

THE TELEPHONIC PROBE.

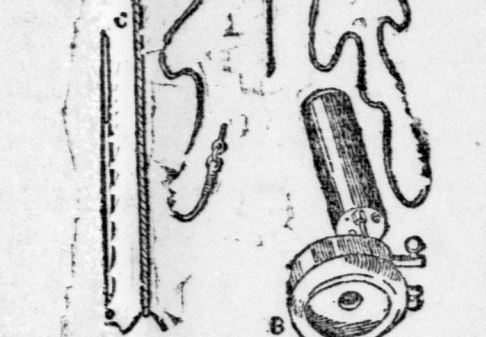
DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE LATEST TOOLS FOR SURGEONS.

This instrument Detects a Bullet by Electricity and Then Extracts the Head—This and the Diamond Drill Valuable in Effecting Cures in Epilepsy.

The modern surgeon must be something of a practical mechanic. He is required to handle a large number of delicate and complicated tools and he must understand how mechanism may aid in securing the best results. The recent great advances in surgery have been made possible very largely by the discovery of new mechanical appliances, which have in nearly every instance been the invention of surgeons.

Many surgeons by the invention of a single instrument have instantly acquired celebrity which years of work in the simple practice of their profession would not have achieved. Their names are forever linked with these inventions, which are adopted everywhere when known, and that is practically the only compensation of the inventor, it being a settled rule of the profession that such discoveries shall be for the benefit of mankind.

One of the most important recent inventions of this nature is the telephonic probe, the discovery of Dr. Wells, a surgeon in the United States service. This probe is designed for use in the cure of epilepsy, the strange malady which has so long puzzled the medical profession. It had been recognized that epilepsy was in many cases the result of the presence of a



THE TELEPHONIC PROBE.
A.—Battery. B.—Ear-piece or Receiver. C.—Probe Extractor.

foreign substance in the brain, such as a silver of skull or a piece of a bullet. But operation among the tissues of the brain in the effort to find such a substance was dangerous work, from which many surgeons shrunk, though it was justified in extreme cases.

To cope with an instrument about the interior folds of the brain in the effort to find a small fragment of foreign substance was not only dangerous, but in most cases fruitless. This has now been obviated by the telephonic probe, which instantly tells the operator when he has touched the foreign substance, and then by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, the probe, without being moved from its position, opens and grasps the fragment, which is quickly removed. In connection with the diamond drill for operation on the skull, this discovery has enormously advanced brain surgery.

A wonderful instrument is the "telephonic probe." It combines the utmost nicety of mechanical compactness with the most recent developments of electrical science. It consists of three parts. First, there is the probe, which is gently insinuated through the tissues; second, a little pocket battery connected with the ear-piece, and third, the ear-piece itself, which is exactly like the corresponding part of a telephone.

It is used in this way: The flap is cut with the Pyle drills and turned back. Then the chain which dangles from the probe is screwed into one of the keys which projects from the ear-piece, and the hand piece for the operator is similarly connected with another key in the ear-piece.

The surgeon then takes the probe in the right hand, puts the ear-piece to his ear, and gently presses the probe through the delicate tissues of the brain until it touches the foreign body, bone or bullet, as it may be. The minute this contact is accomplished quite a distinct sound is carried through the circuit to the operator's ear. By an ingenious device a pair of teeth are projected on each side of the end of the probe, and take immediate hold of the foreign substance thus found, which can be deftly drawn out of the wound.

The detective and extractive powers of this apparatus are said to be infallible, and the extraordinary fineness of its work is particularly serviceable in the brain, where tissues are so easily damaged, and where, naturally, the very least amount of laceration is desirable.

These are the instruments which will doubtless supersede all others in the removal of foreign bodies from the brain. Dr. Glicker invented a telephonic probe quite similar to Dr. Wells' probe, but this instrument had no battery attached to it, and relied for the completion of its magnetic circuit upon the proportionately trifling amount of the electric fluid always present in the human body itself.

The success of operations upon the brain for epilepsy is truly startling. Victor Horsley, the great London surgeon-specialist, recently reported a case where one patient had 2,870 epileptic convulsions in thirteen days, and completely recovered, not only from the operation performed by these instruments, but also from his terrible malady. Dr. Horsley had removed a diseased portion of the brain, the result of an old depressed fracture of the skull.

Operations upon the brain have thus far been performed only in those cases in which there is either the distinct scar of a wound indicating either the passage of a bullet or the site of a depressed fracture of the skull. Or in those other instances in which twitching of the thumb or arm or leg affords a clue to that "motor-centre" in the brain which is the apparent seat of trouble.

But it is not at all unlikely that the day will soon dawn when a more careful study of symptoms and a more thorough knowledge of the relations existing between brain causes and symptomatic effect will enable those great men who wield the probe and the chisel and the scalpel to operate upon that so far vague series of symptoms in which the only preliminary symptom of an epileptic fit is the sudden falling of the patient upon the floor unconscious.

ALLIED TO MANY ROYALTIES.

The Hohenzollerns Intermarried With All European Ruling Families.

It would be surprising indeed if the new chancellor were not free from prejudices of race, for, according to the New York Tribune, there is no family in Europe the international relationship of which is more extensive than that of Prince Hohenzollern. Queen Victoria's step-sister married a Prince Hohenzollern, and it was her Britannic majesty who, on the premature death of the Princess Feodora, assumed charge of her children, one of whom, Princess Adelaide Hohenzollern, married to the late Duke of Augustenburg, is the mother of the present Emperor of Germany. The Hohenzollerns are, therefore, treated as cousins by the reigning family of England, as they are also by the royal house of Prussia, and there was no more popular member of the British court than the late Prince Victor Hohenzollern, who for so many years filled the office of constable of Windsor Castle, and who, after distinguishing himself in the British navy, in which he attained the rank of admiral, married into the English aristocracy and spent the major part of his life in his adopted country.

Prince Hohenzollern is married to Princess Leopoldine, of Baden, while another member of the Hohenzollern family is matrimonially allied to the reigning house of Wurtemberg. Prince Constantine, as grand master of the household of the Emperor of Austria and controller of his court, may be regarded as standing at the head of the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy. Prince Kraft Hohenzollern is married to the daughter of the Marquis d'Imecourt, one of the most influential and grandest members of the aristocracy, and sister of the popular cavalry general, the Marquis de Galliffet, while one of the sons of the new chancellor has sought a bride in Greece, in the person of Princess Charicée Ypsilanti, a name than which there is none more illustrious in the annals of modern Greece.

There are Hohenzollerns who are married to Spanish grandees, and there are others who are wedded to patricians of Rome and Naples; while the chancellor and his brother Constantine, at Vienna, are married to Princesses Sayn-Wittgenstein, a house which may be considered as far more Russian than German. It was the Russian mother of Princess Hohenzollern, by the way, who was the principal cause of the famous composer, Liszt, becoming a priest. Infatuated with Liszt, she went to the length of securing a divorce from her husband, Prince Nicholas Wittgenstein, in order to marry him. By the time she had secured her freedom, however, the heart of the fickle composer was interested in another direction to such an extent as to render it impossible for him to marry Princess Wittgenstein without provoking not only a scandal but even incurring personal danger at the hands of the relatives of his new innamorata. Sorely perplexed and disinclined, moreover, to bind himself with the inconvenient chains of matrimony, Liszt appealed in his difficulty to his friend and chief patron, Cardinal Hohenzollern. The latter, being desirous of avoiding the terrible mesalliance of a lady of his family with a man of such humble birth as the pianist, induced him to become a priest and thus to create an unsurmountable bar to any matrimonial projects on the part of the princess. Although bitterly disappointed, she remained Liszt's friend to the last, and it was at her palace at Rome that he was accustomed to reside when in the eternal city. Her salon there used to be crowded with authors, artists, diplomats and church dignitaries, Cardinal Hohenzollern among the number, and while drinking her caravan tea and puffing away at her large Havana cigars, which she was accustomed to smoke, she would chatter at ease in Polish, German, Russian, French, English, Italian or Spanish. She survived Liszt for several years, and it was to her that he bequeathed the major part of his possessions.

ABLE TO TRANSFER LUNACY.

A series of very wonderful experiments which have just been concluded by Dr. Luys, of Paris, whose observations and discoveries in connection with magnetism and electricity in relation to hypnotism made a profound impression upon the scientific world some time ago, has led to a remarkable result. The latest discovery, says the London Telegraph, establishes the fact that cerebral activity can be transferred to a crown of magnetized iron, in which the activity can be retained and subsequently passed, on to a second person. Incredible as this may seem, Dr. Luys has proved its possibility by the experiments just referred to. He placed the crown, which in reality is only a circular band of magnetized iron, on the head of a female patient suffering from melancholia, with a mania for self-destruction, and with such success was the experiment attended that within a fortnight the patient could be allowed to go free without danger, the crown having absorbed all her marked tendencies. About two weeks afterward he put the same crown, which meanwhile had been carefully kept free from contact with anything else, on the head of a male patient suffering from hysteria, complicated by frequent recurrent periods of lethargy. The patient was then hypnotized and immediately conducted himself after the manner of the woman who had previously worn the crown. Indeed, he practically assumed her personality and uttered exactly the same complaints as she had done. Similar phenomena have, it is reported, been observed in the case of every patient experimented upon. Another experiment showed that the crown retained the impression acquired until it was made red hot.

During the Queen's life, the Queen of England, in her 57 years of power, has seen every throne in the world vacated at least once, and some of them several times.—Chicago Times.



THE HACKNEY.

He Combines Action, Weight, Strength, Size, Spirit and Docility.

The trotter of today has been called with some justice a "mere racing machine." For those who want a general purpose horse in the way of riding, driving and light hauling, the present day racing trotter is no good. Thousands of people believe they have found the gen-



MATCHLESS OF LONDONDERRY.

eral purpose horse that is needed in the hackney, and the hackney boom is therefore on. The hackney in appearance has two distinguishing characteristics by which even a child that has seen him once may know him again. These are his high, arching neck and his long body, causing a wide distance between his fore legs and hind legs when he stands stretched out at full length. Like the fashionable person, the hackney has an "air" about him that is unmistakable.

The hackney that took the premium at the New York horse show as being the finest type of stallion of that breed in America was Dr. W. Seward Webb's Matchless of Londonderry, 9 years old, imported. The hind legs, standing far back, are very noticeable in the illustration.

Matchless possesses in a superlative degree that "action" for which this breed is noted. Action is indeed its strong point.

The second picture shows Matchless in action. The minute a hackney begins to go there is something in his splendid style and gait that draws every eye. Then as he goes faster and faster, dashing around the ring and making his long hind legs jump, the whole crowd at a horse show breaks into cheers. He is the showiest horse in existence.

The hackney has endurance unsurpassed. He will of course never take the place of our American trotters, but he will make a place of his own. He is a very high stepper in harness. Magnificent results have been obtained by crossing the hackney stallion on both the



IN ACTION.

thoroughbred and the trotting mare. A famous show horse, Lord London of Virginia, is the product of a hackney stallion and a trotting mare. Some of the best selling carriage teams in the New York market are Canadian crosses between hackney stallion and thoroughbred mare. The sire has great propensity and stamps the hackney shape and action on the progeny every time.

THE HEAVES.

I have a mare that I bought a year ago that has had three bad attacks. The symptoms are a cough at different times, with hard breathing even when standing idle, but sometimes worse after being well fed. When she is breathing hard, her flanks jerk in and out violently like those of a horse that is very tired. Two attacks each followed a hard day's work and a big feed at night.

L. H.

The mare is suffering from a severe attack of the heaves, aggravated by overfeeding. Such cases are incurable when the disease is once well established. By careful attention to the diet a horse can usually be benefited so as to relieve the distressing symptoms. But the symptoms will reappear if the animal is allowed to overload his stomach, is put to hard work on a full stomach or immediately after a hearty drink, or is fed dusty or coarse, bulky food of poor quality.

The diet should be restricted and consist only of a moderate ration of food of the best quality. Do not allow a "big feed at night," or in fact at any other time, with a broken winded horse. Very many such cases would keep in better condition and be able to do more work on much less feed than they consume. Many horses are actually kept poor and out of condition by overfeeding. If necessary to increase the feed to keep up the condition of a horse with the heaves, increase the grain ration, but not the hay or other coarse fodder. The best of all rations for a horse with the heaves is the "crop," being less bulky and free from dust. If any long hay is fed, it should be at night, and even then in moderate allowance.

In watering allow not more than one bucketful at once, which should be given before and not immediately after eating. Active exercise should not be given the horse immediately after a full meal. Remedial treatment is of but little if any benefit, and at best only affords partial relief. The correction and maintenance of a suitable diet is the best remedy. Arsenic is still sometimes prescribed, and the mare might be benefited by it, long used, giving a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution in the feed once daily for several weeks.—F. L. K. in Rural New Yorker.

The best paying horse to raise in some of the southwestern states appears just now to be the mule.

Barnes Greely, the only surviving brother of Horace Greely, lives, at the age of 79 years, on the old Greely homestead at Chappagna. He is tall, loosely jointed, shambling of gait, with snowy hair and beard and mild blue eyes.

CONSUME AS WELL AS MAKE.

A Lesson to Our Dairymen From Recent Cheese Prices.

The dairymen of the United States are smiling at their Canadian neighbors this fall. And they seem to greatly enjoy the smile, as they have not had very much to laugh over in relation to this country for some time. For instance, Canada's success at the World's Fair was no laughing matter. How could Yankee cheese makers smile at seeing the Canadian makers carry off 85 and 90 per cent of the awards in the two joint competitions of that year? But our neighbors are recovering from the doleful effects of contrast at the World's Fair. And they are enjoying solid satisfaction at the receipt of higher prices this fall than are current in Canada. We congratulate them on their good luck. We are not in the least jealous. We have our satisfaction at least. We can learn a lesson from the unusual condition of the New York market. Here are the prices quoted last week:

Large colored stock must have the September brand to bring 11-12c. October brand 1-8c below that price. Large white of September make will bring 10-11c but October made goods are worth only 10-11c. In small size stock the white will not bring over 11-12c, while colored runs from 11-8c to 12c.

Speaking of the prices in contrast to those on the Canadian side of the line, the Utica Herald says:

It is noticeable that Canadian cheese has taken a back seat this fall. At the present time 10-14c and 10-8-9c is the going price for the finest Ontario makes. What is the matter? Has Canada taken to making skim cheese, and does their fall stock now consist of that class of goods? Or has our home trade so affected prices as to fix the value on our goods irrespective of the export business? Whatever may be the cause New York State cheese is worth about 1c more than Canadian this fall.

The Herald's queries are easily answered. Canada has not taken to making skim cheese—and she never will. We leave such folly and dishonesty to our neighbors. Every cheese made in the Dominion is full cream. This is—and always will be—our proud boast. The man who makes cheese of skim milk in this country is punished. He is regarded as a criminal, an enemy of the dairy interests.

As to quality this season, the universal testimony of buyers is that the quality of Canadian cheese was never higher. This is not only true of the older districts, but the average of quality over the whole Dominion has distinctly advanced. It is equally certain that the reputation of Canadian cheese in England never stood higher than at present. It is more and more in demand in preference to the cheese of other countries, the United States included. All this will be conceded by men in the trade. Indeed it is not necessary to concede it. Liverpool and London quotations prove it. If the present prices in New York were due to the foreign trade, the difference between the value of U. S. and Canadian goods in the common market would be the same as the difference in their home markets. What then is the reason that U. S. makers are getting higher prices than Canadians? It is due, as the Herald correctly divines, to the home demand. Prices in New York have gone beyond prices here solely because home consumption is greater. With us the home trade is very small, so small as not to affect the market at any season of the year. Our prices are entirely dependent on the demands of Great Britain. In the United States it is quite different. Home consumption there is a great and increasing factor. It determines more than foreign quotations the price of fall goods. Its influence is seen in the fact that while the United States is not increasing its exports of cheese to England, as Canadians have, her dairymen are actually just now getting better prices for cheese which is greatly inferior to ours.

The U. S. dairymen are making money because their countrymen are becoming a nation of cheese eaters. This is due to variety of causes. In the first place, the public are being supplied with better cheese than in the past, in spite of the infamous system which prevails in that country of making skim and "filled" cheese. The system is a crime against the interests of dairymen, and also of the working men who buy the wretched stuff. But still the possibility of buying fine cheese has led to a much more general demand for it on the tables of the well-to-do and rich all over the United States. And also among the poor in that country, cheese is becoming more and more a staple article of daily food. It has taken the place of meat. It is one of the best and cheapest of foods. It does not require cooking. It comes from the maker ready for the eating. It is digestible and healthy. On a diet of bread and cheese Hedge has done very well in England for generations. And conditions in the United States are becoming more and more like those of the old world. John Burns has found that the working people in New York are even worse off than in the city of London. They are less able to buy meat. They must content themselves with bread and cheese. In the industrial condition of the United States is found the chief explanation of the rapidly increasing demand for cheese. It is not likely that home consumption in this country will ever affect the market to so great an extent as in the United States. Its relative influence on our enormous trade will always be less. But, still, it would be greatly to the advantage of the cheese industry if the home demand were more carefully cultivated. Our people make cheese which is popular everywhere except at home. We are a nation of cheese makers, but not of cheese eaters. We ought to be both.

But to go back to our text. The Utica Herald may rest assured that Canadians are neither making skim cheese nor inferior goods this year. But they have not such a home market for the fall make as Uncle Sam has developed. There can be no other explanation of current prices here and in New York.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

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LUCANIA.....Saturday, Jan. 19, 1 p.m.
ETURIA.....Saturday, Jan. 26, 5:30 a.m.
ETURIA.....Saturday, Feb. 2, 10 a.m.

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YANKEE.....Jan. 23
MAJESTIC.....Jan. 30

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Numidian.....Jan. 31
Mongolian.....Feb. 14

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

LONDON TIME

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
American Express (daily except Monday).....	8:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily).....	9:30 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	9:55 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
New York and Boston Special (daily).....	7:45 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
Fast Eastern Express (daily).....	7:45 p.m.	3:35 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
North Shore Limited (daily).....	8:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
Fast Western Express (daily).....	8:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
American Express (daily except Monday).....	9:30 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	9:55 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily).....	7:45 p.m.	3:35 p.m.
Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily).....	7:45 p.m.	4:10 a.m.

NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sunday.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond Street.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED Nov. 18, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (td).....	4:32 a.m.	4:37 a.m.
Wabash Express.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (td).....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Day Express.....	10:45 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
Wabash Express (td).....	4:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Mixed (td).....	4:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Pittsburgh Express.....	10:50 p.m.	11:00 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (td).....	2:15 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:15 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Lehigh Express.....	10:45 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Wabash Express (td).....	11:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	11:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Pacific Express (td).....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mail.....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Accommodation.....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (td).....	4:32 a.m.	4:37 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:32 a.m.	4:37 a.m.
Atlantic Express (td).....	4:32 a.m.	4:37 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:32 a.m.	4:37 a.m.
Mixed.....	4:32 a.m.	4:37 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:32 a.m.	4:37 a.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (td).....	2:15 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:15 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Lehigh Express (td).....	10:45 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Accommodation.....	10:45 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Pacific Express (td).....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mail.....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:15 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Mail.....	9:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mixed-Mail.....	11:10 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Express.....	2:05 p.m.	7:55 p.m.
Express.....	5:40 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Express-Mixed.....	9:15 p.m.	5:55 p.m.