

Dominion Coal Common and Dominion Steel Common were, however, remarkably strong and quite active throughout the morning, and at the opening in the afternoon the upward movement continued, and Coal Common, which opened at 75 in the morning, closed with 78 3-4 bid and the last sale was made at 78 1-4. The stock sold up to 80 1-2 in Boston. Dominion Steel Common opened in the morning at 33 1-2, and advanced to 34 7-8. A feature of the afternoon session was the advance in Montreal Power, which sold up 2 1-2 points to 98. Twin City also recovered 1 1-2 points and closed with sales at 111. C. P. R. also recovered some of the ground lost during the morning, the last sales being made at 115. The market was exceedingly active and closed strong.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

MORNING BOARD.

No. of Shares.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Price.
220 C. P. R.	115	50 Dom. Steel Com...	33 3/4
50 "	114 3/4	25 "	33 3/4
100 "	114 3/4	50 "	33 3/4
75 "	115	200 "	33 3/4
25 "	115 1/2	730 "	33 3/4
25 "	115	25 "	33 3/4
10 "	115	125 "	34
150 "	114 3/4	75 "	33 3/4
100 "	114 3/4	800 "	34
100 "	114 3/4	150 "	34 3/4
14 "	115 1/4	225 "	34
50 Halifax Ry.....	109 3/4	50 "	Pfd.. 86 3/4
75 "	110	25 "	87
25 "	110 1/2	25 "	86 3/4
25 "	110 1/4	155 "	87
50 "	110 1/2	150 Dom. Coal Com...	75
316 Twin City.....	109 3/4	50 "	75 1/2
50 "	110	450 "	75 1/4
50 "	110 1/4	75 "	75 1/2
25 "	110 1/2	50 "	75 3/4
50 Com. Cable.....	156 1/2	2 "	75
50 "	156 1/4	175 "	76
25 Montreal Power....	95 1/2	250 "	76 3/4
30 Bell Telephone....	169	100 "	76 1/4
125 Dominion Cotton...	56	100 "	76
1 Quebec Bank.....	115	345 "	76 1/4
25 N. Scotia Steel Com.	68 3/4	300 "	76 1/2
275 Dom. Steel Com...	33 3/4	175 "	76
15 "	33 3/4	125 "	76 1/2
350 "	33 3/4	100 "	76
10 "	33 3/4	5,000 Republic.....	9 1/2
100 "	33 3/4	1,000 Payne.....	25
50 "	31 3/4	200 "	24
100 "	33 3/4	\$3,000 Dom. Steel Bonds	82 1/2
50 "	33 3/4	\$7,000 "	82 1/4
25 "	33 3/4		

AFTERNOON BOARD.

200 C.P.R.....	114 3/4	25 Dom. Steel Com...	34 3/4
225 "	114 3/4	150 "	34 3/4
50 "	115	500 "	35
25 Montreal St. Ry....	277 1/2	150 "	34 3/4
50 Twin City.....	110 1/2	75 Dom. Steel Pfd....	86
175 "	111	150 "	87
150 Montreal Power....	95 1/2	44 Montreal Cotton....	130
870 "	96	100 N. Scotia Steel....	69 1/4
400 "	96 1/2	50 Dom. Coal Com...	76 1/2
25 "	96 1/2	150 "	76 1/4
500 "	97	50 "	77
200 "	97 1/4	100 "	77 1/4
75 "	97 1/2	25 "	77 3/4
50 "	98	450 "	77 1/2
20 Dominion Cotton...	56	100 "	77 3/4
25 "	57	25 "	78
100 Dom. Steel Com...	34	50 "	78 1/4
200 "	34 1/4	1,000 Republic.....	9
125 "	34 3/4	1 Bank of Montreal...	255 1/4
375 "	34 3/4		

THE REMITTANCES TO HEAD OFFICES of foreign companies and receipts therefrom last year are given in the "N. Y. Bulletin" as follows for British companies in United States.

	Received from	Remitted to
Commercial Union.....	\$173,892	\$306,293
Alliance of London.....	4,865	119,930
Atlas.....	54,220	77,440
British American.....	41,070	
Caledonian.....	168,461	
Imperial.....	153,273	91,104
Law Union & Crown.....	30,000	30,412
Lion.....		51,524
Liv. & London & Globe.....	258,726	247,350
London Assurance.....	22,918	88,798
London & Lancashire.....		110,044
Manchester.....	299,460	107,063
Northern Assurance.....	19,792	181,274
Norwich Union.....	150,989	82,295
Palatine of London.....	70,350	51,342
Phoenix of London.....		74,276
Royal.....	1,669,173	1,798,376
Royal Exchange.....	241,323	236,068
Scottish Union & National.....	25,860	4,228
Sun of London.....		125,150
Union Assurance.....	130,000	212,558

Con gest 'ed Dis'trikt, kon jest' ed-dis'trikt, n. [L. con, with; gero, gestus, to bear; distingo to stretch out.] From Rough Notes. 1. The center, or that part, of a town which is densest because of sociological gravitation. The laws of gravitation controlling masses demand that the center of a group or conglomeration shall be densest, graduating towards the outer surface or suburbs. 2. An aggregation of exposures. 3. Congested districts are peculiar to cities, seldom being encountered in uninhabited regions. They may be easily recognized, even by an unscientific eye, from the general and exceeding proximity of buildings and the apparent efforts of two or more structures to stand on the same lot at the same time. 4. Chronic cases of congestion have resulted in subcellars, sky-scrappers, elevated railroads, sub-ways, tunnels, dropping elevators, aspiring manhole lids, conflagrations, water-towers, aerial ladders, stand-pipes, the falling-wall hazard, rubber necks and roof gardens. There seems to be no cure for it.

See New York, Chicago and Farmersburg, Ind.

Gas 'o line, or lene, n. [Scandihoovian, ghazelnh jerked hence.] From "Rough Notes." 1. A product of petroleum, and the devil. Used for heating, lighting, cooking power, cleaning, bed bug and fool-killing, rate-raising and general extermination. These are a few of the standard uses of the fluid. It is an expansionist in every sense of the word, with a few other senses thrown in for good measure, and its field of usefulness and destructiveness is ever widening. Among its recent undertakings is the propulsion of automobiles. This style of locomotion is said not to be unpleasant to the one propelled, but when it gets under a fellow, as it sometimes does, and gives him a swift kick into the unknown beyond it is not joy that he dies of. 2. Its chief fault is its volatility. If it were not for this it would be robbed of its hazard—and, most likely, its usefulness as well. 3. Any one wishing to risk a sudden departure over the gasoline route by harboring it on his or her premises must obtain permission from the company writing his, or her fire insurance if he or she wishes to leave it as an available asset to his or her estate. 4. Gasoline is a good thing to start a fire with—a big, quick fire.