brick, cement or wood that will be absolutely impervious to the entrance of foreign material from the sides; to bank up the top above the general level and place a covering that will prevent the entrance of undesirable matter from the surface; and to use a pump instead of the old-fashioned bucket and chain. Even then, there is always the possibility of the underground supply being contaminated by percolation from a distance.

The one general type to use is the deep, iron-cased well. Whether it be bored, drilled or driven, if deep enough and if the casing is durable and water-tight, it will be safe. The drilled well most nearly approaches these conditions. This well penetrates the lower rock strata and receives the underground streams that purify themselves by filtration. There is a possibility that the water may become polluted from distant sources, but this possibility is very remote in country sections. The water as touched by the well is almost invariably pure, wholesome and free from bacteria. The polluted drilled wells discovered in the investigations of the Minnesota State Board of Health were in all but the two cases noted rendered unfit for use by careless construction and protection. If the casing is watertight and surface water prevented from gaining entrance into the top connections of the pipe, it is practically impossible to contaminate the water from outside sources. Drilled wells very frequently have well pits, from 8 to 12 feet deep and 3 to 4 feet in diameter, which are sunk around the shaft, either before or after drilling for the purpose of protecting parts of the pumping apparatus from frost. If not tightly covered, these may serve as a prominent factor in the pollution of a well, serving as catch basins for polluted water of recent surface origin. Modern well drillers, however, **usually take all precautions** that will remove such possibilities.

One important point to remember is that the physical condition of water does not always determine its purity. A good water should be free of taste, odor and color, but a water may fulfill these conditions and still be contaminated with bacteria. To be definitely certain of the purity or impurity of a well, a sample should be subjected to a chemical and bacteriological analysis. However, if a small sample of water is placed in a clean bottle, tightly stoppered and kept warm for about three days, its taste, odor and color at the end of the time will practically determine its degree of purity. Bacteria can live for about three days, only, in running water; it is in standing and stagnant water that they flourish and multiply. To show the actual connection between the water supply and disease on the farm, it may be mentioned that, during the investigation of the Minnesota State Board of Health, 23 of the farms examined showed a record of typhoid fever. Although the source of the disease was not always traceable, yet it is a significant fact that on 18 of these farms the water supply was polluted.

The farmers of the Northwest must look to their water supply. Although the data here presented was compiled for Minnesota alone, there is no doubt that similar conditions exist in neighboring northwestern states. The old-fashioned method of digging a well represents the earliest attempts of mankind to provide an artificial water supply. That the process is still in use in many localities is due largely to the fact that the great advantages of drilled wells are not generally known. Fortunately it is in growing disfavor and will soon be a thing of the past. When this time comes, the farmer will have largely done his part in the great movement towards sanitation and in promoting the health, strength and longevity of his specie.

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MEXICAN ELECTIONS

The election for president and vice-president for Mexico passed off quietly Saturday in Neuvo Leon and in Chihuahua. No disorder was reported at any point in Northern Mexico. Porfirio Diaz, for president, and Ramon Corral, for vice-president, obtained a large majority of the votes cast in these two states.

The Farmer in the Making

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only one that laughed, but I'd seen dolphins before and you bet I know a porpoise when he introduces himself. Incidently the Cockney armed with a bowie knife and six-shooter, also the cowboy trained on an English ranch have always failed to invoke that feeling of sadness that is necessary when one feels sorry for a fellow being.

Another hair-raising spectacle was the daily march of the Salvation contingent on board. Napoleon crossing the Alps and likewise the world beater's stunt at Moscow, was going some, but it wasn't in it with that Army Parade. Waterloo paled by comparison, and Trafalgar would be performed to bare bleachers when the blood and fire marchers toed the board. The speedway consisted of 3 feet of clear going to a dangling chain, under which the procession ducked. Down an alleyway, 18 inches wide, through two walls composed of phonkos, across 3 more feet of bare deck, a climb over 2 coils of cable, 6 trunks, and then an escalade of a large hen coop opened up a clear run across a hatch 10 feet wide, with the field going strong. The boy with the triangle dropped a few notes when he tripped over a coil but instantly picked them up again. The pageant finishing up midst the ravishing sounds of tambourines and the big drum.

As a disciple of Orpheus I must admit the wonderful nature of that band, and if ever I forget the band, as a body, it is because I sometimes think of the individual merits of the performers. The adjutant as he played looked toward the West, and at the same time scraped round the deck for a sure foothold. Next came a tall, angular lassie, who played a saxehorn with vigor and exceeding grace. The classic nature of the concertina was amply demonstrated by a gentleman with a red jersey and a straw hat. But if there had been any betting on the show I have risked a quarter on the Scotch girl with the tambourine. As the procession started she described a circle with the tam and pushed a Swede's chapeau into the brine. The next movement frayed the frontispiece of a shonk, and after that the procession had a chance to make schedule time. The triangle man was clearly overtrained, a proper battening on corn and maple sugar would have strengthened him wonderfully. The star instrumentalist was, however, the big drumster. Before beating the pigskin he tied his stick into a bowline, juggled it behind his fat neck, combed his hair with it, apparently broke his wrist in four places and soaked the bladder with a belt that made Jeffries, left a toy tap. Say! but I'd like to join that band, and if they'd let up on the red jersey man and cut out the tambourine I'd take a season ticket—on chance.

About the ninth day out something happened. We drifted into port. "Yes Siree!" I never knew just how it happened. Whether we blew in or was hauled in, or the crew got out and shoved, but there we were tied up to a post and that post was stuck into the rim of the goal of our ambition. In other words we have arrived—we were in Canada.

With expedition, considerable courtesy, some language and a steam tug we were hustled to the depot. Here all confusion ceased. For the matter of that I didn't care, anyway. I had a square meal, changed my English gold for Canadian greenbacks, bought a Canadian paper and started to figure how long it would take me to be the richest man in the country. I'm still figuring.

And here endeth the first chapter of the "Farmer in the Making."

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HOME BANK REPORT.

Million and Half Added in Deposits.

The Annual Meeting of the Home Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, 8 King St. W., Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon, June 28th.

The statement of the results of the business of the Bank for the year ending the last day of May, 1910, showed that the deposits had increased one million and a half dollars, and that this increase was proportionate throughout the Bank's assets, and the volume of business done.

The total profits amount to $183,220.99 The net profits for the year were $95,832.24. This is the net profit which remains after deducting all charges for management, making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and allowing for accrued interest and rebates of interest on unmatured bills. The profit carried forward from last year was $55,649.65, a further profit is added to this total in the item of $31,759.10, which is the premium on Capital Stock sold during the year.

Six Per Cent. Dividends.

The profits have been disbursed in four 6% quarterly dividends, amounting to $63,670.45. There has been transferred to the reserve fund $41,347, and a contingency fund of $50,000 has been established. This leaves $48,893.54 which is carried forward to the credit of next year's profit and loss account. The Reserve Fund of the Home Bank of Canada is uniformly maintained in the proportion of one-third of the paid-up capital.

The liabilities of the Home Bank of Canada to the public amount to $8,111,-060.33, and the assets amount to $9,704,-636.45.

The liabilities to the public are made up as follows: Home Bank of Canada notes in circulation among the public, $745,770; current business deposits, which do not bear interest, $1,465,021; money deposited in Savings Account, upon which full compound interest is paid, $5,898,-906.29. There is a further liability in the balance due to other banks in Canada which amounts to a small sum, $3,363.04.

The liabilities to the shareholders consist of the paid-up capital of $1,123,-257.77. The rest account of $375,000, a contingent account of $50,000, and dividends payable on the first of June, $17,114.81.

The Bank's Assets.

The assets of the Bank, including gold and silver coin, Dominion Government notes, deposits with the Dominion Government as security for note circulation, notes and cheques of other banks, and balances from other banks in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries, railway, municipal and other bonds and call loans secured by stocks, bonds and debentures, amounting to $4,557,290. The further division of the assets, which includes loans and bills discounted, bank real estate and property, bring up the total of the assets to $9,704,636.45.

Many Shareholders.

After laying before the shareholders the statement for the year, the General Manager of the Home Bank of Canada, Colonel James Mason, presented the report of the Directors. In it he embodied a feeling reference to the late Lt.-Col. John I. Davidson, who had been a member of the Board of Directors of the Home Bank since its organization. In referring to the Annual Report, as set forth in the balance sheet, Colonel Mason pointed out that the number of shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada had increased from 889 to 1,346 during the past year. He said that the Bank had not extended its branches except in the North-West, and he reported the examination of the securities held by the Bank and the inspection of all its branches.

Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, the President of the Bank, reviewed the crop situation in his annual address and referred to the generally satisfactory condition of the affairs of the Home Bank of Canada.

After the adoption of the Balance Sheet as submitted for the year, and the reception of the Directors' and the President's report, a resolution was moved and adopted in which the shareholders extended their thanks to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their careful attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year. A resolution was also passed extending the thanks of the shareholders to the General Manager and the other officers of the Bank for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The scrutineers reported the election of the following Board of Directors: Eugene O'Keefe, E. G. Gooderham, W. Parkyn Murray, J. Kennedy, Thomas Flynn, John Persse, Thomas A. Crerar, and Col. James Mason. The new name on the Board is that of Mr. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Co., of Winnipeg, who takes the place of the late Col. Davidson.

Immediately following the annual meeting, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, and Mr. Eugene O'Keefe was elected President, with Mr. Thomas Flynn as Vice-President.