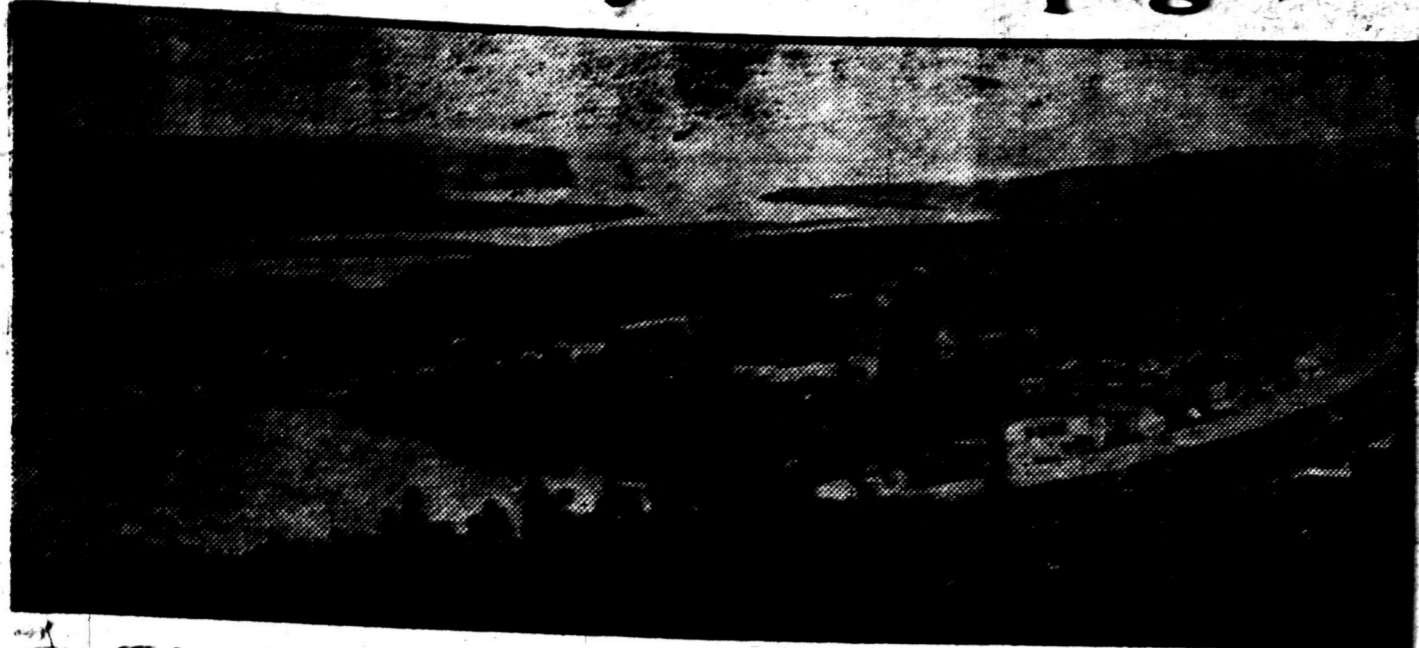


# The Story of Nipigon



Nipigon, Ont., Lies Picturesquely Along Waters Abounding With Fish.

During the warm summer months tourists from all parts of the world make their way to Northern Ontario. Here they find the climate most desirable and plenty of fish in the river for sport and an abundance of wild animals for hunting. These especially fond of fishing usually come to the Nipigon river which is known far and wide for its speckled trout.

Tourists desiring to visit this world famous river usually come on the Canadian Pacific Railway to the village of Nipigon, which is situated on the Nipigon River about three miles east of Fort Arthur. As one steps off the train at Nipigon one sees the homes of all the inhabitants stretched along on either side of the track. Besides the houses of the villagers the tourist would notice other buildings worth mentioning. He would see three churches, a Hudson Bay store, another general merchandise store, owned by William McKirdy and Sons, two hotels, a restaurant owned by Mr. Goodridge and a school. The stranger to the village would likely follow a side street to the river and here he would find rapids in the river. Because Nipigon is situated near this fast water, it was so named. NIPIGON is derived from an Indian word which means "large quantities of water beyond." Just above the rapids the river widens out into a lake, known as Lake Helen.

As the tourist stands on the river's bank and surveys the surrounding country he is greatly impressed by the size and color of the rocks in the hills around the village. Not only is the place noted for its beauty, but there are many places of historical interest along the river near the village.

About a couple of miles down the river from Nipigon is a place known as Red Rock. It was so named because of the steep red rocks which form the right bank of the

river. Directly opposite Red Rock on the left bank of the river is a steep cliff. Painted red on the rocks near the water is the figure of the devil and several canoes carrying Indians with their paddles in hand. These pictures were painted here years ago by the Indians. They painted the picture of the devil there because they thought the evil spirit lived near by. The other paintings of the canoes was a sign to other Indians showing what tribes had passed that way.

The Indians living around Nipigon belong to the Ojibway tribe. It was the fish in the waters of the river that first drew the Indians to this spot. In early history when the various tribes of the Indians were at war with each other, the Iroquois being the better warriors, pursued the Ojibway up the Nipigon River into Lake Superior. The Ojibway managed to reach the shore and bravely kept the enemy on the lower ground. The clever Iroquois landed on an island in the lake and there dug holes in the ground in which they intended to hide and await the return of the Ojibway. However, the Ojibway saw and understood the plans of the cruel Iroquois. By means of their bows they shot arrows into the pits in the island and forced the Iroquois to leave their hiding place.

Nowadays the Indians living in and around Nipigon village live as the white people do. The government has granted certain areas of land to them. These areas are known as reservations. Each year the government grants the sum of four dollars to each Indian. Mr. W. R. Brown, Indian agent of Fort Arthur, by assiduous study of Indian affairs, has added much to the comfort of the Red Rock band of Ojibway.

The Hudson Bay post at Nipigon is an old one. The site first chosen for the post at Nipigon was on the bank of the river. From the con-

pany received the furs from the Indians who came up and down the river in their canoes. Since those early days Nipigon has developed some. Foresters, chiefly Finlanders, have bought up farms in Nipigon township from the government. They promise to clear and settle upon the land in return for the pulp wood on their farms. On account of the increase of population, the Hudson Bay company found it necessary to build a larger store in which they could keep on hand a large supply of groceries and merchandise. Now they have a big store opposite the C. P. R. station on the front street. It is of interest to know that Mr. McDonald, our deputy minister of game and fisheries, spent a part of his early life in the employ of the Hudson Bay company as Nipigon.

The country about Nipigon is one of vast natural resources. There is an immense area of forest from which the people get pulp wood, timber and railroad ties. The wood is hauled in the winter time to the station to be loaded on cars or to the water's edge to be floated in a raft in the spring to the pulp wood boats in Nipigon Bay. Most of these boats belong to companies in the United States.

There is much beautiful hard rock suitable for buildings in the neighborhood of Nipigon. The rock is drilled out and sent to where it is required. Many homes in the Twin Cities have been built from rock taken from near Nipigon.

The waters in Nipigon township are rich with fish. There is a small fishing station called Fort McDonald on Ontario Bay from where the fish is shipped in quantities to all parts of the country. Recently Dr. Robinson, of Nipigon, offered a prize for the best history of that village. The prize was won by a little Finnish girl, Inkeri Paavola, whose essay is given above.

## BACTERIAL SOFT ROT

Disease is Causing Great Loss of Vegetables.

Cauliflower, Carrots, Turnips, Celery and Tomatoes Particularly affected—How the Disease Spreads—Its Symptoms and Remedy—Great Care Necessary During Harvest and Storing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**B**ACTERIAL soft rot is a disease liable to attack fleshy vegetables and flowers, particularly carrots, cauliflower, turnips, celery, tomatoes, iris and cala Lily, and in a lesser degree onions, asparagus, salafy, sugar beet and mangold. Occasionally the disease results in heavy losses to the grower of these crops.

General Appearance of the Disease. As the name signifies, the disease results in a soft, wet rot of the plant attacked. The rotted portion of the plant is darker in color than the rest of the plant. The color of the diseased part varies from a light, reddish or greenish brown to a very dark brown.

Cause of the Disease. The disease is due to the action of a certain species of bacillus known generally as the vegetable soft rot bacillus. This is a very minute organism about 1-10,000 of an inch long and 1-20,000 of an inch thick, but when it gets into the vegetable tissue through a wound made by the hoe or cultivator or insect bite, it feeds on the plant juice and multiplies rapidly and as it develops it produces an enzyme, which digests or softens the firm tissue, breaking it down into a soft, pulpy, strong-smelling mass, which is easily detected. In this soft-rotted tissue the bacilli will be present in millions.

In cauliflower the disease is found more often in the flower than in the leaves or stem; the latter parts, however, are also subject to attack. In turnips, the disease most frequently enters at or near the crown, through caterpillar or slug attack, or through injuries received during hoeing or cultivation. It softens or rots the leaf petioles at their base, causing them to fall over, and spreads slowly in dry weather, rapidly in wet weather, through the tissue of the root, inducing a brown-colored soft rot, with strong odor.

In carrot the disease enters and develops in much the same way as described for the turnip. It is more apt to spread rapidly through a crop that is thickly sown and not well thinned out, the shade produced by the heavy tops making ideal conditions for the development of the disease when once it gains entrance, and harboring slugs and caterpillars that spread the disease. Carrots which crack beneath the ground are liable to be attacked by the disease, the soft rot bacillus gaining entrance to the tissues through the cracked surface.

In celery the disease is not very common, but when present is most often found starting at or near the tops of the young growth. In tomatoes the bacterial soft rot is very common during wet seasons. It is found most frequently in the fruits that are in contact with the soil after they have commenced to ripen. The bacillus will not readily penetrate through the unbroken skin of the tomato. But when a tomato is resting on the damp earth, that part of the skin in contact with the soil is frequently weakened, thus providing a means of entrance to the bacillus. This, however, is not the only means whereby the disease enters the fruit. Slugs are very partial to tomatoes just ripening. In their attack on the fruit they eat through the skin, leaving the interior flesh exposed. This exposed surface is an ideal medium for the bacillus of soft rot to develop in. The writer has found many tomatoes, particularly in wet seasons, when slugs are plentiful, that have contracted the disease in this way.

Prevention and Control of Disease. Spraying with fungicides, which is so effective in controlling the fungous diseases of plants, is of no avail with bacterial diseases, as the bacteria which cause the disease set in the interior tissue rather than on the surface; hence the spray will not reach them.

Spraying with insecticides is helpful indirectly, as it tends to keep in check the insects, slugs, caterpillars, etc., which are one of the most common means of spreading bacterial diseases from one plant to another.

As a rule, the best method to adopt in dealing with a plant infected with bacterial disease is to carefully remove and burn it. Insects, garden tools, etc., coming in contact with it will spread the disease to the plants with which they come in contact later.

Therefore, in order to prevent losses from bacterial soft rot of plants, remove and burn affected plants, or parts of plants, as soon as observed; be careful during cultivation not to wound plants, and keep caterpillars, slugs and biting insects in check. Affected plants should never be put on the compost heap or manure pile.

Harvesting and Storing. When harvesting and storing turnips, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, or other vegetables from crops in which the disease has been present, great care should be taken not to include any specimen that shows the slightest appearance of the disease, or to smear the healthy specimen with the soft rotted parts of diseased specimens. If these precautions are neglected, the disease is liable to establish itself and spread more or less rapidly through the crop.

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### "Coinage of Ancient Britons."

The collection of ancient British coins formed by the late Sir John Evans, K.C.B., has been presented to the British Museum by his son, Sir Arthur Evans, president of the Society of Antiquaries and a trustee of the museum. In a letter conveying the gift to the Keeper of Coins, the donor explains that he feels that private individuals do what lies in their power to make up for the deprivations the museum has suffered from Government parsimony during the war. The gift is the most important donation received by the National Collection for over half a century. It numbers over 1,700 coins. The Evans collection is in several ways unique. Sir John Evans specialized in this series of coins, and his collection formed the basis for the studies which resulted in the publication of his "Coinage of the Ancient Britons," in which there is given for the first time a satisfactory record of the history of England in the two centuries preceding the Christian era. One of the most important results of Sir John Evans' researches was to show that at the time of the Roman Conquest the Britons were by no means savages. They worked their own gold mines, and for over a century had an extensive coinage in four metals, chiefly of gold, and several denominations—which shows that they had a wide commerce and a certain degree of civilization. The history of the origin and evolution of ancient British coins is an interesting chapter of numismatic science which, while it may be paralleled in other lands, can nowhere be studied so fully.

### Why Kut Surrendered.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Townshend, speaking at Holborn, England, said he would like to tell something of what was done by the men under the command. He was not going to describe the Tigris or the desert, but he would remind them that they took 300 miles, fought three battles, the last one a very desperate battle, and they had to retreat upon Kut. They retreated over 90 miles, with the Turkish army on their heels, but his disciplined veterans never faltered. He did not lose a man or a gun, nor did he leave a wounded man behind, and in that retreat he turned round and wiped out the whole of the Turkish advanced guard of ten thousand men.

He described the terrible days of the siege when his men were dying of starvation at the rate of 25 and 28 a day. Finally he had a wireless from the commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia: "I cannot relieve you; make the best terms you can."

Sir Charles spoke with contempt of the whisperers who were afraid to come out into the open, but who hinted that he did not care what became of his men, and said if he lived to be 100 years old he should never forget how his men cheered him till he was out of sight when he was taken prisoner and removed to Con-



Present Chairman of the Falls Standard, who drove the East and West, on

and Mount Royal, of the Falls Standard, who drove the East and West, on... and a millionaire... had not long been... the golden fleece... George Stephen, a... the Falls Standard... and he... first... to learn the... behind a draper's... for four years he sold... ladies of the... all the time the... in his care... could resist... the Falls Standard... had done thirteen... and spent three years... store of his cousin's... when, at the end of which... promoted to a partner... William died in 1882... the Falls Standard... by adding cloth manu... his new prosperous busi... qualified as a capri... within twenty-six years... in America an almost... draper, was Governor of... of Montreal, and was re... of the soundest men... Then came Cousin... the Falls Standard... to great oceans, and to... of the great North... on this scheme George... embarked his money, his... industry with such enor... to himself that in... time he was a baronet and... the Falls Standard... faith flowed on, and the... and boy wore a coronet as... Stephen, first president... R. and, like his cousin... thcona, will always be... one of the greatest phi... among our kings of com