

he wanted was made in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. A great deal of the beef and other produce sent from Canada to England is sold as American, and, as the United States is often styled America, that country frequently gets the credit of producing what is purely Canadian. We would suggest that it would be greatly to the interest of our manufacturers to have the word "Canada" either added or substituted for Ontario on all wares they turn out, and as for stencil plates for marking flour barrels, butter casks, cheese boxes, &c., every one lacking the word "Canada" should be immediately destroyed, and new ones with this important addition substituted.

—T. B. Hyndman, of Ottawa, a grocer of but a couple of years standing there, is trying to settle his liabilities upon the 50 cent basis. His liabilities are not large, and are mainly to Montreal houses.

DOMINION BANK.

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, May 29th, 1878.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution, on Wednesday, 29th May, 1878.

Among those present we noticed Messrs. H. Pellatt, Wm. Ramsay, R. J. Gooderham, James Austin, Wm. Mulock, John Severn, James Crowther, J. H. Mead, P. Howland, Dr. Rae, A. Purse, D. K. Dingle, James Holden, Hon. Frank Smith, etc.

It was moved by Dr. Rae, seconded by J. Crowther, "That Mr. James Austin do take the chair."

Mr. H. Pellatt moved, seconded by Mr. R. T. Gooderham, and resolved, "That Mr. R. H. Bethune do act as Secretary."

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the general statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:—

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ended 30th April, 1878:—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1877.....	\$3,200 50
Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1878, after deducting charges of management, &c., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	97,957 38
	\$101,157 94

Dividend 4 per cent., paid 1st November, 1877.....	\$38,810 00
Dividend 4 per cent., payable 1st May, 1878.....	38,810 00
	77,620 00

	\$23,537 94
Carried to Rest Account.....	20,000 00

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	\$3,537 94
The Rest now amounts to \$310,000 on a capital of \$970,250.	

The stagnation in trade has continued during the past year, and has affected all kinds of business. Prospects for the coming year are more encouraging, as a large harvest is anticipated, and there is also an improvement in the demand for lumber.

During the year an office has been opened in Napanee, which promises to be of service to the Bank.

The various duties of the officers of the Bank have been performed to the satisfaction of the Directors.

JAMES AUSTIN,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.....	\$970,250 00
Rest.....	\$ 310,000 00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	3,537 94
Dividends unclaimed..	596 60
Dividend No. 6, payable 1st May.....	38,810 00
Reserved for Interest.....	32,984 27
	385,928 81

Notes in circulation....	\$ 727,606 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	166,367 58
Deposits bearing interest.....	2,026,615 32
Balance due to other Banks.....	444 91
	\$2,921,023 01
	\$4,377,201 82

ASSETS.

Specie.....	\$ 103,596 20
Dominion Government Demand Notes.....	143,800 00
Notes and Cheques of other Banks.....	92,892 72
Balances due from other Banks.....	258,141 55
	\$ 598,430 57

Loans on call.....	\$ 598,439 57
Bills discounted and current.....	460,922 63
Overdue debts secured.....	3,067,462 69
Overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for).....	68,838 67
	36,797 52
Bank premises.....	44,740 74
	\$4,227,201 82

R. H. BETHUNE,
Cashier.

Dominion Bank
Toronto, 30th April, 1878. }

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by Mr. Peleg Howland, and resolved, "That the report be adopted."

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Mulock, seconded by Mr. H. Pellatt, and resolved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services during the year."

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ramsay, seconded by Dr. Rae, and resolved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the cashier, agents, and other officers of the bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties."

It was moved by Mr. John Severn, seconded by Mr. James Holden, and resolved, "That the poll be now open for the election of seven directors, and that the same be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that Messrs. H. Pellatt and W. Mulock be scrutineers, and on the close of the poll do hand to the Chairman a certificate of the result of the poll."

Mr. J. K. Dingle moved, seconded by Mr. A. Purse, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Austin for his able conduct in the chair."

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. James Austin, James Crowther, James Holden, P. Howland, J. H. Mead, John Severn, and Hon. Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. James Austin was elected President, and Mr. Peleg Howland Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

PHOSPHATES.—It will no doubt interest many of our readers to know how phosphate rock is prepared for use as a fertilizer. We

therefore subjoin the following from a paper on the subject:

There is a material difference between phosphate works proper and phosphate fertilizer works. At the former the rock is simply passed through the washer and then shipped to market; while at the latter it is manufactured into a fertilizer. Both, however, are indiscriminately called phosphate works. After being mined, either from the earth or the rivers, the nodules are passed through the "washer," which cleanses them from sand, clay and mud. After being dried, either in kilns or by burning wood under a pile of the rock, it passes through the "crusher" which reduces all nodules to the size of a pen. These crushers are made of iron, mounted on a heavy frame, and are driven at the rate of twenty-five revolutions to the minute. The crushed rock is then taken up by elevators and delivered into the hoppers to be ground. The best French burr stones are used, making from 150 to 160 revolutions per minute, and turning out hourly some 600 pounds of rock, ground fine enough to pass through a screen of eighty wires to the inch.

This powdered rock then goes by elevators up to the "mixer." This is a tub of cast iron, about eight feet in diameter and two feet deep, which revolves about twenty times a minute, and in which are small plows making 100 revolutions per minute. Into this mixer weighed quantity of powdered rock is thrown, and upon it a known weight of sulphuric acid, and the movement of the tub and the revolving plows secure their thorough incorporation. An iron plug which closes an aperture in the centre of the tub is then raised, and the mixed mass falls into an apartment below.

Peruvian Guano, ammoniacal matter and other ingredients are added during the mixing process.

Phosphate rock being soluble in sulphuric acid, the higher per centage of soluble phosphoric acid desired, the larger the amount of sulphuric acid required. The highest grades will flow like soft mud for thirty or forty feet from the mixing tub. This mass, after being allowed to harden thoroughly, is mined out and passed through the "disintegrator." The machine consists of two wheels, one within the other, revolving vertically in opposite directions. The fertilizer is fed in at the centre, dashed to pieces by the bars at the periphery, and, falling through these, is received into a revolving screen, from which it passes ready for market.

NEW TEA FIELDS.—The Malay Peninsula, from Wellesley Province by Singapore, contains, according to a communication addressed by an experienced tea-planter to a Straits paper, millions of acres of low, undulating, thickly-wooded hills, which are well suited for the growth of tea, as the soil of which they are composed is similar to the best tea soils of India. The variety to be planted must, however, it would seem, be the indigenous in Assam. The land referred to is, indeed, only suited to the cultivation of tea or coffee; and with cheap land, plentiful labour, regular seasons, and easy transports, the Malay Peninsula would certainly appear to possess unequalled advantages for the production of tea. The soil of Singapore has been, until recently, much underrated, but it has been shown conclusively that pepper, tapioca, and sugar can be successfully grown upon it, and it is probable that the tea-shrub, which is a hardy plant, can be grown on the island as well as on the peninsula.

—Within ten years no less than 12,000,000 acres of forest have been cut down or burned over in the United States. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consuming from 5,000 acres to 10,000 acres each. Fences use up much timber, and railway sleepers require the product of 150,000 acres per annum. The sum of \$144,000,000 is invested in the timber industry, employing 200,000 men.