

REPORTS FINDING A CANCER SERUM

Boston Physician May Have
Discovered Cure.

WILL TREAT HUMANS SOON.

Experiments on Rabbits Indicate That the Poison of Malignant Tumors Can Be Destroyed, Discoverer Says—Positive Cure Not Yet Promised, However—Methods Explained.

The discovery of a serum which kills cancer poison and which, physicians believe, may prove to be a cure for cancer has been announced by Dr. Howard W. Newell, instructor of pathology at the Boston university school of medicine.

At the seventy-third annual meeting of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical society, which took place recently, Dr. Newell announced his discovery. The announcement followed three years of research work, he said.

What he has found, he explained, is a chemical process for the extraction of poison from a malignant tumor in man and with this poison obtaining from rabbits a serum which when mixed with the original serum in the proper proportions wholly nullifies the poisonous properties of the tumor extract.

Will Experiment on Humans.

Dr. Newell soon will experiment on cases of cancer in human beings. Every patient to be inoculated with his serum must first have been declared by a committee of five surgeons to be a victim of cancer.

Dr. Newell describes how, from cases of operable tumor where a diagnosis of cancer (carcinoma) had been positively established by clinical and by microscopical findings, the freshly extirpated malignant growth was freed from fat and extraneous tissue, cut into small pieces, boiled for several hours in water and then filtered and how the filtrate was acidified and boiled and filtered again to remove the proteins.

"This filtrate," said he, "was exactly neutralized and the solution was evaporated on the water bath to a sirupy consistency. This sirup was carefully extracted with pure alcohol, and the extract after the removal of the alcohol by distillation was repeatedly treated with ether. The residue, insoluble in water, and the solution was rendered strongly acid and again thoroughly extracted with ether.

"This time the etherial extracts were collected, the solvent removed by distillation, and the final residues again were dissolved in water. The aqueous solution was rendered alkaline, boiled for half an hour and again filtered. On the spontaneous evaporation of the filtrate long, white, needle shaped crystals separated, and these were purified by repeated recrystallization in water. "These crystals in their purified form are the basis of the subsequent investigations," he said.

Experiments on Rabbits.

"While up to the present the exact chemical nature of the active tumor extract is not known, its capacity to produce anti-bodies could be studied experimentally to advantage. To this end a series of immunization experiments were undertaken with healthy adult rabbits.

"These were used with one-tenth of a cubic centimeter of the tumor solution. Ten days later an immunizing dose of ten milligrams of the active substance formed in the body of the guinea pigs was given. Ten days later a second solution was used. This dose had been sufficient to kill nonimmunized rabbits in twelve hours. Three more immunizing doses were given at ten day intervals. In a period of fifty days the animals received sixty-four milligrams of the toxic substance, divided into six doses.

Hope Cure May Be Found.

"The serum from these rabbits when mixed with the original tumor solution in the proportion of ninety-nine parts of solution to one part serum completely immunized all other rabbits and guinea pigs from the action of the original solution, though double the death dealing dose was administered in every experiment.

"The serum from the animals immunized contains a substance or mixture of substances which possesses the power of antagonizing the toxic action of the tumor substance. This has been demonstrated by use of the serum either previous to or simultaneous with that of the tumor poison. In both events no effect is observed from quantities of the poison which if used alone would produce a rapidly fatal intoxication.

"With the simultaneous use of poison and anti-body it has been shown that one part of the latter will effectively antagonize ninety-nine parts of the former."

Funds For Polar Expedition.

The National Geographic society, with headquarters at Washington, has voted \$20,000 toward the cost of the scientific north polar expedition which will leave the Pacific coast under the command of Captain Roald Amundsen in June, 1914, to explore the polar basin.

DOG MEAT CONSIDERED LUXURY BY THE INDIANS.

New Custom of Germans Long Practiced in United States.

The use of dog flesh as a food for man is becoming common even in the capital, said a recent news item from Berlin, but the Germans are only adopting a food considered a substantial diet for centuries by some American Indian tribes.

In Oklahoma the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the Sacs and Foxes are dog eaters, and the few white men who have eaten dog flesh while visiting with these Indians say that it is not unlike other meats when cooked. Old timers among the plains Indians, scouts, trappers and frontiersmen generally, who have eaten dog flesh with these tribes, pronounce it good.

The eating of dog meat by the Indians, however, is a centuries old custom. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are dog eaters, yet the dog flesh held by the Sac and Fox tribes are a part of a religious ceremony which the tribes followed when they owned the country all around Lake Michigan and were the lords of the forests wherever they roamed.

By white men the secret order among the Sac and Fox Indians, which annually celebrates with a dog feast, is known as the "otter skin" order, the name being adopted from the use of otter skins during the celebration of the order's various ceremonies. They hold in great reverence the several hundred otter skins possessed by the tribe and say they have been handed down during many generations.

DIVINING RODS ARE SUCCESS.

French Peasants Find Subterranean Water in Odd Way.

The results of the first series of experiments with the divining rod before the congress of experimental psychology at Paris recently are remarkable. The first tests were devoted to examining the diviners' claims to be able to detect underground cavities.

Four wielders of the mysterious rod were taken to a disused quarry in Vincennes wood and were invited to point out the subterranean galleries and shafts and to show their direction.

A peasant from south France was the first diviner. He carried a long, supple hazel wand with a forked end, which he kept near the ground, and walked forward, his wand trembling slightly. The fork suddenly twitched. The peasant announced that the cavity begins "here," then indicated the limits of the cavity, adding "it is fifty feet deep and quite dry." These details were found to be correct.

Tests of water finding were made at Sartrouville, where two springs, the positions of which were only known to the judge, were sought as well as the water supply of the city, which passes under the district. The competitors not only showed the positions of the springs, but also their approximate output.

RADIUM AS ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Berlin Doctor Asserts That It Restores Hardened Arteries.

The claim that radium can restore the hardened arteries of middle aged persons to a healthy condition and so prolong life was made by Dr. Saubermann of Berlin in a lecture in London before the Roentgen society recently.

If the theory is correct it will be possible for a few dollars to buy a radium apparatus which will manufacture an elixir of youth.

The apparatus consists of an earthenware receptacle containing a minute amount of radium, which is placed at the bottom of a glass bottle. The bottle is filled with water. In the course of time the water becomes charged with radium emanations.

The radium remains active for hundreds of years, so it is only necessary to renew the water in order to get any number of doses.

NEW PROCESS TO MAKE STEEL

Industry to Be Revolutionized, Says London Report.

The steel industry will be revolutionized if the claims of a recently invented process of manufacturing it prove to be true. According to the announcement, a process has been discovered for converting iron ore of any grade, including the heretofore useless iron sands, into steel of the best quality. The feature of the new process is that blast furnaces will be done away with, thus saving enormous fuel bills.

Tests which have been made recently have produced remarkable results. The ore is reduced by heat obtained from a gas, which in its turn is produced from slack. It is said that by the new process the cost of manufacturing steel will be reduced to one-third of its present figure.

WIRELESS CAUSES DISEASE.

German Physicians Discover a New Ailment.

To the list of adjuncts of modern life that bring new diseases is now added radiotelegaphy.

The German physicians who have just discovered the disease call it wireless sickness. It consists of anaemia with a marked diminution in the number of red corpuscles in the blood. The doctors ascribe it partly to the unhygienic surroundings of wireless operators, who generally work in tiny rooms, and partly to the overexertion of the air they breathe by reason of the alternating currents used to generate the waves.

KANSAS CITIZENS FACE "BUG CALL"

Forgotten Law May Soon Be
Invoked.

CROPS ARE THREATENED.

Every Citizen Between the Ages of Twelve and Sixty-five Years May Be Called Out to Fight Pests—City Residents Also Subject to Law, but May Be Excused.

An old, forgotten law, enacted by a Kansas legislature at a time of great need and never used, is to be called into action after lying dormant in the statute books more than a third of a century. It is the old "warning out" law, made to fight the grasshoppers after the disastrous raids of the locusts in the early seventies.

There never has been a time when it was needed heretofore, but Governor George H. Hodges has been petitioned to invoke its use in central Kansas to fight the chinch bugs, which threaten to do great damage to growing crops this year.

Under this law every man, woman and child between the ages of twelve and sixty-five years of age may be called out to fight the bugs. The entire state may be included, although it is probable only a small part of the great wheat growing section of the state may be made into the "warned out" district. Refusal to answer the summons will send the culprit to jail and assess a fine of \$3 a day and the court costs.

Bugs Destroy \$10,000,000.

The farm experts at the Kansas Agricultural college have been making an investigation of the chinch bugs and have found the crops of 1912 were damaged to the extent of \$10,000,000. The college has asked the governor to invoke the warning out law for the purpose of avoiding equal or greater damage to the 1913-14 crops.

J. W. McCullough, assistant in charge of chinch bug extermination at the college, wrote to former Governor Stubbs as follows:

"I would like to suggest that you issue a proclamation calling on the people of Kansas for a certain date to join in a general campaign against the bugs. Many farmers are already burning their grass, but the work is not general and lacks co-operation.

"Fall and winter burning has been thoroughly tested by the agricultural college, and it has found that on an average 98 per cent of the bugs are destroyed, and the crops are uninjured the following year. The only requisite to make burning a success is to make it thorough."

Governor Stubbs did not act on the matter, but left it for his successor, Governor Hodges.

Grasshopper Peril Caused Law.

The warning out law was enacted by the legislature of 1877 and is known as chapters 119 and 120 of the session laws of 1877. The law provides that when the township or county officials or the governor believe there is imminent danger of a visit of grasshoppers or other noxious insects all the inhabitants, both of the cities and the country districts, may be warned out by the governor's proclamation or by orders of the township or county boards.

The order may affect the whole state, one or a dozen counties or only a single township.

When the warning out notice is posted it must show the tools and implements of warfare to be used in the campaign. Each person from twelve to sixty-five years of age must provide himself with the necessary tools and meet at a designated place to begin the battle.

May Exempt City Residents.

The campaign is to be carried on according to a general plan for the entire township or county and under the direction of the local officers.

It is not likely that residents of Kansas cities will be called out to fight the chinch bugs. The warfare is to be carried on by burning, and there are sufficient farmers to do the work. Under the law the residents of the cities may be called out and compelled to fight the insects the same as the farmers.

WATER AIR SPORT POPULAR.

Many Orders Given For Hydroaeroplanes in Chicago.

Flying hydroaeroplanes is a water sport that probably will have a number of followers along the lake shore in Chicago this summer. Half a dozen of the air water craft have been ordered for delivery early in the summer to sportsmen of that city.

The waters of Lake Michigan usually are placid enough for the machines, and elimination of danger, with promised speed of from sixty to seventy miles an hour, has attracted wealthy yachtsmen to give the new game a trial.

World's Longest Tunnel.

The Canadian Pacific railway will begin construction shortly of the longest tunnel yet. The tunnel will be built through Kicking Horse pass, in the Rocky mountains, will be sixteen miles long and will cost \$14,000,000. It will take seven years, it is estimated, to build it.

FABULOUS TABLE ANIMALS.

Such as Welsh Rabbit, Scotch Woodcock and Mock Crab.

When one comes to think of it, it is surprising how many fabulous animals come regularly to the dinner table or supper table.

Among them, of course, the most familiar is the Welsh rabbit, which in its original form was merely toasted cheese. Some folks declare that the name is a corruption of "rarebit," but this has never been proved.

Then there is the golden buck, which is a Welsh rabbit with a poached egg on top. Chinese rabbit is a Welsh rabbit with rice in it, and a Mexican rabbit (otherwise known as a Spanish rabbit) contains tomatoes and onions.

So much for rabbits. But how many people are familiar with the Cape Cod turkey? Plenty in New England, where codfish goes under that name.

Scotch woodcock is two slices of hot buttered toast, with an anchovy on each slice and a sauce made of half a pint of milk and the yolks of three eggs poured over them.

Less familiar perhaps is English monkey, which is made by soaking a cupful of breadcrumbs in a cupful of milk and adding a tablespoonful of melted butter, a beaten egg and half a cupful of grated cheese, the whole, with salt and pepper added, being poured over toasted crackers.

The mock turtle is one of the most familiar of fabulous table animals, being served in the form of soup. In "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" will be found a striking picture of this remarkable reptile, represented with the body of a turtle and the head of a calf.

Mock duck is a roll of chopped meat and breadcrumbs baked. Mock crab is made by mixing equal parts of grated cheese and butter, seasoning with salt, pepper and vinegar and adding a few drops of anchovy sauce. The paste thus prepared is spread on slices of dry toast or sometimes served in crab shells.

Last, but not least remarkable, of these mythological animals, known only to the kitchen naturalist, is the corn oyster, which is a small fritter of green corn fried like a real oyster.—New York American.

HE RETURNS AFTER 37 YEARS.

Aged Man Joins Family, Ending Strange Absence.

James A. Stewart, who left St. Louis thirty-seven years ago and was believed by his family to be dead, has returned and found his three daughters after a week's search. Stewart is seventy-two years old and was superintendent of construction of the Eads bridge when that structure was being built.

Stewart could not recognize either of his three daughters, and they saw little resemblance between the aged stranger and the father who left them long ago, but he proved his identity, and the family was reunited. Stewart refuses to explain why he left home or where his wanderings have led him.

—If you want the latest news let us send you The Citizen for one year.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of

Marla A. Hulstern, Late of Preston, deceased.

The undersigned an auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on

Tuesday, May 20, 1913, 2 P. M., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

F. P. KIMBLE, Auditor.
Honesdale, April 12, 1913.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of FANNIE BROWN, Late of Brooklyn, Deceased.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on

THURSDAY, APR. 17, at 10 a. m. at the office of Searle & Salmon in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

C. P. SEARLE, Auditor.
Honesdale, March 24, 1913.

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