LIST OF COMPANIES THAT SUSPENDED PRIOR TO 1865.

Chartered or Organized.

1835 American Life and Trust.
1859 Buchanan Life of Missouri.
1861 Chicago Mutual.
1859 Columbia Life of Missouri.
1849 Cresent Mutual L. F. & M. of New Orleans.
1806 Corporation of Episcopal Clergy of New York, and Corporation of Episcopal Clergy of New Jersey.
1836 Duchess Co., L. & F. of New York.
1848 Equitable L. & F. of Philadelphia.
1847 Eagle Life and Health of Jersey City.
1855 Farmers' and Mechanics' F. M. & L., of Philadelphia
1822 Farmers' Loan and Trust of N. Y.
1853 Greenboro' Mutual of North Carolina.
1838 Globe Mutual L. and Trust of Pa.
1849 Hartford Life & Health of Hartford.
1847 Hope Mutual of Stamford, Conn.
1852 Howard Life of New York.
1850 Jefferson Life of Cincinnati.
1850 Keystone Mutual of Harrisburg, Pa.
1855 Kentucky Mutual Life.
1818 Massachusetts Hospital Life and Trust.
1849 Mutual Benefit Life and Fire of New Orleans.
1849 Merchants' and Planters' Mutual L. F. & M. of New Orleans.
1845 Mutual Life of Baltimore.
1850 National Life & Trust Philadelphia.
1849 North Carolina Mutual of Raleigh.
1830 New York Life and Trust.
1850 North American Mutual Life and Health of Philadelphia.
1851 National Safety and Trust Co., of Philadelphia.
1851 Nashville Mutual Protection, F. and L.
1840 Ohio Life and Trust of Cincinnati.
1854 Odd Fellows' Mutual of Philadelphia.
1848 Philadelphia Life.
1849 Phœnix of St. Louis.
1854 Susquehanna Mutual of Harrisburg, Pa.
1850 Southern Mutual of New Orleans.
1850 Southern Mutual F. & L. of Georgia.
1866 Southern Life and Trust of Mobile.
1847 Trenton Mutual Life of New Jersey.
1850 U. S. Life and Trust of Philadelphia.
1818 Union Assurance of New York.

Ceased Life Business.

1864 Re-insured in Union Mutual of Me.
Lost money in Life Department, and abandoded it in short time.
Offshoots of Philadelphia Episcopal Corporation—Probably soon disappeared.
Maintained Life Department until after 1840.
1853 Re-Ins'd Life Risks in Ætna, Conn.
1853 Re-insured in Knickerbooker, N. Y.
1857
Started about 1836 and maintained Life Department until after 1840.
1865 Closed at end of war.
Retired about 5 years after.
1856 Re-insured in United States Life of New York.
Wound up, stockholders lost largely.
1856 Failed; stockholders lost part of capital.
Gradually abandoned in Life Department after 1840; continues on as Trust Company.
Liquidated, in contravention of charter, by five of the directors.
1853 Liquidated.
1851 Re-insured in Union Mutual of Maine.
Failed during the war.
Gradually abandoned Life Department after 1840; continues as Trust Co.
1853 Reinsured Life Risks in Ætna, Conn.
1852 Discontinued Life Department.
1855 Liquidated.
1857 Retired from Life business; failed as Trust and Banking Co.
Transformed into a Fire Co.
1852 Abandoned Life and Health business, and continued as Fire Co., under name of Philadelphia Fire and Life.
1851 Re-insured Life Risks in New York Life. Still does fire business.
Wound up with large loss to stockholders.
1853 Re-insured in U. S. L. & T. of Philadelphia
1856 Re-insured in Southern Mutual of Ga.
1869 Re-insured in New York Life.
1852 Collapsed about this time.
1862 Failed through speculation and mismanagement.
Started about 1836, maintained Life Department until after 1840.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CAR LOAD. —Below will be found a statement showing what constitutes a car-load, and though it may not exactly suit everywhere, it approximates so closely to a general average that shippers hereabouts will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference. As a general rule, 20,000 pounds or 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whiskey, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hardwood, 7 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard lumber, one-fourth less green lumber, one-tenth less joists, scantling and all other large timber, 340 bushels of wheat, 360 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flax seed, 350 of apples, 360 of Irish potatoes, 1,000 bushels of bran.—*Mercury.*

A further decrease in the total yield of gold from the Nova Scotia mines is reported as the result of the year's operation in 1873.

Cumberland Coal Mining Co.

A company, comprising as principal shareholders Messrs. R. B. Boggs, Amherst, A. Barnhill, Joggins Mines, Gen. Warner and Kinnear Brothers, St. John, has been formed under the above title, to further develope and improve the coal mines in this County formerly known as the Chignecto and St. George.

It will be remembered that, in common with other companies these were obliged to shut down a few years ago on account of the high tariff which met them in the U. S. markets when gold was at a high premium. We are glad that the impulse lately given elsewhere to this branch of industry by increased consumption, scarcity and high prices of coal as well as the reduction of duty in the U. States to 75 cents per ton, currency, will have the effect of reviving these works, as we have before expressed the hope they would.

The mines are situated within a short distance of the Maccan River and the I. C. Railway, and the coal has been proved to be of good quality and to exist in good workable seams. There are buildings, engines and other plant on the property, and a tram-way to the shipping place, so that the mines may easily be put in an efficient state for shipping coal largely during the coming season.

This company was chartered by the N. S. government in 1867, with a capital of $700,000 shares of $50 each. A prospectus has now been issued in which subscribers are offered, on payment of $15 a share, a paid up certificate for $50, reducing the cost to subscribers to $175,000, with 2,333 shares reserved for working capital and improvement.

With the prospects in view—and unlike an undeveloped work they are to a great extent self-evident—and with such practical men at the front as we have named above, we anticipate that the above stock will be readily taken without going far away.—*Amherst Gazette.*