The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1927

DO YOUR LEVEL BEST

Do your level best,
Always, everywhere,
Never mind what others do,
You act fair and square.
Duty's call is urgent,
And life no empty jest;
Pull yourself together
And do your level best.

Do your level best,
All honest work will tell;
Though the task be irksome,
Resolve to do it well.
Tinsel oft may glitter,
But will not stand the test;
Pull yourself together
And do your level best.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, June 27, 1907

The long summer vacation commenced on Tuesday afternoon.

The entrance examinations commenced yesterday and will continue until to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. D. Henderson, M. P., at the meeting of the Young People's Guild of the Presbyterian Church last Thursday evening, delivered an interesting address on his trip to the Old Country. His descriptions of old British cities, castles and relics, interspersed with historical references and personal explanations, made a good story to Canadians.

No. 5 Company, Halton Regiment, arrived home from Camp Niagara after ten o'clock Saturday night.

The foundations of Mr. William White's new residence on Lake Avenue have been excavated and the work of building will commence in a few days.

At the Board of Education meeting on Wednesday evening the matter of re-engaging the teachers of the teaching staff was up for consideration. The present staff was re-engaged as follows:

W. H. Stewart, Principal, at $750.00; Miss Jessie McKinnon at $635.00; Miss Annie L. Hudson at $475.00; Miss Annie King at $375.00; Miss Mattie E. Smith at $375.00; Miss Minnie Holmes at $375.00; Miss Kate Kennedy at $375.00.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the several teachers requesting their acceptance of re-engagement at the above increases of salaries.

Tuesday was the day arranged by the I. O. O. F. and Acton Citizens' Band for their big excursion to Niagara Falls. The day was bright and the special train pulled out at 7 o'clock with 247 passengers on board, which was augmented at Limehouse and Georgetown until the number was 331. The train reached Toronto in time for good connections with the 9 o'clock boat. They all enjoyed the long sail across the lake, the car trip up the Gorge route to the Falls, where they separated and spent the day as best pleased themselves. The moonlight trip across the lake back was another delightful feature. The train was waiting for them when they reached Toronto and they arrived at Acton about 1.30, tired but cheery and reported that it would be scarcely possible to plan a pleasanter day's outing.

MARRIED

McKEOWN-TOWNSEND — At the Methodist Parsonage, Georgetown, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. H. A. Cook, Charles McKeown, of Acton, to Miss Rebena Alice Townsend, of Esquesing.

McPHERSON-WILLIAMS — At the residence of the bride's parents, Mill Street, Acton, on Wednesday, June 26, Wm. McPherson, to Bertha, daughter of Councillor Williams, of Acton.

MATHESON-BOMERVILLE—At the home of the bride's parents, town line, Esquesing, on Wednesday, June 26, Wallace Matheson, of Coningsby, to Annie, daughter of Fyfe Bomerville.

McARTHUR-BAUER—At the residence of the bride's mother on Wednesday, June 26, John McArthur to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry Bauer, both of Acton.

DIED

LAMBERT—In the General Hospital, Guelph, on Saturday, June 22, Erva Lambert, son of Matthias Lambert, Erin, aged 28 years.

LOCKER—At the home, Bower Avenue, Acton, on Thursday, June 23, Elizabeth Anderson, wife of George Locker, aged 36 years.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

PLAN A HOLIDAY IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Come to Jasper National Park—the Greatest Scenic Playground in the West

Make Jasper National Park this year's holiday headquarters. Here in the very midst of the Canadian Rockies you can enjoy a mountain vacation with added pleasures usually associated with the most sophisticated resorts.

From Jasper Park Lodge, the beautiful ultra-modern hostelry of Jasper Park, you can spend days of endless pleasure and activity. The mountains about the Lodge invite exploring, hiking and riding. Tennis, golf and swimming makes day time fly fast—and no other nights will compare with those spent in the shadow of the Rockies with the multi-colored lights of Jasper Lodge twinkling across the placid waters of beautiful Lac Beauvert. Would you like to know more about Jasper National Park? Any Canadian National Agent will give you full particulars and illustrated booklet.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

A KAWARTHA LAKE HOLIDAY IS NATURE'S FINEST TONIC

When it is hard planning your vacation, choose a few weeks holiday among the Kawartha Lakes. For a short time loaf around in the Kawartha sunlight—fish to your heart's content in Kawartha's score of pretty little lakes and shadowy rivers—or slip past jewel-like, emerald green islands in a graceful canoe.

Tonic—it's all about you—in the woods, and the air and the water. You'll come back from a Kawartha Lakes Holiday with an enthusiasm that will last till holiday time comes again. An attractive folder has been prepared telling more about this splendid vacation land, telling you when to go, and how to get there. Your nearest Canadian National Railways Agent has a copy for you.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, a most effective vermifuge with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. It is an excellent worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in a household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 26

General Lesson Title.—Review: Life and letters of Peter.

Scripture Lesson—I Peter 5: 1-11.

Golden Text—Come ye after me, and I will make you fishers of men.—Matt. 4: 19.

Devotional Reading—Psa. 111.

Review Questions

1.—Describe the character of Simon Peter. 2.—What did Jesus promise him? 3.—What experience revealed Jesus' power to the disciples? 4.—What hope did the disciples have on the night of Crucifixion? 5.—What thoughts of immortality did the world have before the Resurrection of Jesus? 6.—How great is the certainty of our belief in the Lord's Resurrection? 7.—Where did the Transfiguration take place; and who were our Lord's companions? 8.—Why was the Transfiguration needed? 9.—What were the two great failings of Simon Peter? 10.—How did Peter conduct himself at the Last Supper, in Gethsemane and in the high priest's palace? 11.—What were Peter's experiences on the morning of the Resurrection? 12.—How did our Lord test the sincerity of Peter's repentance? 13.—What was the "gift of tongues"? 15.—In which side of a man's nature is the Christian Church interested? 16.—What was the Sanhedrin? 17.—What courageous declaration did Peter and John make? 18.—What was Gamaliel's advice? 19.—How did the Jews look upon foreigners? 20.—How did Peter learn tolerance? 21.—What foolish attempt did Agrippa make? 22.—What brought about Peter's deliverance? 23.—What was Peter's idea of good citizenship? 24.—What influence should dominate a Christian's life? 25.—How did Simon's character change when he really became Peter the Rock; and how did the change come to pass?

Review Themes

What Christ Can Do with a Man's Character.—An outstanding thought in the lessons of this quarter has to do with the development of the character of Simon Peter. We see Simon, son of John, at the beginning as well-meaning but unstable—hopelessly fickle, we would be inclined to call him. Yet Jesus at their first meeting told Simon that some day he would be called "Rock." We have seen that Simon's faith was enthusiastic, but evanescent when put to severe test. He seemed to be a very spokesman for God at one moment, and a mouth-piece of Satan the next. The Master however patiently trained him. He took Peter apart on the mountain and in the Transfiguration caused him to see the real Christ. But Peter still remained overimpetuous, changeable, and arrogantly self-confident. At the Last Supper he vowed undying faithfulness; then fell asleep while on watch in the garden. He drew the sword to fight valiantly in the Master's defense; then ran away. Finally, in the Palace of Caiaphas, he disowned and repudiated his Lord; then smitten by conscience he broke down and wept. Nevertheless the Master, ever loving and patient, vouchsafed to Peter personal proof of his Resurrection on that first, glad Easter Morning. At length, Jesus tested Peter by the Sea of Galilee and found that in his character the fight was fought, the battle won. Never again did Peter fail or waver. He was always the steadfast Rock. His native energy, combined with his new-found strength of character made him the spokesman and leader about whom the other disciples rallied. The Lord, who wrought this transfiguration in this peculiarly difficult character, is still working in the hearts of men, refining them, ennobling them and giving to them "new names."

Christian Broadmindedness.—It was such a natural thing for a Jew to be intolerant! They hated the heathen foreigner, because he was a heathen; and they hated the foreigner who had given up his heathenism because he had been a heathen and was still a foreigner. They interpreted the careful provision of the Mosaic Code so that it became an accumulation of intolerances, taboos, and burdensome prohibitions. In order to appreciate this, one need only follow the controversies between the Pharisees and Jesus. It is no wonder that Peter had Jewish prejudices; but the interesting matter is how he learned tolerance. We have had in this quarter three lessons in which different aspects of tolerance were set forth. The first of of these was Gamaliel's advice on toleration of religious views which differ. The world has been very slow in taking up this advice of Gamaliel's—in fact, it was not until the time of John Wesley that unity of spirit came to be regarded as more important than agreement in minor beliefs. The present generation has witnessed, however, a very remarkable drawing-together of those who have God's right-eousness; and the day of Protestant union seems near at hand. The second lesson was of the evil of race prejudice, a lesson which was extremely difficult for the Jew—and is by no means easy for the Christian nations of the twentieth century. Thirdly, the futility of persecution was set before us. There is only one right way to meet those who hold different religious opinions from ours and that is, by argument, by presentation of convincing truth. The man who resorts to force, or who makes personal attacks, or who invokes the aid of the law, in settling differences of religious opinion, is one who realizes deep down in his soul that he cannot win by fair means.

Daily Readings for Next Week

Monday, June 27—1 Sam. 8: 1-9.
Monday, June 28—Duet. 17: 14-20.
Wednesday, June 29—1 Sam. 10: 17-25.
Thursday, June 30—1 Sam. 13: 5-14.
Friday, July 1—1 Sam. 15: 13-23.
Saturday, July 2—Mark 13: 28-34.
Sunday, July 3—Psalm 119: 1-8.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain. It will take the ache out of a bruise by counteracting the inflammation. A trial will convince any who doubt its power.

LOW PRICED SUMMER TOURIST FARES IN EFFECT NOW

Plan now to see your Canada this summer. A schedule of low priced Summer Tourist Fares is now in effect. These reductions offer a very strong inducement to those who wish to see Jasper National Park, The North Pacific Coast, Alaska, or the Maritimes. By taking advantage of this new schedule of fares, travel to the most interesting parts of Canada is made easy, the cost is very light, and you can make your trip at the most delightful time of the year.

Any Agent of Canadian National Railways will supply you with literature and full information regarding the different tours and their cost.

Exhausted from Asthma. Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will usually stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

Where Confederation Was Born

Room in Legislative Building at Charlottetown, P.E.I., where the first Conference was held.

Left, Tablet commemorative of the event.

INSCRIPTION

"Unity is Strength. In the hearts and minds of the delegates who assembled in this room on September 1st, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada."

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

"This tablet is erected on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the event."

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA

BY NORMAN R. COLE "Uncle Dick"

PART II.

During all these years of such historical interest in Eastern Canada, a very momentous movement was also taking place on the far away Pacific Coast. Near the close of the 16th Century, when England and Spain were deadly rivals for the mastery of the seas, that brave old Admiral, as well known to us all, Francis Drake, in his equally famous ship the "Golden Hind," rounded Cape Horn, at South America, and boldly sailed North to tackle the Spanish ships. Taking them entirely by surprise, he captured treasure ship after treasure ship, and having loaded his own vessel to the rails with spoils, sailed for home. But before doing so, he landed on the coast, somewhere near the present site of San Francisco, and claimed the territory in the name of his Sovereign, calling it "New Albion." On his return to his native land, he received the Order of Knighthood at the hands of his illustrious and grateful monarch—Queen Elizabeth.

For some two hundred years thereafter the curtain fell over the vast lands of the Pacific coast, until, in 1778, the British, explorers returned, particularly in the person of Captain James Cook, who was then searching for the "North West Passage." He landed at Nootka, on what is now known as Vancouver Island. And then the race was on in deadly earnest—between the rival countries for this fertile territory. It was only in 1790 that it was finally settled, when Spain gave up all claims to Vancouver Island to the victorious English.

About the year 1792, a daring young Scotchman named Alexander Mackenzie, who was in charge of a fur-trading post on Lake Athabaska, to the north of what is now the Province of Saskatchewan, explored to the shores of the Polar Sea. The following year, 1793, he again set out with one white companion and eight Indians, in an attempt to reach the Pacific coast, and to explore the land on the way. For hundreds and hundreds of miles, through tree-clad slopes, down winding, rushing rivers, between lofty canyons, on and on they went. Down the Fraser River, along the Blackwater, over the great Coast Range, and thus to Bella Coola and salt water.

Within an ace of death time and time again, still Mackenzie struggled on, until at last he actually came to the shores of the mighty Pacific, and painted upon a rock there this memorable inscription—"Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada, by land, this 22nd of July, 1793." He was therefore the first white man to cross the Dominion from sea to sea.

On reaching the coast, Mackenzie was told by the natives of a wonderful ship with sails that had recently been seen by some of their number. This vessel was undoubtedly the ship of Captain Vancouver, who was exploring along the coast about that time. By a strange coincidence these two great explorers, one by land and the other by sea, only missed meeting each other by a few days. Of the many remarkable incidents with which the history of Canada teems, surely this is the most remarkable of all.

For his great and glorious exploits Alexander Mackenzie was fittingly Knighted by King George the Third, the following year, and thus was Great Britain's claims to the vast territories of Central and Western Canada made secure for all time. Such are some of the victories which have crowned the magnificent efforts of human endeavor in the history of this great Dominion.

The North-West Trading and Fur Company had no time in taking advantage of the new fields explored, and many new trading-posts were established. Meanwhile Fort Vancouver had been established in 1825, and Fort Simpson on the mainland in 1831. Victoria, founded by James Douglas in 1843, became the headquarters for the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Hudson's Bay Company constituted its entire government.

In 1849, Vancouver Island was declared a Crown Colony; and in 1858 the British Government declared the Mainland to be a Crown Colony also, under the name of British Columbia. In 1866 the two Colonies were united, and five years later, in 1871, British Columbia, entered Confederation and became a part of the great Dominion of Canada.

Before taking up the actual subject of Confederation, it would be well for us to consider for a few moments the position of that huge tract of territory formerly known as Rupert's Land, now, in part, the Province of Manitoba. The story of this region of our country begins about 1610, with the explorations of Henry Hudson, a distinguished English navigator. In 1609 he explored the Hudson River, and on his last voyage discovered the great Bay and Strait that now bears his name. Early in 1611 his crew mutinied, and cruelly set him and his son, with seven of his crew, adrift in an open boat, upon the bleak and ice-covered waters of Hudson's Bay; and nothing further was ever seen or heard of the intrepid explorer and his unfortunate companions. In 1612, Sir Thomas Button was sent in search of Hudson, and entered the Nelson River—one of the first white men to set foot within the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba as we know it today.

In the year 1670, the entire territories were granted by Royal Charter of King Charles the Second, at the solicitation of Prince Rupert, to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." From 1670 until the ceding of Canada to England by the French in 1763, the Hudson's Bay Company was engaged in desperate endeavor to open up the vast territory committed to its charge. To pilot vessels across the great uncharted wastes of the Hudson's Bay, and James' Bay was full of danger from ice-packs and hidden rocks, to cultivate a friendly trade with savage tribes speaking strange tongues was no easy matter; and to fight against floods, locusts, famine, fire, and the attacks of rival traders, required more than the ordinary amount of courage.

Many brave men continued to explore and map the vast region round about, and among them may be mentioned the earliest explorers of the plains of Manitoba, the real discoverers of the Prairie Provinces, and the founders of Fort Rouge, now the site of the busy and prosperous City of Winnipeg, the Capital of the Province, and many other posts.

O, we glory in Our Canada, and proudly do we speak
Of how our brave Ancestors—'mid trials sore—did seek
To plant the Flag of Freedom on this fair and wide Domain,
And make it free—for all to see—on mountain, lake and plain!

In 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company united with its powerful fur-trading rival, the North-West Company, under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company. In the year 1869, Rupert's Land, as Manitoba was then called, was acquired by the Imperial Government from the Hudson's Bay Company, and later transferred to the new Dominion of Canada for the sum of $1,500,000.

Unfortunately this transfer of ownership was much misunderstood by the half-breeds who had made their homes in these territories, and the rebellion of 1870 was the result. Fortunately this was soon put down without very much trouble or bloodshed, and since that time the history of Manitoba has been one of consistent and steady progress, despite occasional set-backs here and there. The boundaries of Manitoba have twice been extended, and now include some 231,926 square miles.

Having reviewed, in a very brief and fragmentary manner, the beginnings, settlement and growth of the various Colonies of early Canada, previous to the coming of Confederation, we are now in a position to understand something of the vastness, the difficulties, and the impenetrable mystery that confronted the "Fathers of Confederation." In their hearts and minds was the vision of a great and united Dominion of Canada, joined by common ties of brotherhood and citizenship, and united in their loyalty to the great British Empire, of which Canada now forms such a distinguished part.

We have now come to the very verge of the subject of the Confederation of Canada, and it is very interesting to note that the idea of the union of the various British American Colonies had been urged as early as 1690. In the years 1755, 1775, 1789, 1808, 1814, and 1822, this matter had been attracting attention, and the report of Lord Durham in 1839 included a suggestion of Confederation. For many years, therefore, the thoughts of long-sighted men had been given to Union of British North American possessions.

To the Maritime Provinces belongs the distinction of having started the Confederation ball rolling. A Conference was called, and met on September the 1st, 1864, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., to consider a union among themselves for mutual advancement, protection, and improved communication with the Motherland. To the late Sir Charles Tupper, belongs almost the sole credit of this Conference.

By a strange coincidence, an equally memorable meeting was being held in Quebec at this very time by the leaders of Upper and Lower Canada in an endeavor to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that had resulted there by reason of political deadlocks between the various parties. At the suggestion of the then Governor-General, Lord Monck, Alexander Galt, who had been urging the Confederation of the Colonies since 1858, had been instrumental in bringing John A. Macdonald and George Brown together to try and settle their differences.

The Quebec meeting having come to learn of the consultation being held in Charlottetown, Mr. Macdonald was quick to see and seize the opportunity for a wider conference. He asked for, and received, permission to send Delegates to the Charlottetown meeting, and the whole history of Canada was changed by the decision to hold a united Conference.

The Canadian Government immediately appointed Delegates to proceed to Charlottetown, among them being John A. Macdonald, George Brown, Alexander Galt, George E. Cartier, Hector Langevin, William Macdougall, and D'Arcy McGee. They were well received, and after an exchange of views, the meeting was adjourned, by mutual consent, to a later date, and the various Delegates separated, in order to report back to their respective governments.

On the morning of October 10, 1864, in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, the most remarkable and historical meeting ever held in British North America was opened. Delegates from Canada, upper and lower—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, assembled together for the first time. Thus was opened a convention whose deliberations were to have a marked bearing upon the future of British North America." Strange as it may seem to us, nowadays, no record of the proceedings of this historic gathering was ever set down in detail. Even the discussions were held in private, and perhaps it was better so, for many delicate and confidential matters were debated which might have become a subject for public and political controversy had they been published in the newspapers of the time.

Slowly, patiently, loyally, those earnest men built up a new Constitution for a new Dominion, as they sat within sight of the historic Plains of Abraham and the mighty St. Lawrence River, where, for centuries past, the representatives of the Fleur de Lys of France and the Cross of St. George of England had fought in deadly combat for the possession of this great and rich Domain. Little wonder is it that we feel, in this Diamond Jubilee Year, a sense of awe and reverence for those earnest men who assembled in 1864 to lay for us, the enduring foundations of our wide Dominion. Confronted with almost insuperable difficulties, handicapped by widely differing sentiments and many conflicting claims, they strove, with one accord, to embody the greatest good for the greatest number, with justice and freedom for all.

Among the outstanding and conspicuous figures of this historic gathering at Quebec mention must be made of Macdonald, Cartier, Brown, Galt, McGee, Tuper, Tilley, Mowat, and the Chairman, Tache. Yet John A. Macdonald was recognized by everyone to be the ruling genius of Confederation, and never for a moment did he look back, nor lose sight of the great issues involved.

It was inevitable that some mistakes should be made, some matters overlooked, for those men were as human as we are. Yet after some nineteen days of earnest consultation they were in a position to agree upon the momentous conclusions that were embodied in 72 resolutions covering all phases of Federal and Provincial Government. These included such important matters as transportation, taxation, representation, financial awards, judicial laws, means of defence, constitution, education, and a host of other important regulations. These are difficult subjects for young people to understand, I know, and they are equally hard for grown-ups to understand too, yet they were all necessary to the future welfare of Canada and the upbuilding of this vast and spacious Dominion of ours.

At the conclusion of the Conference, on October 28, the Delegates visited a number of Cities in Canada to make speeches, and to get acquainted with each other before returning to their own Provinces, where the results of the Quebec meeting were taken up by their respective governments in earnest consideration and discussion. In the Legislature of Canada, the resolutions embodied at Quebec were passed by a large majority. In New Brunswick, the terms of Confederation were only agreed to after a general election had been held for the express purpose. In Nova Scotia, the Quebec resolutions were only passed in the face of great opposition on the part of Joseph Howe, and, by the unstinted support and championship of Charles Tupper. Prince Edward Island refused to ratify the agreement entered into by its Delegates, and, for the time being, withheld its support. Newfoundland withdrew entirely from any further part in Confederation, and still remains outside the circle of the great Dominion.

(Concluded Next Week)

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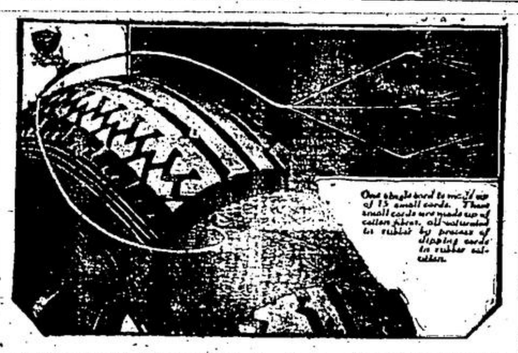

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TIME TABLES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS AT ACTON

Going West

No. 25	Sunday Only	10.41 a.m.
No. 31		7.45 a.m.
No. 33		2.29 p.m.
No. 35		6.08 p.m.

Going East

No. 24	Sunday Only	7.08 p.m.
No. 26		7.02 a.m.
No. 30		11.48 a.m.
No. 34		3.35 p.m.
No. 36		6.17 p.m.
No. 38		8.13 p.m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Westbound

Daily	7.55	a.m.
Daily	9.55	a.m.
Daily	11.55	a.m.
Daily	1.55	p.m.
Daily	3.55	p.m.
Daily	5.55	p.m.
Daily	7.55	p.m.
Daily	9.55	p.m.
Daily	11.24	p.m.

Eastbound

Daily	6.58	a.m.
Daily	8.37	a.m.
Daily	11.37	a.m.
Daily	1.37	p.m.
Daily	3.37	p.m.
Daily	5.37	p.m.
Daily	7.37	p.m.
Daily	9.37	p.m.
Daily	11.35	p.m.

Toronto Terminal

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ARROW BUS LINE

Westbound—Due at Acton at Wiles' Cafe at 10.10 a. m.; 3.10 p. m., and 8.10 p. m.

Eastbound—Due at Acton at 9.20 a. m.; 2.20 p. m., and 6.50 p. m.

The buses leave Toronto for Acton at 8.00 a. m.; 1.00 p. m., and 6.00 p. m.

Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays Only—A special bus leaves Toronto at 10.00 p. m., arriving in Acton at 12.10 a. m.; leaves Kitchener at 10.00 p. m., arriving in Acton at 11.20 p. m.

The schedule is all based on Standard Time and not daylight saving time.

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