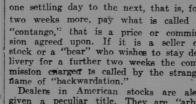
HARD TIMES IN WORLD'S

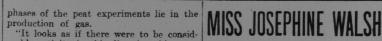
as known, have taken to cab driving or sweeping a crossing, the two occupations to which the "dead-broke" sport of London is said to turn. But it is on record that one broker became the proprietor of a saloon and ran it himself, and that another became bartender at a popular bar. Of the darker tragedies of life, there have been eighteen suicides and violent deaths of members, and in each instance the attributive cause has been the depression of business.

Nearly 500 members have taken advan Nearly 500 members have taken advantage of the rules and applied for a year's holiday. When this is granted the member need not pay his subscription until he rejoins. This subscription amounts to \$200 and \$150 for each of his three board clerks. These clerks, after four years' service on the exchange, can place their names on the "waiting list" and become members on pompation of the commitnames on the "waiting list" and become members on nomination of the committee. Their entrance fee is \$750, in addition to the annual subscription, and they must own one share of stock and find two sureties of \$1,500 for four years.

An ordinary member must have the nomination of a retiring or deceased member, as on the New York Stock Exchange. He must pay an entrance fee of \$2,500, own three shares and find three sureties of \$2,500 each for four years. Such fig.



may wish to carry over their stock from one settling day to the next, that is, for



supposition.

At the time the great coal strike of

HARD TIMES IN WORLD'S
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**Company of the Property of the Company of the Com drying out the large amount of water which is contained in its composition, and for cooking the peat into charcoal suitable for use as fuel in iron working. Besides the Lexington establishment there are a number of plants in the Cape Cod region and others of small private capacity scattered here and there about the State. In Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Rhode Island there is extensive use of peat for private consumption. In Canada, as in foreign countries, hydraulic presses, patent disintegrators, drying machines and filter presses have been tried with varying degrees of success.

Another rediscovery of peat—for the popularity of the mud product waned periodically—came in 1903, under the auspices of Professor Norton and Edward Atkinson, the economic investigator. These men were at work at the insurance engineering station in Boston, experimenting in fire prevention. They chanced on the fact that the familiar black mud which forms the body of the wet meadows, both fresh and salt in this region, were useful for a number of purposes. They proclaimed the fact in a report and further experiment justified their supposition.

At the time the great coal strike of 1902 was fresh in the minds of the countiled the continuation of the countiled the continuation of the countiled August McLeod, Robert Paterson, Stanley Rankin, Harold Cosson, Howe Knox, Percy Cunningham, Rex Pearce, John Lane, Lester Peters, James McAllister, Gordan Morrell, Philip Simms, Emery Albyn, Laurance McLaren, Paul Short, Ronald Leavitt, William McGowan, Clar-ence Darling, Clayton Fred, Harold Scott, Frank Withers, Lionel Fred, Kenneth Gault, Darrel Rivers



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