

that in many cases hatched 12 healthy chickens out of the 13 eggs.

"The chickens are removed from the incubators to the brooders and there given their first feed of grit and water. This is followed by hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs. They are fed every three hours. As the chickens become strong they are fed bread and rice and a mixture of grains such as cracked wheat, cracked corn, etc. We always have bran and charcoal where

the chickens can get it at will. It is not advisable, we find, to feed much corn during the first few weeks." "Do you not find difficulty," we asked, "in keeping the broilers on their feet when you are feeding them so heavily for early maturity?"

KEEP BROILERS ON THEIR FEET
"There is a danger in that line," Mr. Pentland replied. "We feed granulated bone and pork livers for

animal feed and cabbage and sprouted oats for green feed. Lots of animal and green feed keeps them healthy and vigorous and eliminates leg weakness. We finish up the feeding in crates, giving the birds one to two weeks. Here they are fed soft food only of about the consistency of porridge."

Mr. Pentland considers the day old chick business one of the most profitable departments of poultry hus-

bandry that he has yet tried. "We sell our chickens," said he "at 12 cents each. This is a flat rate, there being no reduction even if taken by hundreds. Of course the chickens are pure bred or we could not get this price. We intend to advertise this branch of our work extensively this spring."

"We find that there is a good market for day old chicks. Many people do not want to bother with the setting hens, they do not raise enough poultry to make an incubator worth while and they are pleased to be able to buy pure bred chickens when a day old for a price that yields us a good profit."

Ducks are very timid and it is not well to go round them at night with a lantern.

The Secret Of Raising Chicks

is to have the proper feed. Professor Graham, of Guelph, will tell you that it is easy to hatch chickens. The trouble is to successfully raise them after they are hatched.

Canuck Chick Feed will raise your chicks. It is a complete grain feed for young chicks up to eight weeks old. Brings them through the early stages of life in prime condition, producing a healthy and rapid growth.

(Packaged in 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags.)

Canuck Scratching Feed will make your hens lay well. It will grow your chickens. It is a well balanced mixture of bulled oats, wheat, barley, cracked corn, kafir corn, millet and sunflower seeds.

This is the recognized standard grain feed, made from the best of re-cleaned grain.

Send for descriptive pamphlet of all our Quality Poultry Feeds and Special Stock Feeds. It's Free. Ask for our prices for feeds laid down at your nearest station.

Chisholm Milling Co. Ltd.
Foot Jarvis Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO

NEWMERIFUGE

The best and most effective remedy for Worms and other worms in horses.

(Guaranteed by the Farmers' Horse Remedy Co. under the Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 51971). It is guaranteed to kill and bring from the body dead in from 12 to 24 hours all pin worms and bots.

It is absolutely harmless and can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. President horse owners have written us Newmerifuge has removed between 600 and 800 bots and worms from a single horse. An animal whose stomach is full of worms cannot get fat or help being obstinate. Bring your order today. Beware of imitations. 6 capsules, 81.12; 12 capsules, \$1.00.

For more information, write to:
Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., Dept. A.A.
Box 778 St. Michaels, Wisconsin.

WALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Teale, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Farmer, Listen!

Would you like to receive one of

Wilson's GOLD MEDAL Scales

Delivered right to your nearest station?

FREE PRICES BY WILSON.

That's our offer.

Write to us for our special Prices. 100 different styles of

Hay and 8 1/2 x 6 k

Scales.

6 SINS

71 Reptan

add S.E. E.

TORONTO

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin current	\$ 541,680 67			\$ 487,750 57
Dominion Government Demand Notes	5,439,670 00			3,843,353 00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	\$5,981,350 67		\$4,331,103 57	
Balance due from other Banks	2,517,278 41		2,020,936 82	
Balance due from Foreign Agents	588,326 52		291,070 56	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	1,365,380 74		1,154,912 70	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks	552,316 37		551,569 37	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	1,815,694 44		1,726,172 48	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities in United States	1,723,515 35		1,445,605 24	
Bills discounted current	301,284 21	\$14,065,346 71	200,000 00	\$11,731,374 74
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	\$34,592,917 84		\$32,810,351 82	
Loans to other Banks, secured	199,121 74		74,608 75	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general Bank Note Circulation	133 05		7,250 77	
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises)	197,395 35		167,374 13	
Mortgages on Real Estate made by the Bank	2,864 15		3,509 05	
Bank premises	24,950 00		24,500 00	
Bank furniture, safes, etc.	2,307,591 67		2,093,332 22	
	237,596 87		240,439 15	
	37,562,490 71		35,421,366 15	
	\$52,427,927 42		\$47,152,736 99	

TORONTO, 30th December, 1911.

The General Manager having read the statement and made explanatory remarks thereon, referred to the improved profits, which were \$76,792.39 more than the year before. He also called attention to the growth of the Bank from its inception, which may be seen from the comparative statement appended to this report. In conclusion, he asked if any of the shareholders wished for further information regarding any of the items of the statement, upon which a general discussion ensued.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., explained the nature of the work done by the Committee referred to in the Report, and pointed out that the principle of checking the work of the Bank was carried out from the work of the members to the work of the General Manager.

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the report was unanimously adopted.

The By-law governing the number of Directors was amended, increasing the number from seven to eight, and a By-law creating a Second Vice-President was passed.

The customary resolutions of thanks to the Directors and Officers were duly passed.

The election of the Directors was then proceeded with, and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloefer (Guelph), W. J. Sheppard (Waubesaheene), C. S. Wilcox, (Hamilton), E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., H. S. Stratton, J. B. Tudhope (Orillia).

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Mr. C. D. Warren was re-elected President, Hon. J. R. Stratton Vice-President, and W. J. Sheppard Second Vice-President, by a unanimous vote.

The Following Comparative Statement will show the Progress of the Bank from its Inception:

As on May 31st	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans, including Call Loans.	Assets.	Dividends paid since incorporation.
1886	\$ 340,000		\$ 271,000	\$ 578,000	\$ 971,000	\$ 1,208,000	\$ 24,235.78
1887	496,000	\$ 10,000	405,000	930,000	1,519,000	1,910,000	29,078.30
1888	522,000	15,000	400,000	921,000	1,473,000	1,955,000	30,365.08
1889	525,000	15,000	479,000	1,445,000	2,084,000	2,543,000	31,492.59
1890	543,000	20,000	488,000	1,474,000	2,286,000	2,645,000	32,713.31
1891	600,000	35,000	467,000	2,000,000	2,642,000	3,143,000	35,891.26
1892	604,000	55,000	523,000	2,567,000	3,217,000	4,055,000	36,354.00
1893	607,000	75,000	600,000	3,224,000	3,858,000	4,765,000	36,444.00
1894	607,000	85,000	535,000	3,375,000	4,078,000	5,009,000	36,447.70
1895	608,000	85,000	600,000	3,681,000	4,476,000	5,537,000	37,316.38
1896	700,000	85,000	632,000	3,987,000	4,767,000	6,140,000	42,000.00
1897	700,000	40,000	676,000	4,235,000	4,552,000	5,887,000	42,000.00
1898	700,000	50,000	698,000	4,930,000	5,136,000	6,825,000	45,829.62
1899	790,000	60,000	681,000	5,628,000	6,057,000	7,638,000	51,106.21
1900	1,000,000	150,000	967,000	7,672,000	7,672,000	10,846,000	79,838.31
1901	1,344,000	250,000	1,192,000	8,890,000	8,800,000	12,295,000	111,829.23
1902	1,350,000	350,000	1,339,000	10,882,000	11,097,000	14,760,000	111,837.17
1903	1,500,000	400,000	1,389,000	13,311,000	14,591,000	18,573,000	146,569.63
1904	2,000,000	700,000	2,111,000	15,810,000	18,019,000	22,330,000	204,617.33
1905	2,997,000	1,100,000	2,210,000	20,491,000	22,035,000	27,073,000	260,967.25
1906	3,000,000	1,250,000	2,310,000	23,728,000	25,609,000	33,000,000	304,330.03
1907	4,322,000	1,900,000	2,924,000	23,773,000	26,337,000	33,720,000	304,696.50
Dec. 31, 1907 (7 months)	4,352,000	2,000,000	3,061,000	25,395,000	26,695,000	34,859,000	315,671.41
1908	4,353,000	2,000,000	3,060,000	29,810,000	29,695,000	39,963,000	348,360.00
1909	4,354,000	\$2,302,443	3,060,000	36,877,000	34,537,000	47,152,000	348,360.00
1910	4,354,000	\$2,463,438	3,790,000	40,590,000	36,816,000	52,427,000	348,360.00
1911	4,354,000	\$2,681,208	4,373,675				
*Including undivided profits.							
The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto, 23rd January, 1912.							

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.