

DIED.
William McCarter, aged 81 years.
Died at the home of his father, Benjamin McCarter, 100, Main Street, Acton, Aug. 11th. Will be buried Saturday, Aug. 13th.

TO FREE PRESS PATRONS
During the absence of the undersigned in British Columbia and the Northwest, Mr. Charles A. G. Moore and Mr. E. J. Moore are authorized to collect accounts due the FREE PRESS and give receipts therefor.

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H. P. MOORE, Publisher.

The Action Free Press
THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1910

EDITORIAL NOTES

There seems to be some special quality of grit or grit, or never-say-damn it, that makes particular men. By far during the past few years that our representatives have been holding their own with our countrymen across the line in various departments of sport, but latterly they have been creeping up to a mighty enviable place. This special quality, whatever it is, was evidenced thus and again at the International Aquatic Regatta held at Washington last week. It was a remarkable feature that at this meet the Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, with fewer crews entered than any of its rival clubs, and competing against the United States rowers, carried off the medals, two seconds and two thirds, and three points in the all, as against sixteen points made by their nearest competitor. The Argonauts showing is all the more remarkable from the fact that the United States crews were nearly all coached by highly-paid professional coaches, while the Argonaut coaching was done by one of their own men. In race after race the Canadian crews, after feeling the might of their opponents, rowed them to a standstill and won easily. The same thing was shown a few weeks ago when a crew from Waterloo, comparatively new to rowing, won the first race of the English carnival, and carried off the steward's cup from the pick of all Europe. Is it the grit and stamina instilled by a line of physically perfect Canadian fathers which can be held accountable for those pride-inspiring feats of physical and moral prowess?

ON AFFAIRS MUSICAL

Editor Paper Photo:
Dear Sirs—Several times lately, my attention has been drawn by the question "Who is the author of our band?" which has led me to study the matter a little to try to find a reason for any fault finding.

I find on looking backward that there used to be a good band here, one that took prizes in competitions in various places. In those days and since, the band was provided with a good practice room in the town hall, first at the present fire hall and later in the Council Chamber. Lately they have been allowed a small committee room, mostly an account of its size. The band however, has a room with a fine room for their exclusive accommodation in addition to the fire hall. It therefore appears that the band has not the hearty and sufficing support of the present Council and it might be added also of the citizens generally. This may be accounted for by a number of small happenings that in themselves might be overlooked but seem to grow in importance "like the straw on the camel's back" as they increase in numbers.

Good music cannot be provided without faithful and frequent practice.

I understand the practice has been poor recently and the training has been rather discontinued and you it is hard to say why. Largely I suppose to be a lack of careful study and thoroughness. The apparent need also of more players in the leading parts, without casting any reflection on those who play lead, is overbalanced by the number who can and do try to play on the big end. I might also add that in many adjacent towns they have professional bandmasters and music teachers of both vocal and instrumental music but there have not been any here. The teacher here for the last 22 years and still with that with the exception of some two or three persons, the members of the organization have never had a paid music lesson. What they know and do due to their own application and irascible instruction. The experience here is trying to keep a band together is common everywhere in amateur band. Many people enjoy good music even when they are not performers themselves, and are willing to pay something for "the pipe". Could the band not be reorganized on business principles and the importance and appropriateness of the musical and more of the citizen generally be realized so that there need be no shuns or blushing when their presence is desired at a pleasure or baseball match. I believe that a sufficient number of old players could be depended on to carry things along with some available new ones.

Yours respectfully,
MUSIGUN,
Acton, Aug. 13th, 1910.

HERBERT RED RASPBERRY
This is the hardest and largest yielding of all Red Raspberries. It is known as the "1 in 1" berry. Increases 3 times the quantity of fruit that other Reds do. Desirable for home or market. Write to headquarters for price or for an agency. Brown Bros. Co., Brown's Nurseries, Welland Co., Ont.

Professional people, actors, lawyers, doctors, and upholsterers, who frequently suffer from exhaustion and nervous strain, find "Forney's" the invigorating tonic much-needed strength and renew the exhausted tissues of the body. "Forney's" is composed of fresh leek root, Oats, pure old Spanish Sherry Wine, \$1.00 per bottle.

CARRYING POWER TO ONTARIO
Something About the Government's "White Coal" Supply and How It is to be Delivered

WILL ULTIMATELY REACH ACTON

The Ontario Government's undertaking to supply the western part of the province with Niagara power and the scheme for establishing the hydroelectric system will be carried out in one of the most interesting items of conversation before the people of the western section of the province, to a large part, of which the power is to be supplied shortly. In the light of this some information regarding the power line and the present status of its development is to be of interest.

"Looping the loop is the fascinating work the engineers of the Hydro-Electric Commission are now engaged in," says the Toronto Telegram, "and the loop is the very largest of its kind in America."

It begins at Dundas, curves up to Guelph, runs to Preston and Waterloo, follows along to Stratford and St. Mary's, then curves up to London, where that end of the loop finds rest in the London transformer.

The other side of the loop starts at Dundas, runs up south of Brantford and Paris, passes into Woodstock and then into the London transformer station where connection is made with St. Mary's side and thus helping at Dundas. The loop runs via Guelph, St. Mary's, London, Woodstock, back to Dundas.

The loop represents seven years of hard thinking, stiff fighting and the planning on the part of the citizens of Ontario, the Hon. Alan Beck. Others have been with him, his plan, helped on the work, but from the first to the last he has been the "dreamer" devoid of vision beyond our ken or speech.

It was first in his mind that the electrical dream of industrial Ontario took form and body and there it stands to-day, "the loop," one of the wonders of the kind in the electrical world.

A dream in a setting of aluminum and steel, with a solid background of towering giant transformers and substantial iron towers.

A trip around the transmission line makes a journey of fascinating interest. From Toronto to Dundas the line runs well within sight of the lake. This is known among the engineers as section B. This section of the line is 30 miles in length from the power house on Stretcher Avenue to the interior of the power house at Dundas.

In that 30 miles there are 30 towers and all erected waiting the work of the wiring gauge.

At Dundas is situated the second largest power station on the whole line. The big trunk line from Niagara Falls runs into the Dundas station, which will be the hub of power that is to feed the whole system.

From Dundas the line runs close to the highway, a distance of 25 miles to Guelph, this is known as section E.

Here there are 27 towers, 25 miles of aluminum cable, and as there are 3 cables on each tower making a complete circuit, this section has total length of 70 miles.

Section F is completed and is but waiting for power to be turned on.

Guelph is destined to be a large user of electric power.

Section G extends from Guelph to Berlin, taking in Preston. This section is interesting. It is an interesting one, for at Preston a low tension line runs out on which power will be transmitted at 12,000 volts to Hospital and Hall, and at Berlin, low voltage lines will run out to Waterloo and New Hamburg, saving expensive transformer houses at these places.

Section H is completed and is but waiting for power to be turned on.

The transmission line is made of steel towers, without experiments and experience has shown that aluminum has certain advantages over copper as a transmitting agency.

Two hundred and eighty miles of single and double circuit lines will use 1,200 miles of aluminum cable, the total weight of which comes to 1,500,000 pounds of aluminum.

Over the whole line a private telephone system runs, connecting up all the power houses. Access can be had by the engineers to all the right-of-ways at any time, in fact the towers run close to public roads so that inspectors need not leave the high road on their tours around the line when the power is on.

Plans are already prepared to extend the system to connect with Waterloo and Preston. The truth is that electric power will be sent to all the part of Ontario will always be served by electric roads. Two hundred and ten towers are on this section. These are all in place and the wiring gauge is finishing the connections between them.

A special feature peculiar to this Hydro-Electric system, is the great automatic oil switches through which the power passes.

These are in every station, and they are arranged at the end of sections; for instance, take Section G, if trouble takes place in the line between Guelph and Berlin, the automatic oil switches placed in the power houses at Berlin and Guelph will immediately cut themselves and without waiting for any engineer the power is thrown off the line between those two points, and remains off until the point of disturbance is located with none of the rest of the line disturbed, because power is sent around the other side of the loop; that is, if Berlin and Guelph were shut off Stratford would not be affected, as power would pass round to Stratford by way of St. Mary's and London.

The safety system of automatic switch is the most perfect in the world.

It is costing \$100,000 to build but it gives a safety factor possessed

of no parallel.

PURIFIED HIS BLOOD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills
Healed Mr. Wilson's Sores

When the sores of the body—healed, dried and skin—got up, the quickly became hopeless.

The way to heal them is Mr. Richard Wilson, who lives near London, Ont., found it to purify the blood, he writes:

"For some time I had been in a low, debilitated condition, very apathetic and I was unable to get out of bed. Quite a number of small sores and blisters formed all over my skin. I had tried many remedies, but with many kinds of cements, but without satisfactory results. What was wanted was thorough cleaning of the blood, and I decided to try Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Healing came to my notice, and they are the best I have ever known. My blood was purified in a very short time, sores healed up, and blisters vanished. They always have a place in my house, and are looked upon as the family remedy."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cleanse the system thoroughly. Sold by all dealers of tea.

Good

tea is the result of care and experience in blending—must be the combination of fine flavor, smooth strength and richness. Because all these elements are so generously included in Rod Rose Tea it well merits the term "good tea."

RED ROSE TEA
is good tea

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer WILL Recommend It

ROD AND GUN'S NEW DEPARTURE

A new departure, but one that should receive the approval of all sportsmen, marks the August issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock. The greater portion of the reading pages is given over to the reproduction in full of the Interim Report of the Ontario Fish and Game Commission. All a rule Government publications receives only scant attention and have but a limited circulation. In this instance, however, the report through its approach to the sportsman will be brought promptly before the attention of sportsmen, not only throughout Canada, but also in the States and the many suggestions and recommendations contained therein can scarcely fail to have some effect in a much wider field than the province. The interesting experience gained in "Canning on Lake Superior" is concluded in the story told of Mr. Vaughan Fox, while the capture of a big fish is related. For trappers the number is fascinating as it gives interesting accounts of many big moose and numerous smaller ones, showing the importance attached to this branch of sport throughout the Dominion.

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It was first in his mind that the electrical dream of industrial Ontario took form and body and there it stands to-day, "the loop," one of the wonders of the kind in the electrical world.

After the power has passed through these towers, the switch is reached and the oil-filled transformer. They stand 10 feet high and weigh 10 tons each. They are made of miles of copper wire wound about a core, and each coil is full of oil for cooling and insulation. Twenty thousand five hundred gallons of oil are used in this Berlin station.

The power goes into these big transformers at 110,000 volts and passes out to the town of Berlin at 13,000 volts.

From Berlin to London the line is divided into three sections: Berlin to Stratford, section II, 20 miles in length, with 200 towers, all erected.

A trip around the transmission line makes a journey of fascinating interest. From Toronto to Dundas the line runs well within sight of the lake. This is known among the engineers as section B. This section of the line is 30 miles in length from the power house at Dundas, which is 13 miles in length and will have 111 towers.

The total length of the system is 290 miles, and it is safe to say it is the largest system of its kind in the world. Six years ago 60,000 volts was thought to be the limit of power transmission. Then came 20,000 volts, then 100,000 volts. Now Ontario will load the world with 110,000 volts over a great loop of 290 miles, taking in a number of the industrial centers of Ontario.

Three thousand and thirteen great steel towers will be used in the entire system. These towers are not heavy things, but are powerful steel structures designed to carry thought of cables and to withstand the wind pressure of Ontario's greatest wind storm. There are 7,200 tons of steel standing upright in these 363 towers that will carry Ontario's transmission line.

The transmission line is made of steel towers, without experiments and experience has shown that aluminum has certain advantages over copper as a transmitting agency.

Two hundred and eighty miles of single and double circuit lines will use 1,200 miles of aluminum cable, the total weight of which comes to 1,500,000 pounds of aluminum.

Over the whole line a private telephone system runs, connecting up all the power houses. Access can be had by the engineers to all the right-of-ways at any time, in fact the towers run close to public roads so that inspectors need not leave the high road on their tours around the line when the power is on.

Plans are already prepared to extend the system to connect with Waterloo and Preston. This section is interesting. It is an interesting one, for at Preston a low tension line runs out on which power will be transmitted at 12,000 volts to Hospital and Hall, and at Berlin, low voltage lines will run out to Waterloo and New Hamburg, saving expensive transformer houses at these places.

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