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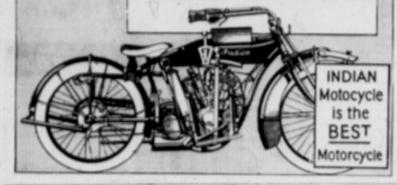
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## The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select these views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be are of writer, the not escenaarily for publication. Unused letters will be rete

## HELP FOR FARMERS

The following letter has been re-ceived from the Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba regarding help for spring

Editor, Guide: -At the present mo Editor, Guide: At the present moment one of the most acute problems before the farmers of Manitoba is the securing of a sufficient supply of farm laborers to meet the demand of the season just opening. Believing that the most promising, and almost the only, outside source of supply at present is in the United States, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration is seeking, thru its St. Paul agency, and thru an active advertising campaign in various parts of the United States, to stimulate a northward movement of just as many farmers' sons and experienced farm laborers as posseible.

In this connection I wish to appeal to all those citizens of Manitoha, who, having come from the United States or otherwise having formed an acquaint ance south of the international bound ance south of the international boundary line, can help, is to get into touch with experienced farm helpers there who might be induced to come to sanitoba this season. I have no doubt that many of our people could supply the names of such persons; and in all cases where this is done, my department will see that an appeal is made to them, and if possible they will be induced to come to this province. I would ask all such correspondents to kindly address their letters to the Immigration Branch. De correspondents to kindly address the letters to the Immigration Branch, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg. Sincerely yours, V. WINKLER,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

EXPERIENCE WITH TRACTORS

A great deal may be said both for and against the use of mechanical tractor power on the farm. Like any other matter of importance connected with the farming losiness a great deal of very careful consideration should be given to the matter before an indefinite investment is made. Undoubtedly there is a place in farm management for the tractor, but experience will show in each individual case just in what direction the outlay on the power to do the farm work can be most economically made. There follow two letters from readers which contain their personal experience with tractors. Each one advocates in preference the keeping of broad mares to do the work. In these individual cases horses are more satisfactory. No ploubt other conditions could be described which would warrant the purchase of a tractor. The whole question is one which each farmer must carefully decide for himself after having obtained as much as possible of the versonal experience of those who ing obtained as much as possible of the personal experienc of those who have already used both forms of trac-

the personal explanation forms of trachave already used both forms of tractive power.

"A note of warning to intending small
tractor buyers ought to be given, and
I think it opportune at this time as it
would appear by the numerous advertisements in all papers and farm magacines that another farm tractor craze
is coming or. I may say, is already here.
I refer to the various small farm tractors now advertised so vigorously.
Farmers should know that a tractor
only consists of dead metal which depreciates in value and wears right from
the time of purchase and will last less
years than the average farmer has any
idea of. These small tractors for small
farmers, for I venture to say that no
large farmer would consider them, will
cause their prospective owners much
and in many cases the loss of large farmer would contain the larger much warry and in many cases the loss of their homes, as did the larger fractor crace of 1911-12 and 1913, which caused orace of 1911-12 and 1913, which caused so many farmers disappointment and loss of their farms and also forced some of the machine companies into bankruptcy, should be taken as a lesson.

A farmer of a quarter or a half-section cannot get along without horses.

even if he has a tractor and a team of four or five horses would be needed anyway. As for threshing, it would only be a waste of time to monker with such a small outfit. So where is the need of a small tractor? In fact I know by my own experience that the larger tractors, say 45 or 60 B.H.P. are the most economical in the long run. My advice is, stay with the horses, it will play a hundredfold better and you cannot get along without them anyway. A small or average farmer cannot do better, if he is in need of more power, than to purchase some heavy draft mares instead of a small tractor. He would then never he sorry. FELIX OHRERG,

FELIX OHBERG.

Amisk, Alta.

Use Brood Mares

"The experience I have had with a farm traction engine has been far from satisfactory. It may be said and cases may be cited of men who have made a success with engines, but I know of many instances where engines have proved a dead weight to the owner. And again, where a man may have made an apparent success, it should be considered what he might have achieved if he had placed the amount of money and onergy into other channels. Supposing an energetic young man would invest the same amount of money in young brood mares which would do all the work on his farm the year round and be as good at the end of the year as when they began, allowing of course for any natural loss besides the increases in the way of the foals they would produce. In the course of ten years his horses would amount to a small fortune, while his engine would be ready for the scrap pile. I have tested this thing out. I have brood mares on my farm that have done more work for me by far in proportion than the engine. They have raised me a nice bunch of colts each year, and are as good today as ever, excepting of course as age comes on the mare.

Then again take the cost of upkeep of these machines. If you have a little break the whole thing is out of husinges, while if one horse is disabled another can be put in his place and your work moves right along. It often seems as if the repairs for the machines have been fixed, so that the owner of a machine has virtually to hay a machine and a half before his engine goes to the scrap pile. Again, fuel is a hig expense, which has to be paid for in each on delivery, while on the farm any farmer can raise plenty of good feed for his horses with hut little outlay of actual cash.

M. J. C., Sask. Amisk, Alta.
Use Brood Mares

M. J. C., Sask.

SIKHS AS FARM LABORERS

SIRHS AS FARM LABORERS
Editor, Guide: At the fifteenth an nual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, as reported in the Globe (Toronto), a motion was passed 'That the executive take up the immigration question, with the view to helping desirable settlers on the land.'

The Canada India Committee would like to suggest that a party of Sikhs be so settled, under the amspires of the Grain Growers' Association. The Sikhsoming from the north of India are used to a cold winter, and are a nation of farmers. All of their employers speak of them in the highest terms as most efficient workers and quiet and pencality people. The objections taken to the Hindus in general do not apply to the Sikhs. They are neither polygamous nor idolators, and they do not practice whild marriage. We have on our committee a Sikh. Ir. Sunder Singh, who could give the Grain Growers any information they might require as to his people, and who is authorized by them to speak for them. The Canada India Committee has been organized to promote a feeling of reconciliation between Canada and India; to spread a knowledge of India among Canadians; and to Continued in Page 28

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