MILITARY LONDON

The rifle ranges at the Cove will formally open for the season on May 1, and the work of installing the new circular targets which are to replace the square ones that have been in use hitherto is going steadily on. Three or four of the targets have been placed in position and one afternoon recently Major Hayes went down and practiced for awhile, and succeeded in making a score of 90. His opinion is that the shooting on the new targets is much more difficult than on the old. In addition to the whole target being circular instead of square there is a wide difference in the bullseye, that of the old style being a twelve-inch circular disc and that on the new a white disc surrounded by a black band. The new target is one which has been approved of by the National Rifle Association of England, and is in use on the Bisley range.

* * *

The indoor shooting at the Armories will be wound up for the season on Friday evening, April 30, when G Company of the Seventh will hold a shoot. A fine lot of prizes have been contributed and the men are taking a keen interest in the event. As a special prize Captain Murphy has offered a valuable rifle barrel to the man making the highest score. G Company won the trophy last year, and is out to win it again this year. Their shooting teams are working hard, and when the season opens on the ranges, will practice steadily. In order that the handsome trophy may become their property it will be necessary for G Company to win it for three years, and this they intend to do, if possible.

* * *

In former years there have been many complaints from both officers and men, when upon arrival in camp they have found that the horses they have been persuaded to hire are not as represented, and in some instances, and such cases are not a few, are of no use whatever. The Government's allowance of $1 a day is hardly sufficient to induce any owner to part with a really good horse, and until the rate is raised there is but poor prospect of improvement. Many complaints have been made at headquarters, and it is likely that the allowance will be advanced to $1.50. Another idea that is received with favor is that in order to encourage drivers to take their best horses to camp for training, a veterinary surgeon be detailed for the purpose of examining each horse and affixing a value, so that in the event of loss or permanent injury the vet.'s valuation should be paid upon the finding of a board of inquiry. The highest limit to be paid for draught horses to be $150, and for officers' chargers $175.

* * *

Lieut. Tait, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, who is now residing in Hamilton, has joined the Ninety-first Highlanders, and turned out with them at their last parade.

* * *

The various branches of the service in this district are gradually getting together their signalling sections, and the work done in signalling at regimental headquarters and in the camps last summer shows that increased interest is being taken in this important branch of military instruction.

* * *

The Daily Mail rifle shooting contest, conducted by the proprietors of the London Daily Mail may be shot for under the following conditions:

"The match is to be fired on Empire Day, but in cases where, from unavoidable causes, teams are unable to shoot on May 24, they may do so on Saturday, May 22.

"The match is open to military and civilian rifle associations alike, the eight highest scores of the day to count as a team.

"There will be no entrance fee, and any number of men may shoot, provided they are bona fide members of the rifle association in question.

"The ranges are 200, 500 and 600 yards, with seven shots at each range."

On the contest being completed, each association making a score of 750 or over should cable the Daily Mail, London, England. The certified score sheet must follow by mail to the Organizing Secretary, Daily Mail Contest.

The first prize is the 200 guineas cup to the club which makes the highest score in the whole empire. The cup will be in the custody of the club so long as they can successfully defend it at the annual contests.

A 50 guineas cup goes to the club which makes the best score in the United Kingdom, and will be won outright.

A 50 guineas cup will be won outright by the club making the best score, outside the United Kingdom.

Additionally silver medals will be presented to the four teams making the highest score in the United Kingdom, and likewise to the four teams, outside the United Kingdom, making the best score.

Further still, a massive silver spoon, very much like that which the National Rifle Association awards, will be presented to the members of the most successful team in every section of the empire, from which twelve or more entries have been received.

* * *

Some four hundred motor cars, participated in the test run of automobiles with troops from London to Hastings last week, a feat found to be quite within the realm of possibility and thoroughly practicable. The full battalion of 1,000 men was a composite one.

* * *

That the motor car is destined to play a very important part in warfare is an accepted fact, and in the training arrangements for this and subsequent years' manoeuvres, motor conveyance is certain to figure more largely than it has done before. This must be in view of the fact that continental armies generally are going ahead in the matter of motor traction. The great stumbling block in the way of use of motor cars is the expense, not of the buying of the cars, as that is the first cost, and can be estimated, but in the unknown and unascertainable cost of repairs and maintenance.

* * *

Twenty targets, providing for ranges up to 600 yards, have been installed at Niagara, on the new portion of the camp, and when the troops go into training on the 15th of June they will have a decent chance of learning to shoot at a fair distance. To date the best that the most important campground in Canada could afford were a row of targets at a maximum range of 200 yards. Both old and new ranges will be available this year.

* * *

Much interest has been aroused among the officers of the Canadian militia, especially those of the Permanent Force, over the invitation which has been extended to Canada, in common with the other British over-sea dominions, to send four officers to London this summer to compete for the King's Cup. Entries are restricted to members of the Permanent Forces of the Empire, and the contest is to consist of tests of horsemanship The expenses of the colonial officers while in London will be defrayed.

* * *

It is expected that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will all be represented, and Parliament will be asked for a grant to send four of the best riders from the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Horse Artillery.

THE IMPORTANT COLONEL DENISON

Montreal Herald Discourses on His Career—How the Police Magistrate of Toronto Organized a Row—His Task of Saving the Empire.

Colonel George Taylor Denison, says the Montreal Herald, has been sufficiently active in support of a policy clearly defined and over so long a period, that nobody, in Canada at least, is likely to be under any misapprehension about his political views, the development, or rather the assertion, of which he recounts in a book which has just been published. There is no denying that his personality is interesting, and for nearly fifty years he has rarely failed to be in the eye of the people for any very long time. He has had one eye, a protective eye on the British crown, and the other, glinting defiance, on the American border. There is no room for philosophic doubt in any of his opinions. He is sure of the future of Canada, and does not admit that anyone has the right to hold other views: he talks politics always in terms of swords and lamp posts; his particular opponents are traitors; when he breaks with a man he dispenses with the social amenities. This description, be it said, is his own, and from the way he tells about it he is very proud of it all. There may be those who do not share all the colonel's views, but there will be none who would deny him his evident enjoyment of his own ways of thinking and acting.

What makes the relation of his activities all the more interesting is that the writer has been for many years a magistrate in Toronto; he has always worn this responsibility lightly, and the Toronto people have rather encouraged him to do so. Once, when some newspapers and others remonstrated over his frequent political appearances, he replied that they could take away his position if they liked, that he could live without it, but that he meant to do just as he had been doing. He tells with great glee how, after the Home Rule resolutions had been carried in Parliament, he seized the chance to organize a counter-demonstration that was presented when Mr. William O'Brien came out to attack Lord Lansdowne. The incident is history, but it is news that a police magistrate was the organizer. Equally interesting is his story of how the famous Farrer pamphlet came into the hands of Sir John Macdonald in 1891. The colonel explains that he and Sir John had been talking things over together, that he had urged Sir John to hold an election quickly, that a printer in a Toronto office stole proofs of the pamphlet and brought them to him, and that he kept on acting as Sir John's intermediary, urging the printer to get all he could when he wasn't watched, and so getting for the wily old chieftain just the stuff he wanted. He doesn't say he organized the subsequent riotous attack on the Globe office, but even that would not be surprising if this versatile magistrate were to mention it. The story he tells of the watch he was able to keep, through a spy, upon the movements of an American committee who were working for Commercial Union, and perhaps for something more, and of how he kept Lord Salisbury posted about it all, is only less interesting because that movement never amounted to much, on either side of the boundary. His way of telling it, however, lets the reader know how watchful was his border eye, and explains, too, the deep interest he took and the active part he played in the development of the Imperial Federation movement and all that came after. Whether the intimate relations he formed with certain public men were quite consistent with his magisterial position, may possibly be doubted by those who remember the criticism of apparent leniency that followed a rather celebrated case, but it is clear enough that the author has always looked upon his day's work as merely a side line to his life's real interest.

Everything allowed for, the gallant colonel has had a fine time in his career. He had the proud distinction of being hunted up in a ballroom by Lord Salisbury, who hardly knew his cabinet colleagues by sight. He scolded Mr. Blake to his face, and kept a governor-general waiting while he did it. He expressed his obligation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for doing so handsomely many things he wanted done. In 1900 he sat next to the Prince of Wales at a dinner, and on being asked if the prospect of speaking made him nervous, replied: "Not generally, sir, but I must confess I never had to tackle an outfit like this before." Once, indeed, he proved his frail humanity, and fell. He had been pleading that the German and Belgian treaties must be denounced (this was just when the first preference had been given) and warning the slow-moving Britishers that they couldn't "jam German goods down our throats" even with warships. When the head of a great newspaper said, "You had better not be too sure; we might send the fleet and be very ugly with you," his reply was, "Well, go on and send it. You lost the southern half of North America by trying to cram tea down their throats, and you may lose the northern half by trying to cram German goods down our throats." For once the colonel was a rebel; but he will forgive himself, and if he does we all may.

INDEED THEY ARE WONDERFUL

WHAT THOMAS McDONALD SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Had Lame Back, Kidney Disease, and Heart Flutterings, and One Box Cured Him.

Shubenacadie, Hants County, N. S., April 23.—(Special.)—"I suffered from Lame Back, Kidney Disease and Heart Flutterings, caused by cold and a strain, for three years. I was looking over some papers and saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised and I bought one box, which completely cured me. Dodd's Kidney Pills are wonderful."

That is the simple, straightforward statement of Mr. Thomas McDonald, a well-known resident of this place. It shows how quickly Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Kidney Disease when taken in its earliest stages. Lame Back is one of the first symptoms of sick Kidneys. Heart Fluttering is another symptom. It is caused by blood, from which the sick Kidneys have failed to strain the impurities, increasing the work of the heart. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the sick Kidneys well, the lame back disappears, the blood is purified, the heart is relieved, and the flutterings stop.

If the case is of long standing, it may take longer to cure it, but Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to do it.

LABOR LEADER ON TARIFF REFORM

Phillip Snowden Says Import Taxes Would Fall on the Workers.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P., addressed a well-attended meeting at the Wesleyan School, Irlam, Eng., recently. The Labor party, he said, looked at all public questions from the point of view of whether they were going to better or make worse the industrial conditions of the people. They were told the Chancellor of the Exchequer required between fifteen and twenty million pounds sterling new revenue. The question was, as upon all public questions, who is going to have to pay? All new taxation must be laid upon the broad shoulders of those who were best able to bear it, and reforms of that description would receive the unstinted support of the I. L. P. In view of the fact that incomes from which income tax had been received had increased by something like forty-five million pounds whilst the earnings of the working classes had decreased, no right thinking man could have any hesitation in deciding where the burden of the needed extra taxation must be laid.

The Independent Labor party had been charged with indifference with regard to the great questions of education and tariff "reform." Such charges, however, were groundless. Was tariff "reform," if carried out, going to touch the question of wealth distribution at all, increase the wages of the workers, or reduce the cost of living? Did tariff "reform" mean, as "Punch" put it, "motor-cars and Monte Carlo for every working man?" If one were to believe the claims put forward by the advocates of tariff "reform," it meant everything a man might happen to want. (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain himself admitted that to place a tax upon imported articles must necessarily mean an increase in the cost of those articles to the consumer; therefore it was obvious that tariff "reform" must make things dearer. Would it affect wages to a corresponding extent? He thought not, and an ounce of practical experience was worth a ton of tariff "reform" philosophy. The increased cost of living would not be followed by an increase in wages, and therefore tariff "reform" would be an aggravation of the poverty of the wage-earner, and must be resisted. The social and industrial condition of the people was not going to be improved by juggling with tariffs.

A new phrase of the tariff "reform" movement was diabolical in its partisan character. The naval scare was being engineered for no other purpose than to induce the electors of this country to return a tariff "reform" Government to office to use their power, under the pretext of strengthening the navy, to impose tariffs upon imported goods. The tactics employed at Croydon were disgraceful. A certain member of Parliament, the henchman of the Tory party, had made certain extraordinary statements, from which only one conclusion could be drawn, and Mr. Wyndham had stated that if tariff "reform" could only be carried out no less a sum than forty million pounds could be set aside annually for improving and strengthening the navy. There was an obvious significance to such statements. The Tory party were proposing to tax the food and clothing of the people, and, in fact, everything they required in order to support a condition of things which would keep the workers in a state of chronic poverty. The naval scare could not be too strongly condemned, and the policy of tariff "reform," which it was intended to assist, too strenuously and persistently opposed.

The Thought Exchange

A COLUMN FOR WOMEN.

We hear it so often said that Canada has no art or literature, that we wonder what is art or literature. Do these complaisants really know? This poem, called "Midnight," from the pen of Vilma Shearn, might, we think, take rank among the best of any nation since "Art is too wide to admit the limitation of boundary lines":

Turn thou the key upon our thoughts, dear Lord,
And let us sleep;
Give us our portion of forgetfulness,
Silent and deep.

Lay thou thy hand quiet hard upon our eyes
To close their sight;
Shut out the shining of the moon and stars
And candle light.

Keep back the phantoms and the visions sad,
The shades of grey,
The fancies that so haunt the little hours
Before the day.

Quiet the time-worn questions that are all
Unanswered yet;
Take from the spent and troubled souls of us
Their vain regret;

And lead us far into Thy silent land,
That we may go
Like children out across the field o' dreams,
Where poppies blow.

So all Thy saints—nd all Thy sinners too—
Wilt Thou not keep,
Since not alone unto Thy well-beloved
Thou givest sleep?

A Crying Need.

Many women are interested in the proposed plan of establishing a publicly-owned farm for inebriates.

These are the wives, mothers and sisters of intemperate men, who are now living in poverty in our city, although possessed of intelligence and refinement beyond the average. One does not need to inquire regarding past history; the stamp of better days is evident. So also is the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick.

These women, whose husbands are Indian listers, cry "How long, Lord, how long?" Hope rose high when the publicly-owned farm for inebriates was first broached, but now that nothing definite has been decided, despair, like a mantle, has settled once more upon the hearts and homes of these unfortunates.

One woman said: "I know if my John could be sent into the country for a while, and had someone to watch him, he would do good work and keep away from the drink." We believe this is true. Contact with nature, creates a healthy appetite, and with proper food, regular hours, and the absence of temptation, in a few months the craving, which is unnatural, might cease.

Someone has said that it is better to build a fence at the top of a precipice than an hospital at the bottom, and we see no reason why "Cures" of every description should be springing up on all sides, but until we cease manufacturing drunkards we must provide places for them where they can be separated from their families who are now in constant terror of their lives.

We have laws to protect game, fisheries, forests, etc., but the young child may be made an imbecile for life by the brutality dealt out to the mother by a drunken father.

* * *

"Music Hath Charms."

Walter Damrosch, leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra, is responsible for the new theory that high grade music in the family will ward off danger of a dismal divorce decree. Mr. Damrosch has read, as has everyone else, the census reports showing that one out of every twelve marriages in America ends in the divorce court. As a remedy, the orchestra leader proposes not a uniform marriage law, the elimination of the affinity problem or an allowance to limit a wife's possible extravagance, but simply music.

"The little god would stay longer if he were nourished on good music as well as on the price of bacon and eggs." He adds that it furnishes a peaceful topic of conversation, leads the harried thoughts of husband and wife toward high ideals, and keeps the fire of family affection burning brightly and warmly on the domestic hearth.

This may be true, and yet a woman who suffered a terrible bereavement some three years past, told me that when she heard the Dresden Orchestra on Friday afternoon, her old trouble came before her in a way she could not have believed possible, while another said, "I avoid violin music on every occasion; it has power to stir memories long since gone and best forgotten."

* * *

An Incident.

They were standing at the railway station, he and she, each about the age of eighteen, and both returning from an Easter vacation. The lad said to the lass, "What is the good of a holiday anyway; the best part is planning for it, and the joy of getting back home again. What comes in between doesn't count." Then the girl, with heightened color, said, "Oh, I had a lovely time—mother was along."

Just glimpses along life's highway, yet they told of a boy's love for home—which they say is rare—and a girl's delight in having mother with her on the little jaunt, which the grumpy ones say is still more rare.

* * *

Girls and Engagements.

We have been reading a book from the public library, a book girls would like—and older women as well—a nice, sensible, honest, homely book. If more girls would consider the outstanding characteristics of the men with whom they associate, as did Herrick of "His First Leave," there would be fewer unhappy marriages. It is this way with most girls—they go on in a vague, indefinite manner, associating with this and that man in a general spirit of good comradeship, until some day they are surprised to find that one of the agreeable or disagreeable fellows has proposed. Straightway that man is idealized, even though not accepted. The very fact that she has been singled out from all others, as the one most admired, raises him to an unique position in her eyes.

The hitherto very commonplace and ordinary man is at once surrounded by a halo, for "does he not love me?" argues the maid. The next time, the persevering lover tests his fate, he is more encouraged, perhaps, accepted.

The girl believes she is in love when it is but the reflex action of love. Left to herself and to that mating instinct which is given woman as a protection, she would have chosen far differently.

Mother and father are consulted, told of the proposal, and father says, "He is a steady young fellow" and mother adds, "We are getting old and she would have an excellent home, far better than we had to start with." Deep down in her heart the girl knows there is something lacking. This is not the course she had mapped out for herself. Her intention was to become a trained nurse, and marry no one till she was really in love. Next year she will be twenty-one, and her papers are made out and her acceptance at a distant hospital assured. Now what shall she do? Marry as all the other girls are doing? Think of the wedding and bridesmaids and lovely dresses! Well, she marries and what is the denouement? Two years later, a broken home and a ruined life. She may now return to her parents' shelter. This is no imaginary sketch, but from life.

* * *

Correspondence.

Correspondence.

H. P. W.—We can speak confidently of the following exercises for reducing flesh: Eliminate all starchy foods from your diet, avoid sweets, tub daily. After the bath, when the circulation had been well stimulated, throw a warm dressing gown around yourself, and in a well-aired room take these exercises: Draw in the muscles of the abdomen, inhale a deep breath and raise your arms above your head till the thumbs meet, bending body backward as far as possible. Recover pose, and as you exhale bring the arms down in a sweeping curve forward until the finger tips touch the floor. Repeat six times. With arms hanging loosely from the shoulders bend the body sideways as far as possible, first to left and then to right, repeat ten times.

With arms in the same position, feet planted firmly on the floor, twist the body as far as you can, turn it from right to left and vice versa. This is especially good for reducing the hips. Repeat ten times the feat on your back, either on floor or couch. Without bending knees lift the legs till the feet are straight up, raising arms at the same time. Do this with the breath exhaled and inhale deeply as you lower them. Repeat six times. We know that five minutes twice each day will, by these rules, enable any woman to acquire the directoire figure.

Progress—I am glad someone is taking an interest in such things, and can recommend nothing better than Carpenter's "How the World Is Clothed," as well as "How the World Is Fed." Also, the Gleanor Smith music course, which makes every song a study and every study a song. And I must not forget, "The Human Body and Health," which I like best of all. Its aim is to promote health and prevent disease.

P. C. R.—Lord Adelbert Cecil came to Canada about 1872, and although a hesitating speaker, did much good work of an evangelistic nature in small towns and cities, preaching in the streets. His mother was much incensed at this course he choose to pursue, and his tragic death by drowning near Alophustown on the Bay of Quinte, ended a somewhat eccentric career. He had many followers, especially among the Anglicans, some even leaving their churches to worship in a plain upper room after the manner of the disciples of old.

He is still remembered with affection by many as having preached a very clear, easily understood plan of salvation. Army life and training had been his previous to conversion. If any of our readers can add anything to the above facts we will be pleased to pass on such information.

A Reader is desirous of knowing something regarding the "United Empire Loyalists," and asks if a chapter of the Daughters of the Empire might not be formed, composed of the descendants of these brave people. Will some daughter kindly reply?

Undecided.—I beg that you will consider well before you take so important a step. Twenty is too young for matrimony, in my opinion. See the reference to one who, like yourself, wished to take up nursing and was prevented by her parents. This occurred in a far distant city, and the facts have just come to my notice, so that I feel strongly on this subject. You need not follow any profession you say, as you can live at home in comfort. That may be true, but the experience is worth a good deal in after life, so I am told by a dear girl who trained in New York, and is now at the age of twenty-six about to be married.

Waiting.—I have already occupied too much space, but cannot close without passing on to you a few lines from Browning, which a friend sent me last week:

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be;
The last of life for which the first was made,
Our times are in His hand,
Who saith a whole I planned
Youth shows but half; Trust God in all nor be afraid."

J Kelly

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Riches are not essential to gain honor. Poverty should be regarded as a blessing as it urges a person to labor for himself and take the rough before the smooth.

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May 15	Lake Champlain	
May 31	Empress of Britain	May 7
May 29	Lake Manitoba	May 12
June 12	Lake Erie	May 26
June 4	Empress of Ireland	May 21

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New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
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CANADA	May 8,	June 12,	July 17
LAURENTIC	May 15,	June 19,	July 24
DOMINION	May 22,	June 26,	July 31
MEGANTIC		July 3,	Aug. 7
OTTAWA	May 29,	July 10,	Aug. 14
VANCOUVER			June 5

The popular steamer "CANADA" is also again scheduled to carry three classes of passengers; while the fast steamer "OTTAWA," and the comfortable steamer "DOMINION," as one-class cabin steamers (called second-class), are very attractive, at moderate rates. See plans and rates at local agents, or company's office.
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During the months of March and April the Wabash will sell one-way second class colonist tickets at very low rates from all stations to
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Corrected to January 10, 1909.
Arrive from the east—*3:48 a.m., 10:55 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:40 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *2:40 a.m., 7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:33 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *6:18 p.m.
LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4:00 p.m. *6:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m.
STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:25 a.m., 2:42 p.m., 4:55 p.m.
LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.
PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—6:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:43 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m.
* To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:30 a.m., 8:00 p.m., *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., ‡8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.
Depart for the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ‡8:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday. ‡From Chatham only. ‡To Chatham only.

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