dis-service to the country.

We have all heard of the great need of still greater production, and there are, I am sure, very few people who doubt this fact.

But if Mr. Ross or any other Guide readers of like opinion will reply and tell us of any reasonable plan whereby the present cultivated area of these Western provinces can be maintained and given proper cultivation it will be a great relief to thousands of minds between Winnipeg and the mountains.

There are farms galore scattered throughout the country which have gone back to weeds and quack grass during the last four years, but especially the last two years.

These farms are not situated 50 miles from nowhere, not by any means. You will find them within a mile or so of market or good roads and telephone lines. These farms might be made to



Royal Scots' Greys Watering Horses in France.