

Health Restored by the Fruit Treatment



fourteen years ago, Mr. James S. ... of Gilbert Plains, Man., ... a nervous wreck. His system was ...

After using this fruit medicine ... I was back to normal. ... I began to mend at ...

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ARTIFICIAL KIDNEYS TO CLEANSE BLOOD

When anything becomes fouled or contaminated, the obvious procedure is to clean it. The cleansing act is simple enough when the object happens to be a dish, a pane of glass, or one's shoe. But the proposal to take all of the blood out of one's body and submit it to an overhauling in order to remove undesirable substances is a procedure well calculated to arouse amazement. Yet the thing is quite possible; indeed, its practicability has already been established experimentally in many animals. These animals have not suffered, and the blood temporarily removed has been returned to the circulation as good as new. This "washing" of the blood is accomplished by means of a remarkable mechanical apparatus devised by Dr. John J. Abel, the distinguished pharmacologist of Johns Hopkins University and his associates in the laboratories of the Medical School there. They have named this device the "artificial kidney," because its selective action is based on that of the normal kidney. Says an article in the New York Times:

Will Eliminate Poisons.

Its practical application as a remedial agent aims at the extraction from the blood of any and every substance as the mineral poisons, bichloride of mercury, for example. It is not recorded that Dr. Abel and his co-workers have tried to use the artificial kidney in the endeavour to save human life or to improve the condition of human patients. That was their ultimate object, when the European war set everything awry. They had used it, however, on dogs weighing up to fifty pounds, and ten years ago they were engaged in constructing a machine capable of handling a body weighing 200 pounds—which, of course, meant man himself. The war temporarily put an end to this work. A few days ago, however, the authorities at Johns Hopkins received word that German scientists were preparing to use Dr. Abel's invention in cases of human poisoning by bi-chloride of mercury, and for other purposes. They expressed the opinion that many lives could be saved that otherwise would be lost.

A Simple Idea.

Since the immortal Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, every schoolboy has been taught that the heart pumps the blood into the arteries, which carry it to the capillaries, from which it gets into the veins, which finally return it to the heart. This well-known cycle gave rise to the idea of the artificial kidney. What could be simpler than to tap a large artery, allow the blood to flow into some sort of receptacle, where it could be dealt with and return it to the body by means of a large vein which had also been tapped? It sounds simple enough, and this is exactly what the experimenters did. But the actual procedure was far more complicated than it sounds, because so many delicate situations had to be taken into consideration. For instance, something had to be put back into the place of the missing blood and so maintain an equable balance of the animal economy. That part was easy; scientists long before had determined that a salt solution, properly proportioned, could very well take the place of a quantity of blood; indeed, what is known as a "normal saline solution" is frequently injected into the veins of those who have suffered extensive hemorrhages.

Saline Solution Used.

The explanation of how this saline solution gets into the veins to replace the temporarily absent blood necessitates a brief description of the artificial kidney itself. Its outer surface consists of a glass cylinder, one part of which is connected with the tube, or cannula, which is inserted into the artery that has been tapped and thus allows the blood to escape from the body. This is the receiving end. Another part of the system of tubes serves as the exit since it is connected with that tube, or cannula, which is inserted into the vein by which the blood enters the body. Now, before the circulation is established in the apparatus called the artificial kidney, the system of tubes is filled with salt solution. The blood starts through the tubes; it pushes the salt solution ahead of it; the salt solution enters the vein. As soon as the system of tubes become exactly filled with blood (one-third of the amount of blood in the body) it follows that a corresponding amount of salt solution is actually within the body of the subject of the experiment.

"Dialyzing" Impurities.

So far, so good. But what about cleansing the blood of its undesirable constituents? The system of tubes is made of porous or dialyzing substance called celloidin. These tubes have the convenient quality of being permeable to certain solids, among which are mineral poisons and other substances which it is desirable to be rid of, and these pass through the tubes of the artificial kidney while the blood is circulating through it. The apparatus contains between its outer glass covering and the system of tubes a solution into which these solids may pass, whence they may be collected, measured, weighed and analysed at will. The stock laboratory expression to denote this procedure is that the solids have been "dialyzed out." But there were other difficulties that had to be considered. Well might one ask: Suppose other substances in the

blood which it is necessary or desirable to keep there should escape through the porous tubes into the surrounding solution—how is that guarded against? The investigators foresaw this contingency and provided for it. Knowing the amounts of such substances which the blood normally contains, they simply dissolved equal amounts in the surrounding solution so that it could neither yield to nor take from the blood anything which the experimenters had decided in advance they did not want disturbed. In this manner, then, all of the blood in the body can be removed, cleansed and returned.

A FORGOTTEN COLONY

A few years ago more than three hundred fair-haired, blue-eyed people were discovered on a little island east of Java. All their neighbours belong to the Malay race, and they themselves speak only Malay; yet each new-born baby in the colony is as pink and white as any baby born on the Heeregracht of Amsterdam. How did they happen to be living there? It was not easy for them to give an account of their origin, but the records of the Dutch East India Company on being investigated showed what must have happened. In 1665 the company, which in those days conducted its business as if it were a government, landed on the little isle of Kissa eight Dutch soldiers with their wives. Under a sergeant by the name of Kaffyn they were placed there to guard against the poachings of the Portuguese, from whom the Dutch had taken many possessions in the East Indian archipelago. Then the little colony apparently was forgotten; the records of the company show nothing further concerning them.

The story of the original settlers has been brought down from one generation to another; since their landing more than two centuries and a half ago only four generations have been born on the island. Kaffyn, the present chief of Kissa, is the great-great-grandson of the original Sergeant Kaffyn, who was in charge of the squad that landed there. When the little group had eaten itself out of provisions and found that no ships were likely to land there any more they turned to cultivating the rather barren soil. For two years they had a hard fight for life. Fortunately, they had some corn and potatoes from their little store, and they did well with irrigation. The few coconuts that they found were also planted and cultivated. The climate is mild, so that the need for food and clothing was not so urgent as that of the Pilgrims, who reached our coasts earlier in the same century. In time with economy and industry the plots surrounding the little dwellings looked almost like Dutch gardens.

The soldiers and their wives had been trained in religion at home. Cast upon their own resources, they chose one of their group to be their teacher and preacher. They elected another chief. In time they came into contact with the natives of the little isle and with those of surrounding islands too. They mastered the foreign tongues; and so well did the children take to the native language that presently they forgot their father's language altogether. When during the latter part of the nineteenth century the forgotten colony was rediscovered not one of the inhabitants was able to respond to the inquiries that were made to them in Dutch; in four generations the old tongue had been completely lost. The people have readily taken up with their cousins from Holland and are now regaining their knowledge both of the tongue and of the customs of the Dutch. Many of the young men have left the island to serve the government of Holland in some capacity, either in Java or in one of the other islands of the East Indies.

THE BLUNDERING "RHINO"

Most men's estimates of the relative dangerousness of the African animals are based on their own experiences. The animals that have mauled them worst or scared them worst they hold most dangerous. At least that is the contention of Mr. Carl E. Akely. In his book in Brightest Africa he writes: I have been mauled by an elephant, chewed by a leopard and scared half to death a dozen times by lions, so that I have the very firmest convictions about the dangerousness of these animals. On the other hand I have twice been caught by "rhinos" in positions where an elephant, a lion or a leopard would have had me in no time, and on both occasions the "rhinos" left me unmolested.

When I first went to Africa I had the same experience as everyone else. "Rhinos," getting wind of me, would charge me, and to save myself I'd shoot. I suppose I had stood off twenty of those charges with my rifle before I discovered that, if I did not shoot it would not necessarily be fatal. One day, for example, three of the creatures charged me when I was sitting down and unarmed. I couldn't rise in time to get away or reach a gun, so I merely continued to sit, and they went by on both sides ten or fifteen feet away. Experience has led me to think that in his charges the "rhino" has not a clear objective as a lion has. Even his blundering charge is dangerous of course, if you are in the way, but I firmly believe that the "rhino" is too stupid to be either accurate in his objective, fixed in his purpose or vindictive in his intentions.

Perhaps it would be well for Dr. Sun Yet Sen to issue a statement saying whether or not he is dead.—Indianapolis News.

The blind pigs are to have their teeth drawn; soon there will be nothing left of them but the squeal.—Toronto Telegram.

VISITING OLD FRIENDS AND SCENES OF CHILDHOOD

Mr. Pete Gaynor, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Owen Gaynor, former residents of this place, is visiting the scenes of his boyhood in and about Durham, and, accompanied by his two sisters, intends spending a week around the old town.

CANADA HAS STATUS AS INDEPENDENT COUNTRY

Hitherto Canada has been granted a place in the Universal Union by virtue of being a Dominion within the British Empire. At Stockholm, Sweden, the Canadian delegates, acting on the instructions of the Postmaster-General, Hon. Charles Murphy, maintained that Canada should have membership in the Union on the same footing as any other country. This claim on behalf of Canada was discussed by the Congress at its first meeting on July 18 and was allowed. With the decision was obtained similar internal recognition for Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Irish Free State and the Empire of India. Hereafter, all these countries will have membership in the Universal Postal Union as contracting countries with the same privileges as independent nations.

WON SENATOR SMITH'S MEDAL

Winifred Fagan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Fagan of Hamilton, who attends public school in Saltfleet township, was one of the honor students in the recent entrance examinations at that centre. She got through with honors and besides carried off the Senator Smith gold medal for highest standing in grammar, literature and composition.

She is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fagan of Durham.

REGULAR SOFTBALL RULES

- 1. The rules of regulation baseball as officially adopted by the National and American leagues annually shall govern the game of softball except as follows:
2. The bases shall be 50 feet apart for men; 40 feet for boys and girls and for boys 16 years and under.
3. The pitching distance shall be 38 feet for men; and 30 feet for girls and for boys 16 years and under.
4. The ball shall be the regulation "Playground" 12 inch ball.
5. The bat shall not be more than 2 feet 10 inches long, and not more than two inches in diameter at its largest part.
6. No spiked shoes may be worn.
7. No gloves may be used by any player except the catcher.
8. The pitcher must deliver the ball from below the hip, the arm parallel with the body, both feet on the rubber and only one step may be taken in the delivery.
9. A dead ball shall be called a ball but the batter will not take his base unless it is the fourth ball. Base runners will return to their bases on a dead ball.
10. Base runners must hold their bases until the ball delivered by the pitcher has crossed the home plate. They must not start to steal while the pitcher has the ball in his possession.
11. If a base runner leaves his base too soon he will be declared out.
12. The balk rule of hard ball shall be rescinded.
13. A foul tip shall come as under the hard ball rules.
14. A third strike shall come as under the hard ball rules.
15. Overthrows to first and third bases or passed ball entitle the runners to one base only, providing they can make it.

MAY HAVE HANOVER BURGLAR

Acting on instructions from Owen Sound a man named Heintzman was placed under arrest at Kitchener on Saturday afternoon in connection with the burglary of a store at Hanover on the night of July 10, when a large quantity of clothing and other goods were stolen. It is alleged that Heintzman is one of the party responsible for the theft, and Provincial Constable Jones left on Sunday for Kitchener, and is expected to bring the prisoner back to Owen Sound this week.

A considerable quantity of the stolen goods have been recovered, and these, it is understood, have been identified by the owner. The authorities think that in the arrest of Heintzman they have the ring-leader of a gang of men who have been burglarizing a number of small places, such as Meaford, Orangeville, and Chesley. So far as can be learned none of the goods stolen from C. F. Rumsey's store at Meaford several weeks ago were in the lot the police located at or near the Kitchener. Heintzman will be brought before the magistrate at Owen Sound as soon as the preliminaries have been arranged.

DEATH OF MRS. JANET MURDICK

Janet Murdick, beloved wife of William Murdick of 11223-132nd street, Edmonton, died July 12 at her late residence at the age of 80 years. She is survived by her husband, one son, J. Murdick of Hanover, and one daughter, Mrs. Robert Muir of Edmonton, two sisters, Mrs. Jane Little of Souris, Manitoba and one brother, Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Vancouver. B. C. The late Mrs. Murdick has been a resident of Edmonton for the past ten years but she and her husband and family had lived for many years in the vicinity of Allan Park. Being of a loving kindly disposition she made many friends and silent beautiful floral offerings paid tribute to her memory. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. C. Aledwood at Howard and McBride's undertaking parlors, Edmonton. The cortege then proceeded to the C. P. R. depot where the remains were shipped to Souris, Manitoba for burial.

BORN

- Caldwell.—In Normanby, July 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Caldwell, a daughter.
Collier.—In Durham, on Saturday, July 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Collier, a daughter.
Cuff.—In Bentinck, July 18, to Mr. and Mrs. George Cuff, a son.
Finnigan.—In Normanby, on July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. James T. Finnigan, a daughter (Reta Aileen).
Leeson.—At 2433 Adam Street, Chicago, on July 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Leeson (nee Mammie Mountain), a son.
Steer.—At the Leader Hospital, Leader, Sask., on July 21, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Steer, (nee Ada Boyd) a daughter (Jeanette Victoria).

DIED

- Lake.—In Durham, July 25, 1924, Leona Marie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Lake, aged seven weeks.
Limin.—In Toronto, on Sunday, July 27, at her late residence, 177 Walmer Road, Mrs. Rachel Limin, in her 66th year (mother of Ina W. Limin and the late Freda S. Limin). The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon to Mount Pleasant cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Limin of Durham attended.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank friends and neighbours for the kindness and sympathy expressed during the illness and death of our beloved mother, Mrs. John Dunsmore. Son and Daughters.

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WM. J. VOLLETT
THE HOME OF QUALITY GOODS
Special in Dry Goods
Gingham, wide, per yard 33c.
Gingham, narrow, per yard 28c.
Curtaining, per yard 25c.
We have a good line of Overalls at Reasonable Prices.
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Large bottle Tiger Catchup 30c
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Fresh Meat, Milk, and Cream
VOLLETT'S CASH STORE
We Pay Cash for Produce and Sell for Cash Only

ROBERTSON-STEWART

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, July 23, when Agnes M., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Stewart, Molesworth became the bride of Mr. Cameron G. Robertson, Strathclair, Manitoba. Rev. Mr. Laing, of Fordwich, officiated.

The bride entered the parlor on the arm of her father to the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, played by the bride's sister, Miss Irene Stewart. The bride looked charming in a dress of cocoa flat crepe and carried a bouquet of carnations and lilies.

During the signing of the register Mrs. William Murray of London sang. The room was prettily decorated with lilies and flowers.

Following the wedding dinner the happy couple left on a short honeymoon. They leave shortly for Strathclair, Man., where they will reside.

The groom is a relative of the well known Greenwood and Robson families in Glenelg and was formerly a frequent visitor in this vicinity.

It is said that the idea of taking out the teeth and the appendix is not so fashionable, so the spleen is having its turn. We hope it will turn out splendidly.—Kingston Standard.

WARNING TO BERRY PICKERS

BERRY PICKERS TRESPASSING ON Lots 63 and 64, Concession 3, E. G. R. Glenelg will be prosecuted according to law.—James McGill. 2 pd.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

(Too Late for Classification.)
THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF the Durham branch of the Women's Institute will be on Thursday afternoon, August 7, at the home of Mrs. David Hamilton. The meeting will be taken wholly by the girls. All ladies are invited and will be made welcome.

VARNEY GARDEN PARTY, AUGUST 7, on Dr. Leeson's lawn; program; refreshments. Admission 25c. and 10c. Don't miss it.

The only way women can get anything out of their husbands nowadays is to get something on him.

HAY FEVER Summer Asthma

Will spoil your summer and make your company distressing to your friends unless you get relief. Get a box of RAZ-MAH today. Most people feel better from the first dose. Your druggist will refund your money if a \$1 box does not bring relief. Absolutely harmless. Generous sample for 4c in stamps. Templeton, Toronto.

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For Sale by S. MacBeth and T. M. McFadden.

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GUARANTEED RUST PROOF
Superior to All Others for Durability and Comfort.
We have just opened a complete line of all the New Models of the famous Parisian Corsets, including the new Elastic Girdles and Corset Brassieres.
Come in and see the different models—A model for every figure.
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Sole Agents for "House-of-Stone" Made-to-measure Clothing

Midsummer Clearance of Wash Goods
Ginghams & Chambrays
In plaids, checks, and plain
32 ins. reg. 35c yd. for 27c
27 ins. reg. 25c yd. for 19c
Voiles
Printed Voiles in Dainty Designs and Colors, reg. \$1.00 and \$1.25 for 79c.
Fancy Dress Crepes
Dress Lengths Only. Regular \$1.75 per yard for \$1.29
HOSIERY SPECIALS
Cotton Hose, plain, sizes 9, 9 1/2, and 10, per pair 19c.
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In black, tan, and white. Regular 35c for 25c.
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