

Imperial Boundary

Has Been Crossed by the United States.

Hon. David Mills' Address Before the Detroit Bar Association.

Constitutional Law of Canada and the United States Compared—At the Banquet—Anglo-Saxon Enterprise Commended.

Detroit Free Press, Feb. 26.—The Detroit Bar Association yesterday celebrated its 33rd anniversary and Campbell day. The afternoon meeting in the Philharmonic hall was fairly well attended, several ladies being in the audience, and a number of Windsor citizens and members of the bar of that city also being present. The feature of the occasion was, of course, the address of the Hon. David Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, and in honor of him and other Canadians present the Stars and Stripes and the Canadian flag were draped above the stage, which was also ornamented with handsome palms. Hon. Don M. Dickinson presided, and on the platform with him were Judge W. G. Ewing, of Chicago; Hon. David Mills and Ashley P. Pond, with ex-Senator Casgrain and William McGregor, M.P., of Windsor. Mr. Dickinson, after announcing that the president's annual address would be read at a later meeting, introduced Mr. Mills in a very happy speech, and the distinguished gentleman most heartily. The subject of his address was "Comparative Constitutional Law of the United States and Canada," and the matter was so well handled as to command the attention of the audience and universal approval of the listeners. The following are some extracts:

HON. DAVID MILLS' ADDRESS.
In the brief outline that I shall endeavor to bring before you I shall not undertake to discuss the relative merits of your system and of ours, as instruments of effective government, and as educating forces influencing national life. Let me say with regard to your federal constitution, that I find many who are under the impression that it was evolved by some original process from the minds of a few able thinkers, who successfully and wisely combined the elements of the old British constitution with the mother country, and who devised political institutions which were before unknown. The framers of the constitution of the United States were too wise to trust to their own powers to create a new system of government, and so they profited by their own experience, and adjusted the institutions which they already knew to the new conditions which had arisen. One of the most important facts which impresses itself upon the attention of the student of comparative constitutional law is this, that the constitution of the United States simply provided a repository for well-known institutions and for this purpose it possessed greater durability than the political institutions which were the creations of clever men in France.

ORIGIN OF UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS.

There is scarcely any institution embodied in the government of the United States, whether state or federal, which cannot be traced back historically, to the early institutions of England. Indeed, no system of government can be devised which is not suited to the character of the people who are subjected to its authority. The framers of the American constitution took in the actual situation. The government of the colonies were modeled more or less closely on the pattern of English local institutions. When the colonies revolted no new institution of government was required. The dual system already existed. That for the purpose of local self-government was set up, while the other part was beyond the Atlantic; but at the time of the revolution they were not, in time, farther away from the central authority than the Marches of Wales and the Palatine of Durham were at an earlier period. The new government of each colony had jurisdiction over life, property, civil rights and local improvements. The parent state exercised jurisdiction over commerce and over international relations. When these col-

BEARDED WOMEN.

Designing men, through alluring and cunningly worded advertisements, constantly endeavor to work upon the feelings of sick and ailing women by inviting them to write to a woman (a) and secure a woman's sympathy. It is well to remember that the best sympathy is to be had at home and not from strangers, persons hundreds of miles distant. The object of the sick is to get well, and however precious sympathy may be, it is never yet cured a seriously afflicted woman. While the sympathy of your milliner or dressmaker might be appreciated and be just as beneficial, if not more so, than sympathy from a stranger, yet it can not effect your cure if you are an ailing woman. It is loudly proclaimed through the press that "a woman can best understand a woman's ailments," and on this ground sick women are invited to "write to a woman" and get the benefit of a woman's advice. The sort of "understanding of her ailments" wanted by a sick woman is a trained medical understanding. If a woman has this trained medical knowledge she understands a woman's ailments not as a woman, but as a physician. If she is not a doctor she cannot understand the ailments at all, and cannot treat them successfully, because she lacks the necessary training and experience to advise on questions of disease and its cure. As far as known, there is no regularly qualified woman physician connected with any proprietary medicine especially designed for women—no one, therefore qualified by learning and experience, to advise on questions of disease and its cure. It is certain that there is no one, man or woman, connected with any "put-up" medicine for women, excepting only Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, who, like Dr. Pierce, is a regular graduated and qualified physician, and who has, like him, devoted more than thirty years to the special study and treatment of diseases of women. For more than thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce, a regularly graduated physician, has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. On his staff are nearly a score of regularly graduated, experienced, skilled physicians, each of whom is a specialist in his chosen class of diseases. Every letter addressed to Dr. Pierce as above, has prompt, conscientious attention, is regarded as strictly confidential and is answered in a plain envelope so your private affairs are kept safe from prying eyes.

ones became independent the state government took the place of the colonial government, and the jurisdiction of the crown and parliament, as the colonies held it to be, passed to the revolutionary government here—the new central authority. The chief thing which the promoters of the revolution had to do was to find a new tenement for that old authority, which had all along been exercised in England.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHECKS.
It is interesting, in tracing the constitutional history of our country, to observe that the king and parliament had not divested themselves of a superintendence over the colonies, and so, in the colonial system, there were provided constitutional checks and restraints to preserve the sovereignty of the mother country. The framers of the federal constitution did not always escape from their influence, and so we find that it bears distinct traces of this ancient environment in the checks provided to restrain the executive authority of the president. The duration of the executive government is suggested by the duration of those of the colonies, and there is substituted periodical sanction in place of hereditary succession. In form, popular election is established by the establishment of an electoral college; but party conventions have brought about a conventional change in the constitution which might today well-high provoke a revolution were the law followed and the customs disregarded. The framers of the constitution were of opinion that the executive power could be held more effectively in restraint if vested in a single person than if vested in a chief magistrate and a body of advisers.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SENATE.
In the old colonial establishments there was a legislative council which advised the governor in the discharge of his executive functions, and a similar duty was imposed upon the senate of the United States in the larger sphere in which that body is called upon to act. So much were the senators impressed with these special duties that for the first seven years of their existence they discharged their public duties in private, as they still do their executive labors in respect to treaties. And so with regard to state legislation, the dividing line was not drawn in all cases, so as to prevent state legislatures in such a way or doing such acts as might seriously compromise or embarrass the federal government in the discharge of its international obligations.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Our constitutional system came into existence under somewhat different circumstances. Since the separation of the United States from Great Britain, parliamentary government has superseded prerogative government, and the efficient executive authority of the nation is in the hands of the leaders of the party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Before the provinces of Canada were united this system of parliamentary government had been introduced into all the provinces of British North America. The federal union of the different provinces gave to each province complete control over property, civil rights, municipal institutions and local improvements, which precluded the possibility of one province interfering with the local affairs of another, and confined the general legislation to those matters which are of common concern.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The great difference between your system and ours is in the constitution of the executive government. The government both of the provinces and of the Dominion is similar in principle to the United Kingdom. The executive authority in and over Canada is in the hands of the administration. The sovereign or the sovereign's representative, in choosing the ministers, must choose as the prime minister the party leader, or someone having the confidence of the majority in the House of Commons, and the prime minister chooses his colleagues from among the members of the two houses. They remain advisers of the crown; they direct the executive and legislative policy so long as they have the confidence of the House of Commons, and when they cease to have that confidence, the crown must call upon the leaders of some other party to form a new administration.

PROVINCIAL POWERS.

Under our constitutional system, the province possesses not only ordinary legislative powers, but it also possesses constituent powers, and may alter or amend its constitution in any respect, except in relation to the appointment of the provincial governor. At this time, when our interests have grown together, and our powers have been consolidated, we claim, and have conceded to us, by the consent of the empire, a voice in the settlement of those questions which may arise of an international character, in which we, as a portion of the empire, are most affected. The imperial side of the constitution is necessarily different from yours. Our possessions are scattered over the world. We begin as children of an enlightened and beneficent parent. As we approach manhood, we are taken into partnership with the parent state, and so our relations, being founded on experience and reason, are adjusted to the requirements of the occasion. Thus, there has been gradually built up, upon the established principles of parliamentary government, a constitution, both imperial and representative in its character, and embracing the English-speaking people within the empire in all parts of the world, adequate to meet all political emergencies.

CROSSED THE IMPERIAL BOUNDARY.

The boundary which marks that imperial system you have recently crossed, and you have entered upon the work which was begun by the mother of free states a century ago. You, too, recognizing your high calling, have taken up the "white man's burden," and I am sure that the feeling of every Canadian is that this new departure in your historical development may be of great value to yourselves and of priceless advantage to the world. Following Mr. Mills' address came brief, extempore speeches from Judge W. G. Ewing, of Chicago; J. L. Murphy, representing the Windsor bar; ex-Senator Casgrain, and William McGregor, M. P.

Judge Ewing, Hon. Mr. Mills and the

latter's private secretary, J. D. Clarke, were entertained at luncheon at the Detroit Club yesterday by J. C. Donnelly, Michael Brennan, Alfred Russell, Henry Russell, L. H. Foster, Ashley Pond, Henry Campbell, E. T. Douglas, Otto Kirchner, George B. Yerkes, E. W. Pendleton, Gen. H. M. Duffield, and Edward A. Gott. Short speeches were made by Mr. Mills, Judge Ewing, Ashley Pond and Henry Russell.

AT THE BANQUET.
About 75 members of the Detroit Bar Association and their guests assembled around bountiful tables last evening in the Russell House convention hall, in honor of Campbell day. It was the second annual banquet in memory of Judge James V. Campbell, Michigan's distinguished jurist, and many leading legal lights were present.

At the speakers' table sat Toastmaster Don M. Dickinson, with Hon. David Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, at his right; Hon. William G. Ewing, of Chicago, at his left; Chief Justice Claudius B. Grant, Judge Lillibridge, Ashley Pond, Alfred Russell, Judge William L. Carpenter, Sol White (of Windsor), Judge McHugh and J. L. Murphy.

THE MAPLE LEAF.
Large British and American flags were prominently displayed opposite the speakers' table. Ferns, roses and tulips made the banquet table attractive, and carnation boutonnieres were at each plate. The menu card bore an excellent likeness of the great jurist in honor of whom the banquet was given. A green maple leaf decorated the upper left-hand corner of the cards at the Canadians' plates.

Hon. Don M. Dickinson, when introducing the first speaker, Hon. David Mills, said that the banquet was the bar association had been out all day working for Claudius B. Grant, but that their absence was overbalanced by the presence of friends from the Dominion of Canada.

ANGLO-SAXON ENTENTE.
Minister of Justice Mills' speech was unexpectedly brief. After Toastmaster Dickinson had proposed the toast to the president of the United States, the Queen and "the healths of our friends of the Dominion of Canada," Mr. Mills spoke favorably for a few minutes upon the Anglo-Saxon entente cordiale. He said:

"Thank you for the toast in reference to my country. I am sure that our progress beside you will not in the least retard your progress. We are anxious for your success and friendship as it is possible for one people to be interested in the affairs of another. We are in the prospect—I won't say of alliance, but of closer sympathy and stronger support than have existed for a long time. The good feeling that ought to exist between the people of the United States and Great Britain is the result of the efforts of the past. (Applause.) I trust that the good feeling springing up will be of advantage, not only to our two countries, but to mankind throughout the world." (Applause.)

ELOQUENCE.
Mr. Ewing was the next speaker, his subject being "What is Eloquence?" He said in part:

"Eloquence is a nod, a gesture or mere silence. It is not the power but the effect, and the effect is the only infallible test of its merit. A band of Fiji Islanders would have appreciated Henry Ward Beecher, although they could not understand his words. A man who can put fire into his speeches should put his speeches into the fire. The men who listen to 'eloquence' every Sunday in the churches need all the consolation of religion. Eloquence is the nectar of the soul, love to the world, sympathy to the people. It is the still small voice of the great God speaking in the universal language of love and kindness to every weary child of earth."

Interesting speeches were also made by Chief Justice B. Grant on "The local affairs of another," and by William L. Carpenter, "The Ideal Judge"; Michael Brennan, Henry M. Campbell, E. W. Pendleton and ex-Judge C. J. Reilly.

HEART DISEASE.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among the Americans, are certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic. The close relations between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half-digested food. There is a feeling of oppression, the chest is tight, the chest cavity is full of gas, the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart. The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion, and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach. Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents. Little book on stomach trouble mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

No human head was impressed on coins until after the death of Alexander the Great. All images before that time were of deities.

Globe Loan & Savings Co., Cor. of Victoria and Lombard Sts., Toronto.

E. W. Day, manager Globe Loan and Savings Company, says: "I consider Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We have thousands of testimonials from prominent business men all over the Dominion."

In Siberia, if a man is dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears a cap or veil from her face and that constitutes a divorce.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Gravel was spelled in the year 700 precisely as they are now spelled, having preserved their apparent form (with the loss of the trilled r in south-

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

PETRIOLA.

Petriola, Feb. 25.—Dr. Dunfield received the sad intelligence on Wednesday morning of the death of his brother Hugh, in British Columbia, from pneumonia. Deceased was well known here, having lived in Petriola at one time. Mr. Cody, of the Bell Organ Company, London, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Ellen Sanson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. N. Swift at Ridgeville, Pa., for the past two months, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Farr was in Sarnia on Tuesday. Mrs. Robertson, of Wyoming, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Fletcher, Chestnut street.

Colin and Tom McGill arrived home on Tuesday from Galicia, Austria, where they have been employed by W. H. McGarvey for some years.

Thomas Collins has been engaged to go to Newfoundland and drill for oil. He will take his own drilling rig. Rev. W. Simonds, of Peterboro, is in town, the guest of Rev. W. Craig. Mr. Simonds lectured on Wednesday evening to a large and appreciative audience in Christ Church hall.

The many friends of Miss Stapleton will regret to learn of her serious illness at her home on Dufferin avenue. The Coleman Comedy Company are occupying the boards at Victoria Hall this week. They have a good show, but the attendance is small.

Miss Pringle, who has charge of the dressmaking parlors of C. Dempsey & Co., is in New York looking after spring fashions.

Mr. Edward Bath and Mr. Williams, of London, England, are expected in town shortly in connection with the English syndicate which they represent.

MAPLETON.

Mapleton, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the patrons of the Mapleton cheese and butter factory convened Feb. 24. Mr. Edward Culver presided, and Rev. Wm. Charlton was chosen secretary pro tem. The financial statement for 1896 was presented by Abraham Charlton, and was unanimously adopted. L. M. Brown, auditor, presented an account of his stewardship. The following is a summary: Total pounds of milk delivered at the factory, 4,056,211; cheese, 367,467 pounds; revenue, \$27,675. Average price, 3 cents; pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, 11.30.

John Brodie, proprietor, stated the terms for the manufacture of cheese during 1899, being \$1 per 100 pounds when milk was delivered at the factory, and \$1.65 by routes, the patrons to pay the secretary, auditor and the insurance of the cheese. The price of manufacture is 3 cents per pound, the expenses of the auditor to be borne by the proprietor.

Mr. M. A. Charlton, Arthur Linton, John McKellar, Neal McCallum and David White were elected directors. Alfred Bucke was elected auditor for the cheese, at a salary of \$20. L. M. Brown was elected auditor for the butter, salary \$20. John Brodie was appointed salesmaster. Mr. Brodie is going to introduce appliances in the way of cold storage, to facilitate the manufacture of cheese. A butter market has been opened up with British Columbia. Butter ranging from 700 to 800 pounds per week is being made.

Mr. Snyder, of Aylmer, has the contract for boring a well for Mr. John Brodie, to facilitate the project of cold storage.

Maylon Bray has purchased 50 acres from Miss Kate McCallum for \$3,000. Jacob Kline, aged 88, is lying at the point of death at the home of his son-in-law, W. F. Lutton, ex-rev. of Yarmouth.

LAKE SHORE.

Mr. John T. Kerr, of Forest, gave a good lecture in the Lake Shore Congregational Church on his recent tour around the world, and the wonders of the Grecians and Romans, as well as telling of Jerusalem and other points mentioned in Scripture. As he had made the journey alone and on foot, he had some opportunities missed by those who go in companies, and he claims to be the first to make the journey alone. On the whole, the audience felt that they had the worth of the ticket money, half of which goes to swell the funds of the Congregational Church.

Many persons all over Bosanquet have lost potatoes, roots, etc., in pits, by frost during the recent cold snap, and even cellars which were considered frost proof failed to keep it out altogether.

Alexander McLaurin, of Stratford, who has for many years traveled with his family, visited 284 miles on the coldest day this winter. Mr. McLaurin is in his 78th year.

MOUNT BRIDGES.

Mount Bridges, Feb. 27.—Rev. J. E. Holmes preached in Front Street Methodist Church last evening. Rev. J. R. Gundy preached Sunday school anniversary sermons at Mount Carmel.

Evangelist William Moule, of Toronto, will hold special services in the Methodist Church, commencing Sunday, March 5. The pastor will commence the meetings on Wednesday, March 1. All are welcome.

On Tuesday, Feb. 28, the eleventh annual convention of the Caradoc branch of the Sabbath School Association of Ontario will be held in the Methodist Church, Mount Bridges, commencing at 9:30 a.m. Bible class taught by Rev. W. Shepherd. In the afternoon Mr. C. E. German, of London, will speak on "The Art of Questioning," followed by "Teaching a Primary Class," by Miss Mabel Cannon, of London. Rev. R. W. Leitch will speak on "Rewards." At the evening session, Rev. T. Fothergill, of Stratford, Rev. H. D. Moyer, of Delaware, and Rev. N. Lindsay, B.A., of Ivan, will each discuss subjects of interest to young people. It is the intention of the committee to make this one of the best conventions ever held in the United Church of the village will furnish music for the occasion.

Next Friday evening "a cobweb social," under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., will be held at the residence of Dr. Bice. A choice programme and refreshments will be furnished. The admission is 20 cents.

WELL-FIXED.

The man who is master of himself has a servant he can depend on.—Chicago News.

VERY OLD WORDS.

Take the words corn and storm. Gravel was spelled in the year 700 precisely as they are now spelled, having preserved their apparent form (with the loss of the trilled r in south-

ern England) for 1,200 years to our certain knowledge. Hence these words must be of extreme antiquity, and it becomes difficult to limit the time of their origin.—Walter W. Skeat, in Notes and Queries.

THE RECKLESSNESS OF LOVE.

The youth vowed he would love the damsel forever and ever, at the very inside.

"I will take your word!" she exclaimed. "And I will keep my word!" he protested.

It would have been better had they compromised; she taking his word in part, thus leaving him free to keep it in part.

But unhappily all men are liars, while women are notoriously hard to suit.—Detroit Journal.

THEN SHE YIELDED.

"Ah," sighed the rich widow, "how do I know that you do not wish to marry me simply for my money?"

"Darling," cried the man, who was young enough to be her son, "have I not written poetry for the magazines? And did you ever hear of a poet who allowed money matters to enter into his calculations?"—Chicago News.

There is no index of character so sure as the voice.—Tannered.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CORRECTED, FEB. 5, 1899.
It is requested that local railway officials keep The Advertiser posted as to changes whenever made.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

LEIGH EXPRESS (B).....	ARRIVE	DEPART
Accommodation.....	3:35 a.m.	3:43 a.m.
Express.....	4:19 a.m.	4:27 a.m.
Day Express.....	10:10 a.m.	10:18 a.m.
New York Express (A).....	9:40 a.m.	9:48 a.m.
Mixed (C).....	4:30 p.m.	4:38 p.m.
Detroit Express.....	10:45 p.m.	10:53 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

CHICAGO EXPRESS (A).....	ARRIVE	DEPART
Accommodation.....	3:25 a.m.	3:33 a.m.
Express.....	4:09 a.m.	4:17 a.m.
Day Express.....	11:00 a.m.	11:08 a.m.
Accommodation.....	11:40 a.m.	11:48 a.m.
Express.....	12:20 p.m.	12:28 p.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	6:25 p.m.	6:33 p.m.
Mail.....	6:50 p.m.	6:58 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

CHICAGO EXPRESS (A).....	ARRIVE	DEPART
Leigh Express (B).....	3:35 a.m.	3:43 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:19 a.m.	4:27 a.m.
Day Express.....	10:10 a.m.	10:18 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:40 p.m.	2:48 p.m.
Express.....	6:45 p.m.	6:53 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

Express.....	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mail.....	9:50 a.m.	9:58 a.m.
Express.....	6:25 p.m.	6:33 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton-Depart.....	ARRIVE	DEPART
a.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.		
7:00 8:45 10:20 12:40 3:40 6:30		7:20 9:05 11:25 1:45 4:30 8:20
8:00 11:15		

Hamilton-Arrive.....

a.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	ARRIVE	DEPART
5:25 8:10 9:50 12:10 3:25 5:00 6:40 11:25		

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Express.....	ARRIVE	DEPART
10 Passenger.....	12:35 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Express.....	1:10 p.m.	
Express.....	5:40 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Express.....	10:40 p.m.	6:25 p.m.

These trains for Montreal.

+ These trains from Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(B) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.
(C) Runs to St. Marys only, connecting for points on main line west.
E. De La Hooke, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

	Leave	Leave St. Thomas.
American Express (daily except Monday).....	9:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily).....	9:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	2:50 p.m.	3:35 p.m.
New York and Boston Special (daily).....	8:00 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
Fast Eastern Express (daily).....	8:00 p.m.	8:20 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

Fast Western Express (daily).....	9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Detroit Accommodation, except Sunday.....	6:00 a.m.	7:10 a.m.
American Express (daily except Monday).....	9:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	2:50 p.m.	3:40 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily).....	8:00 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily).....	8:00 p.m.	5:05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Going East.

DEPART—	a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.
London.....	4:30 8:30 3:10
Stratford.....	5:25 9:25 4:05
Galt.....	6:15 10:15 4:55
Guelph.....	7:05 11:05 5:45
Toronto.....	8:00 12:00 6:40
Peterboro.....	11:27 12:12
Kinston.....	arrive 1:30
Ottawa.....	arrive 6:25
Montreal.....	arrive 7:50
Quebec.....	arrive 6:30
Portland, Me.....	arrive 8:10
Boston.....	arrive 8:10
Halifax.....	arrive 8:00

Trains arrive from the east at 11:20 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 3:20 a.m. Trains leave for the west: Mixed, 7:00 a.m.; through express, 11:25 a.m.; through express, 3:25 a.m.

Going West.

DEPART—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London.....	7:00	11:25		
Amsterdam.....	7:50			
Chatham.....	10:00	1:05		
Detroit.....			p.m.	
	12:15	2:00		
Chicago.....			9:30	
			a.m.	
St. Louis.....			7:33	
			p.m.	
Kansas City.....			7:33	
			a.m.	
Trains arrive from the west at 4:25 a.m.				
m. 9:55 a.m.				