

RADIOACTIVITY IS FOUND IN HINCHINGS LAKE THROUGH PROMINENT SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY

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PROPERTY, ON LINGERLONG ESTATE, INC., NEAR CHASE'S LAKE OWNED BY
WILLIAM HOUGH AND DONALD DOUGLASS, OF BOONVILLE

LOCAL PEOPLE REPORT CURATIVE PROPERTIES IN LAKE WATER

WILLIAM HOUGH STARTED INVESTIGATION THREE YEARS AGO, FOUND FISH COULD NOT LIVE IN LAKE
—ANALYSIS SHOWED ALMOST COMPLETE LACK OF OXYGEN IN LAKE—WATER PHOTOGRAPHED
BY MR. CHURCH, LOWVILLE PHOTOGRAPHER, SHOWED LUMINOUS RAY—SAMPLES OF SAND THAT
WERE TESTED BY FRANKLIN INSTITUTE CONTAIN BETA AND GAMMA RADIATIONS.

After 3 years of research, William Hough of Boonville, has established scientific proof that there is radioactivity in the sands surrounding Hinchings Lake, east of Chases Lake, which is one the Lingerlong Estates property owned by Mr. Hough and Mrs. Donald Douglas of Boonville.

The fact that the sands contain radio-active elements has been established through careful research by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, one of the most prominent scientific laboratories of this country.

Seven samples of sand were sent to the laboratory to be tested for radio-activity taken from the region of the lake by Mr. Benjamin Forrest, Lowville mineralogist and experimenter. Some was taken from the lake side, some 6 inches from the shore, 3 feet below bottom level, some from various distances from the shore. Of all the samples selected, the ones showing greatest amount of radio-active mineral were those taken from the surface sand 40 feet from the shore and from under the lake water, three feet below the surface.

The possibility of Hinchings Lake being a meteoric lake has been suggested by geologists, and it is supposed that the radioactivity, which may be radium or uranium, has penetrated the surrounding sands in which traces of radioactivity have been detected.

The most unusual aspect of the scientific discovery, although it has not been finally established by authoritative medical experimentation, is the curative powers that the waters of Hinchings Lake seem to possess.

There have been several instances in this vicinity of amazing results obtained by internal use of the water and external application attested to by local people through signed affidavits.

Mr. Wm. Lahah, of Boonville, told his experience as follows: "Eight years ago I started to lose my eyesight, and 7 years ago the cataract growth which made me blind in my left eye, totally destroyed the sight of my right. In addition to the cataract, according to the eye specialists, I was suffering with a growth in the back of the eyeballs which caused constant pain. There wasn't a day that I didn't suffer and the oculists warned me that the only relief from the pain would be the removal of the eyeballs. I said that I'd rather stand the pain, and I did endure it for 8 years, suffering almost constantly, often unable to sleep at night. I finally had to take drugs to deaden the pain. Six weeks ago, hearing about the lake water, I asked Mr. Hough for a supply and tried it as a last resort. Applying it to my eyes with an eye cup, I found the pain slightly less on the first day, on the third day I gave up the drug and haven't taken it since; by the fourth day the pain had entirely disappeared

and for the past five weeks I haven't suffered at all. I think if I had known about the water and used it 8 years ago, I'd still have my eyesight but the relief from constant torture means so much to me that I can cheerfully stand the blindness."

Mr. Arthur Johnson, also of Boonville, was afflicted with gastric ulcers, and was in such desperate condition last October that the doctors gave him up for lost. Hearing of the water he took a supply and drank it, instead of ordinary water. He quickly improved, the ulcers disappeared and now he works his farm in perfect health. "I haven't been bothered since I first commenced drinking it," he said. "It certainly worked for me."

A second ulcer patient, Mr. Cecil Gardner, of Boonville, who owns a garage, had had ulcers of the stomach and for 20 years had been tormented by poor digestion and a delicate stomach. "Lately I had been especially bad, on a liquid diet for some time," he explained. "Then I drank the water, gained 10 pounds in the last few weeks, and feel like a young colt. Haven't been bothered since."

Mr. Douglas Lambert, in the Boonville drug store, also has a startling story to tell. He was suffering from ulcerated sores which covered his entire face. A few weeks ago he began drinking Hinchings lake water, and using external applications. Today his face is almost entirely cleared; only 2 small sores remain on the chin. "I drink the water constantly," he said, "and use it externally several times a day. The worst is over and the few remaining sores are disappearing. I think I had tried everything on the market before I struck the water."

Mr. Charles Church, of Lowville, was diagnosed by the doctor as possibly suffering from a mild form of skin cancer. The spots appeared in 4 places on the face and remained a year or more in a static condition, until on the first of March, he began using the lake water. Within 10 days improvement was noted, and at the present time 3 have completely disappeared, and the fourth which is slowly going, remains merely as a discoloration.

A chemical analysis of the Hinchings lake water was made by George Rogers, an authority on water analysis. His findings reported "a very pure wholesome water, perfectly fitted for drinking in the natural state as taken from the lake". Mr. Rogers stated that the water was one of the purest specimens he had ever analyzed. His report follows in detail:

Color, none; odor hot, none; odor cold, none; turbidity, none; nitrogen-asas: ammonia, none; nitrates, 0.09 parts per million; nitrites, none; oxygen consumed, 1.9 parts per million; hardness, 1.0 parts per million; residue on evaporation: total, .0016 gm.

per 100 cc.; loss on ignition, .0004 gm. per 100 cc.; alkalinity (due to bicarbonates): with phenolphthalein, none; with methyl organ, 5.0 as parts per million of CaCo3; acidity, free Co2 5.0 parts per million; total acidity, 7.0 as parts per million CaCo3; free mineral acids, none; mineral acids and sulphates of iron and aluminum, 4.0 as parts per million of CaCo3.

Chlorides, 2.0 parts per million; iron, total iron, trace; ferrous iron, none; manganese, none; lead, none; zinc, none; tin, none.

Biological examination: Test for B. Coli group, 5 to 10 cc. inoculations in fermentation tubes show no gas after 72 hours at 37 degrees C; bacteria per cc. at 37 degrees C., 1.1.

Just what relationship the radio-activity in the sand has on the lake water has not been definitely established. According to the laboratory report, "under the conditions under which the tests were made" no radio-activity was discovered in the water. However, that there must be some relationship is apparent, since the water photographs the presence of the ray. Certain photographic results were taken by Mr. Charles Church, jr., Lowville, and are in the possession of Mr. Hough which shows the passage of the luminous ray in the water.

Samples of the sand taken from the lake bed shore by Benjamin Forrest, Lowville mineralogist, according to the report by the Franklin Institute showed the following count: Sand from 5 feet under the water, beta ray 6; sand 5 feet back from the lake, gamma ray 1.5, beta ray 2.5; at the shore of the lake, gamma ray 1.5, beta ray 2.5; and 40 feet back from the lake the sand contained beta ray 5.

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can be found in album*

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