

The new cancer treatment : cancers and tumours successfully extracted by the scientific practice of organic preparations, without administration of chloroform or the aid of the knife with numerous receipts, an account of eighty-four cases of the improved treatment, accompanied by sixty-six testimonials in favour of the new method with two new chapters on the origin and spread of cancers and tumors and explanatory reasons for the benefit of enquirers / by D. Turnbull.

Contributors

Turnbull, D.

Publication/Creation

Cheltenham : Thomas Hailing, Oxford Printing Works, 1881.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hc7hygpt>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



THE NEW
CANCER TREATMENT

BY

D. TURNBULL, M. D., LL. D.



M15940

The First General Treatment





Believe me yours faithfully
Dennis Turnbull

THE NEW
CANCER TREATMENT

CANCERS AND TUMOURS

SCIENTIFICALLY EXTRACTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC PRACTICE OF
ORGANIC PREPARATIONS, WITHOUT ADMINISTRATION
OF CHLOROFORM OR THE AID OF THE KNIFE,
WITH NUMEROUS RECEIPTS

OF EIGHTY FOUR CASES OF THE IMPROVED TREATMENT
ACCOMPANIED BY SIXTY-NINE
TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW METHOD,
WITH TWO HUNDRED
THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF CANCERS AND TUMOURS
AND
EXPLANATORY REASONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TREATMENT

BY
E. TURNBULL, M.D., LL.D.,

(RESIDENT)

OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LONDON,
AND SURGEON TO THE LATE HENRIE DUCHESSE DE BOURBON,
LATE EMPRESS OF THE NEW SPAIN OF MEXICO, AND MEMBER
OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND MEMBER
OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

THIRD EDITION ENLARGED AND REVISED

NEW YORK: HARRIS, ORFELD AND COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1891.

Believe me yours faithfully
Dennis C. Sullivan

THE NEW
CANCER TREATMENT.

CANCERS AND TUMOURS

SUCCESSFULLY EXTRACTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC PRACTICE OF
ORGANIC PREPARATIONS, WITHOUT ADMINISTRATION
OF CHLOROFORM OR THE AID OF THE KNIFE,
WITH NUMEROUS RECEIPTS,

AN

ACCOUNT OF EIGHTY-FOUR CASES OF THE IMPROVED TREATMENT

ACCOMPANIED BY SIXTY-SIX

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW METHOD,

WITH TWO NEW CHAPTERS ON

THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF CANCERS AND TUMOURS

AND

EXPLANATORY REASONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ENQUIRERS

BY

D. TURNBULL, M.D., LL.D.,
(REGISTERED),

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH;
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO THE LATE MEDICO-ECLECTIC DISPENSARY,
LATE EDITOR OF THE NEW ERA OF ECLECTICISM, MEMBER OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MEMBER
OF THE NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

THIRD EDITION ENLARGED AND REVISED.

CHELTENHAM :
THOMAS HAILING, OXFORD PRINTING WORKS.

1881.

20427

-15055094

M15940

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	welMOmec
Call No.	
	QZ 200
	1881
	T 94 n

DEDICATION.



TO

WILLIAM McARTHUR, ESQ., M.P.,

(LORD MAYOR OF LONDON),

THE AUTHOR DEDICATES THIS WORK

AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT AND HIGH ADMIRATION

FOR HIS WIDE CATHOLICITY OF SPIRIT,

FOR HIS FREE AND PRINCELY GIFTS TO THE WESLEYAN DENOMINATION,

FOR THE NOBLE PART HE TOOK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

ON BEHALF OF THE FIJIANS,

FOR HIS DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF CHRIST,

AND

FOR HIS AFFABILITY DURING AN INTERVIEW AT THE

MANSION HOUSE, MARCH, 1881.

REVISED

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY

WILLIAM B. EGGERS

NEW YORK

1876

THE

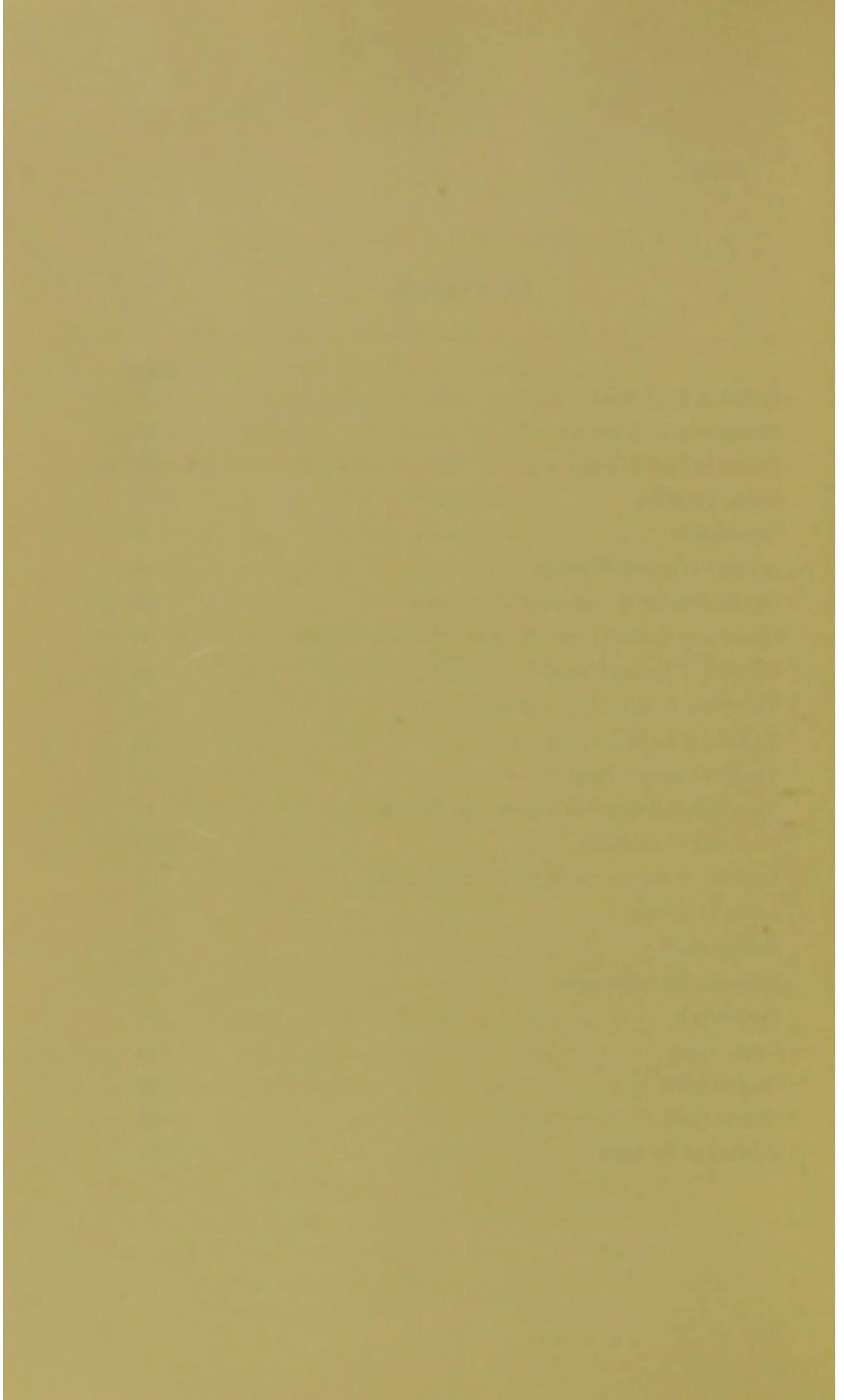
AMERICAN

BOOK CONCERN

NEW YORK

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Preface to Third Edition	ix.
Preface to Second Edition	xi.
Preface to First Edition	xiii.
Golden Opinions	xv.
Introduction	I
A Plea for Organic Medicine	22
The Inestimable Advantages of Eclecticism	36
Opinions of Learned Men in Favour of Organic Medicine	46
Opinions of Eminent Surgeons on the Use of the Knife	49
The Orthodox Method of Treating Cancer	53
Preliminary Remarks on Cancer	55
The New Cancer Treatment	62
The Origin and Spread of Cancers and Tumours	75
Treatment of Small-pox	96-7
Explanatory Reasons for the Benefit of Enquirers	105
Advice to Patients	114
Notable Facts	115
Important Correspondence	115
Testimonials	116
Cancer Cases	133
Surgical Cases	156
Medical Cases	158
Opinions of the Press	161



PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

A FEW months ago I was apprised that preparations must be made for a revised and enlarged edition of this Work, but long before it was completed every available copy of the second edition had been sold and numerous orders waiting to be filled. This clearly shows that the book is supplying a want, and that my new mode of Cancer treatment is becoming more popular.

The success which has attended the sale of the second edition has surprised me, especially when I think of the doubts expressed by some of my friends that I should injure the book by being my own publisher. I had very good reasons for keeping my Work out of the publisher's hands, and now I have equally sound arguments for keeping it in my own. I have proved the truth of the old adage: "If you want a thing done, do it yourself," for the book now sells.

Two new features have been introduced in this edition, viz., "The Origin and Spread of Cancers and Tumours," which I have discussed somewhat exhaustively, and "Explanatory Reasons for the Benefit of Enquirers." These chapters will no doubt be productive of good, the former more especially. There are also twenty-four fresh cases, of the highest importance, and sixteen excellent new testimonials, which will interest those who are unfortunately afflicted with Cancer. Altogether, through the use of smaller type, etc., there is twice the amount of matter in this edition to what there was in the second. I have received numerous letters respecting the careful printing and neatness of binding of the second edition, all of which I fully endorse, but I think the reader will see with me that in this edition both printer and bookbinder have excelled themselves.

It will be seen that I have been obliged to yield to the demands of some very nervous patients and resort to the use of anæsthetics. I refer to the matter here simply to utter my protest against the use of chloroform or æther. It may be deemed necessary in extensive sur-

gical operations with the knife, but I am convinced that in my new treatment of Cancer it does more harm than good by intensifying the cancerous diathesis in the blood.

Whilst preparing this edition for the press I have occasionally reflected on my experience as a medical man, and it has been the source of much gratification to me to know that I have played a not very unimportant part in the domain of Surgical Science, inasmuch as I have succeeded in rescuing numbers from a life of anguish and an untimely grave, when all other means had been tried and failed.

I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the present edition may meet with even a warmer and readier acceptance than its predecessors, and that the thinkers of the age will ponder over the arguments advanced, and help to work out a reformation on the lines laid down.

Again with confidence I send my book on its mission, trusting that my attack on the abominable system of vaccination may soon bear fruit in its removal from the statute books of England. It will be seen on pp. 96-7 that I have given a few simple directions for the treatment of small-pox patients. If these are carefully adhered to there need be no fear of untoward results.

DENNIS TURNBULL.

Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland,
August, 1881.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting to the Medical Profession and the Public generally a second edition of the *New Cancer Treatment*, I avail myself of the opportunity to express my sincere acknowledgments for the favour with which the first edition was received, and trust that the second edition, which has been revised and enlarged, will meet with as favourable reception.

“Progress” is the chief characteristic of the present age. In whatever direction the contemplative mind is turned, undeniable evidences of this fact are found. Whether this onward movement is to be attributed to our commercial prosperity as a people or to other causes, I do not stop to enquire; it is sufficient for my purpose to point out the fact, and to shew that this persistent spirit of investigation has entered the domain of medicine and is rapidly scattering to the winds, as effete and useless, many time-honoured usages.* In no section of surgical science has this enquiring spirit more beneficially manifested itself than in the treatment of Cancers and Tumours. A few years ago the only remedy was extraction by the knife. But by carefully following up the cases operated upon, it was found that the knife did not cure; that, in fact, it *hastened* death instead of retarding it: and now, to-day, men standing in the forefront of the Medical Profession deliberately state their disbelief in the knife! This is surely not one of the least gratifying signs of the times.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Medical Profession and the Public will adopt the New Cancer Treatment, the claims of which are advanced in the following pages by a few selected testimonials and reports of cases.

The present volume contains a brief sketch of my professional career, which may be interesting to my friends and not unacceptable

* But now “More honoured in the breach than the observance.”

to the general reader, shewing, as it does, the great difficulties I have had to contend against in making known the principles of Medical Reform.

Nevertheless, I hope that the success which now crowns my practice, under the Organic Treatment, may be the means of stimulating my professional brethren to pursue the path that I myself have trod, and spur them on to accomplish greater results.

And in order that the stigma of inertness, which has been the bane of the Profession for many years, may never more affect it, it behoves the young and rising generation of Medical Reformers to bestir themselves, so that the Art of Healing may become duly perfected, and every vestige of barbarous practice be utterly swept away.

I am fully aware that my work lacks elegance of diction ; nevertheless, I hope my Surgical experience, and the efforts which have been made to place before the Profession and the Public a number of incontrovertible facts, will be accepted as an ample apology for any shortcomings which may be found in these pages.

Throughout this work the principles of Eclecticism have been fully explained, and I hope that my Medical brethren will be induced to consider what I have advanced ; and I further indulge in the hope that the simple, but truthful, reasons which are given in defence of Organic Medicines will tend to arouse the minds of the hitherto indifferent portion of the Profession to accept these natural agents at once, so that the present and future generations of mankind may be the recipients of the incalculable blessings evidently designed for the purpose by the Supreme Being.

I have for a long and anxious period studiously considered the objects of my work on the New Mode of Cancer Treatment ; and now conscientiously believing that I am right in the views I have advanced, I feel I can, with implicit reliance on Divine Providence, commit my book to its proper mission,—the benefit of humanity.

DENNIS TURNBULL.

16, Cambray, Cheltenham,
August, 1876.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

I HAVE very much pleasure in dedicating this Pamphlet to the Officials of, and Subscribers to, the Cheltenham Medico-Eclectic Dispensary. The proceeds of the sale of the first edition will be given to the funds of the Institution, because it is owing to their generosity and warm-hearted sympathy towards the Dispensary that I have been enabled to effect such extraordinary achievements for the poor, who have applied to me for relief, suffering from Cancerous Tumours, and other diseases incident to the human family. This little work has been written and published in order to apprise the Profession and the Public of the advance which has been made in the science and art of Surgery, especially in the treatment of Cancer and other abnormal growths. Having had much experience in the management of the above-named maladies, and having fully tested my improved system of Cancer practice, it is only just to myself and to society to state that the principles are in my estimation calculated to meet the most pressing requirements of sufferers, which can not be said of the old orthodox plan of excision of Cancer by the knife. Had not my immediate friends of the Dispensary been fully cognisant of the great work that has been accomplished by the improved mode adopted by me in the extraction of malignant growths, I should have hesitated before committing my views to the public in a pamphlet form, knowing, as I do, the prejudices of the age respecting the introduction of anything new which conflicts with the interests of old-established systems and corporate institutions. To effectually extirpate Cancer and other morbid matters from the body, medicines perfectly adapted to eliminate the Cancerous diathesis from the blood must be prescribed to that end; otherwise such like diseases can never be eradicated. It is to be hoped that the sentiments contained in the Pamphlet will tend to arouse the apathy of the Medical Profession and the Public, and lead them to consider these important

subjects for themselves, so that the degrading aphorism that "Man is much more easily cheated out of his life than out of a shilling," may no longer have a truthful bearing. It is solely on account of such willful ignorance that licensed and unlicensed quackery abounds, and thousands of our fellow beings perish even in their bloom. I have, whilst editing the *New Era of Eclecticism* during the first two years of its existence, endeavoured faithfully to proclaim to the scientific world the prior claims of positive Organic Medicine to the Inorganic Minerals which are employed in the orthodox schools of medicine.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

DENNIS TURNBULL.

16, Cambray, Cheltenham,

January, 1874.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

How egregiously do the greatest men err whenever they lose sight of facts, or substitute sallies of wit, or specious arguments in physic, for observation and experience !—*Buchan.*

If an opinion be *erroneous*, it requires discussion, that its errors may be exposed. If it be *true*, it will gain adherents in proportion as it is examined.—*Dr. Cooper.*

We have not in any instance yielded our assent to authority, however high, when it has been contradicted by our own experience.—*Dewes.*

Let truth and falsehood grapple ; whoever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter ?—*Milton.*

The whole nation is groaning under the present practice of the medical profession, which fosters disease more than cures it, and debases or ruins our constitutions.—*Morison.*

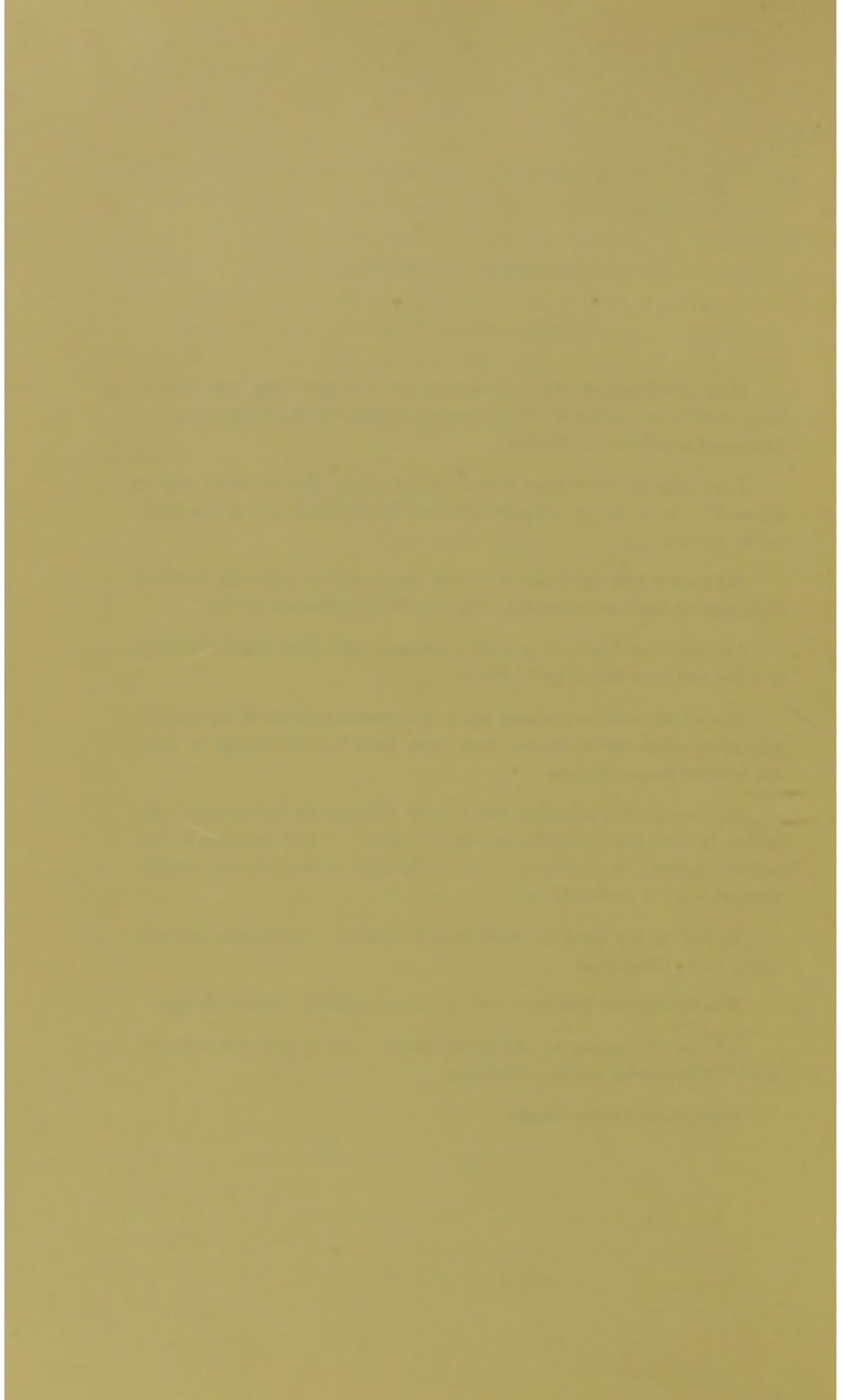
Minerals exert a pernicious and baneful influence on the system ; they seldom or never cure, but often destroy the patient. Their operation is altogether uncertain, depending entirely on the state of the stomach whether they act at all or prove injurious.

To yield to any authority would here be criminal. Facts must and will stand.—*Dr. Underwood.*

It is through our ignorance that plants are despised.—*Earl Stanhope.*

All cures of diseases are effected by nature. Art is only her assistant, and cures but by her means.—*Hufeland.*

Light, more Light.—*Goëthe.*





INTRODUCTION.

“ I WAS A DOGMATIC AT TWENTY, AN OBSERVER AT THIRTY, AN EMPIRIC AT FORTY, AND NOW, AT FIFTY, I NO LONGER HAVE ANY SYSTEM.”
—S. Bordeu.

IF the men of mark in the Medical Profession would write their experience as candidly as Bordeu, I cannot but think that the majority would be found to agree with him. Though I prize my *Alma Mater* second to none, nevertheless I state, without the slightest hesitation, that, in order to become proficient in the science and practice of medicine and surgery, it is really necessary to free one's self entirely from the shackles of medical bondage. I do not consider it any dereliction of duty towards my late Professors—in fact I think I honour them the more—if I claim the heaven-bestowed gift of freedom, and exercise, independently of all “corporations,” the mind entrusted to me. From early youth—and I say it without desiring to flatter myself—I have steadily persevered in making myself thoroughly acquainted with the science of medicine, and have studied every work of note, from John Wesley's *Primitive Physic* to Dr. Grover Coe's work on *Organic Medicine*, which contains the latest discoveries and improvements in that particular school.

Having dug deep into the mines of medical knowledge, studying well the principles of the varied medical sects as known and practised at the present time, I am fully persuaded that no particular section possesses the whole truth; but rather, that in each system there is much that is truly good and useful. The path which I have marked out for myself, and have trodden with great comfort, and especial profit, for many years, cannot be better distinguished than by the term *Medico-Eclecticism*. Throughout life it has been my custom not to accept any idea, whether in the domain of religion, medicine, politics, or social life, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of another person, unless that

idea commended itself to my own understanding. My constant aim has been to search after truth—not to defend this or that system; my mind, therefore, has not only been open to receive new light, but it rejoices to receive it, from whatever quarter it may have emanated—feeling assured that it must be another manifestation of the power of Him who doeth all things well.

During my medical career I have often proved the truth of the aphorism, that “All is not gold that glitters.” Many plausible-looking theories and principles, laid down in medical books for the guidance of students, are found to be anything but reliable when reduced to practice, resulting in confusion to the practitioner and disaster to the patient. Numerous Providential gleams of light, of vast worth in clinical practice, have dawned upon my mind while I have been endeavouring to do my duty towards my patients. In this connection I shall never forget a most happy idea which occurred to me whilst doing heavy work at Newcastle and Gateshead-on-Tyne, during the awful visitation of Asiatic cholera in 1853. Having succeeded in curing scores of extreme cases of this terrible disease, by the use of simple remedies, whilst right and left of me the orthodox practitioners—with all the resources of their vast pharmacopœia—were making miserable failures, my name, as a matter of course, soon got up. But all at once I experienced a check to my run of successes, which at the time was perfectly inexplicable to me. Naturally this cooled my ardour for a short time as an aspirant for fame. Yet I pondered the matter over in my mind, and sought for an answer to the question—“*Why* have my remedies so mysteriously and suddenly failed?” The patient I was then prescribing for, it is true, had been given up to die by the profession, yet the case presented no symptoms that had not hitherto yielded to my simple remedies; and whilst thus musing over the case, it struck me that there must be some special cause for this failure, and instantaneously the thought suggested itself, “Treat him differently; his temperament varies considerably from those patients with whom you have been successful.” I immediately put the thought into practice, and prepared a simple mixture, which I was delighted to find had the desired effect of rescuing my patient from an untimely grave.

Now I do not mean by this statement to intimate that such an idea was not known to any other medical practitioner besides myself; far from such a vain thought as that, for as Solomon declares, “There is nothing new under the sun.” Therefore, it is quite probable that a similar thought might have pervaded other minds when it flashed

across mine. However this may be, I most positively assert that this scientific principle was suggested to me independently of any other individual or book.

The following testimonial I highly appreciate, because it is the spontaneous expression of a true-hearted and highly-cultured gentleman ; one who can speak plainly, irrespective of creed or party, what he believes to be the truth.

Castle Stairs, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
September 25th, 1857.

Dear Sir,

It is at once a pleasure to myself, and an act of justice to you, to testify to the eminent service you rendered during the fearful outbreak of cholera in Newcastle and Gateshead-on-Tyne, in the autumn of 1853. The number of cases you attended, and the singular tact and almost uniform success that characterised your practice, stood out in very strong contrast with the general results attained by the medical faculty. One gentleman I knew lost seventeen out of eighteen cases in a day, and the majority of cases attended by the old school practitioners had a fatal issue. But lately, a woman told me she owed her life to your exertions. The doctors had expended their art and given her up. The black stage had set in, the extremities were torpid when you took the case in hand and effected her restoration. I give this testimony with much pleasure, and with the hope that the interests of humanity and of truth may be promoted by it.

Yours very truly,

J. HARRISON.

D. Turnbull, Esq., M.D., Sherborne House, Cheltenham.

The good old proverb, "There is no royal road to learning," has no doubt been the means of stimulating numberless individuals to climb the hill of difficulty. Constant plodding has been my lot in life ; and, perhaps—yea, there is no doubt about it whatever—such a course has been the best in every sense of the word that could have been ordered for me. Nothing, I candidly believe, happens by chance ; and, therefore, I am content to work on in the sphere allotted to me by the Creator.

On coming to Cheltenham in 1854 I had not the remotest idea that there was such a beautiful place in all England ; certainly not, seven days before I left my native town Gateshead-on-Tyne. After the severe epidemic of Asiatic cholera, to which reference has already been made, had finally passed away, I made up my mind to leave England for North America, where I knew there was greater scope for the practice of the Reformed or Organic School of Medicine. Only a few days before starting for Liverpool, having everything in readiness, a good minister of the Gospel, Mr. John Bowes (who no doubt is in heaven), with whom we had been intimately acquainted when he visited the North of England to evangelize there, called upon

us. That morning we purposed bidding adieu to all our relations and friends, and on hearing the startling news relative to our emigration, he would not hear of such a step. He said he had not the slightest doubt, if I would consent to go to Cheltenham, where he and his family were residing, but that I should make my way. Shortly after I settled down to practice my profession in Cheltenham (about the 23rd March, 1854), a young gentleman consulted me for what he had been given to understand was heart disease. After going carefully into his case, my conviction was that his heart was suffering from functional derangement, and not organic disease, as had been supposed. My diagnosis proved to be correct, and, consequently, my young patient was perfectly cured in the course of a few months with organic medicine and hydropathic treatment. My patient said, "I have suffered for many years from a severe pain in the chest at the top of each lung, a violent palpitation of the heart; I have been under several leading men in town and country, without receiving any relief; and, in fact, under their treatment I got worse." The gentleman is still living, having married, and is now blessed with six beautiful children to nurture and train up to usefulness. I can truly say that such a remarkable success turned out to be one of the most profitable that ever occurred in my history, as the sequel will show. The above fortunate circumstance commenced a friendship which has been as dear as kinship, and it has lasted without intermission from that time to this. The next case of great import was the father of the young gentleman referred to, and who at that time was subject to premonitory symptoms of apoplexy. He complained of giddiness, pain and swimming of the head, loss of memory, drowsiness, noises in the ears, laborious respiration, accompanied by a purple redness in the face and neck. When seized, he would suddenly fall down, wherever he was, almost insensible, causing great alarm to the members of his family. The doctors he had previously employed were the best that Cheltenham could produce. They used to cup, leech, and blister him, and administer plenty of calomel; all of which, however, did not accomplish any permanent good. With my organic medicine and baths he was effectually cured, and although he lived sixteen years after the cure was completed, I never heard of his having any similar attacks. Singular enough, the lady of the aforesaid family was given up to die of stoppage of the bowels by two leading practitioners of this town; and, because of my success with the other members of the family, she consented that I should be sent for. After carefully considering her case, I pursued my usual course of treatment, which was crowned

with complete success. I have much pleasure in adding that the lady never forgot me whilst she lived, because of her restoration to health. In consequence of my successful treatment of the members of this family their influence was always exerted to further my advancement. The following wealthy gentleman, John Ridgway, Esq., Mayor of Hanley, and Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire, was introduced to me through the aforementioned gentleman, the late Mr. N. During a casual conversation Mr. Ridgway asked Mr. N. what he had been doing to make himself look so well? Mr. N. related the whole of the circumstances as they had occurred in his family respecting my wonderful success in curing every case. Mr. Ridgway then and there decided to telegraph for me. When I arrived at his residence we had a little conversation on general topics, and all at once he said, "Well, doctor, I like your face; come along and examine my leg, and tell me honestly what you think you can do for it."

On examination I found the patient was suffering severely from *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, that is to say, the extremity was dreadfully enlarged, the thickened skin shining brightly and covered with tubercles. The leg was almost as thick at the ankle as the middle of the limb and it discharged enormously night and day. After a careful examination the sufferer asked me if I could cure him? My answer was, "I should not like to promise to cure you, but if you have no objection I should like to try to do you good." He immediately said to me, "As you are so very modest, you shall have a try. Had you said that you could cure me, I should not have believed your statement, because I have consulted the very highest authorities, and one and all tell me plainly that I must die. I will make every arrangement, and hope, by God's help, to be with you at Cheltenham in a few days. If you cannot cure me I can only die under your care in that town."

The gentleman was as good as his word, — He took lodgings at No. 10, Imperial Square, about the beginning of May, 1856. He was upwards of seventy years of age when I undertook his case, yet it pleased Providence to bless the means employed, and at the expiration of nine weeks and three days he was enabled to return home quite well. He sent me a most handsome present consisting of three hundred and seventy-five pieces of china, breakfast and tea services, dinner and dessert services, and toilet sets for three chambers, *en suite*, marked with my name and medical titles. The present (valued at fifty guineas) was accompanied by the following letter :

Cauldon Place, Staffordshire Potteries,

August 2nd, 1856.

My dear Sir,—One of my first duties on returning from under your care to my welcome home is most gratefully to acknowledge the benefit which, under God, I have received at your hands. I left here some ten weeks ago, almost without knowing you ; but, relying on the private information of friends who knew you, and had received good under your treatment, I determined to trust you and His Providence for the medical help so urgently needed. In short, my case admitted of no delay, for I perceived the general ailment of the system had fallen into the leg, and that this precious member—indeed, I may say life itself—was in jeopardy. I am not competent to pronounce on the different systems of medical treatment,—you will not expect, nor will I attempt it,—but I will say that your Medio-Organic or Hydro-pathic modes of cure have answered admirably for me, and that I cannot speak too well of the bridge which has carried me so safely over. Indeed, looking to my alarming condition at the time I came to Cheltenham and placed myself under your care, to the great exertions you have made on my behalf, and on their singular success in so short a time, I feel I cannot be too thankful to God, nor speak too highly in favour of your ability and system. Nor should I do myself justice if I did not notice the unbounded kindness of your attention to me during the whole of the period. These have cheered me in the midst of suffering and solitude, and by the blessing of God contributed largely to my early and happy recovery. Go on, dear Doctor, and prosper. I shall ever pray for your happiness ; and, to the utmost of my power, contribute to your welfare. As such I give you my permission to use this testimonial in any way that may show my gratitude and advance your reputation—persuaded as I am that your ability and system only require to be known to be appreciated by all ranks in your delightful town, and wherever afflictions like mine are suffered, or help like yours can be obtained. You are welcome to refer any enquirers to me for any information I can give.

And remain, my dear Doctor,

Your greatly obliged and faithful friend,

JNO. RIDGWAY.

China Manufacturer, &c., of Fifty Year's standing, and
County Magistrate for Staffordshire.

My most grateful patient, and ever faithful friend, enjoyed very excellent health for several years after obtaining his unexpected cure. He died suddenly of heart disease, after attending a very exciting religious meeting, where he had thoroughly enjoyed himself. His death was a severe blow to me, inasmuch as I had only been a few months at College, and he had arranged to pay my College and Hospital expenses yearly. As I had but just received sufficient to pay the first year's fees, my way for the next two years looked exceedingly gloomy.

The following are a few testimonials selected from a number of others of a similar kind received about the same time as the preceding letter :

Caledonian Brewery, Cheltenham,
October 29th, 1855.

Dear Doctor,—I am happy to inform you that I am now quite well, and consider it my duty to state this, for I had been very ill so long from a severe chill that I had received, which deprived me of the use of one leg and one arm. I had received the attendance and advice of several medical men in Cheltenham. It is true that I felt a little better for a short time, but soon afterwards became just as bad as ever. Then I was advised by a dear friend to try your Reformed System of medical treatment, which, I am happy to say, had the desired effect, and now I am proud to inform you that I feel myself quite strong and perfectly healthy. I trust that this simple but honest testimony of mine may encourage others, who may be suffering from similar diseases, to apply to you, as I firmly believe your mode of treatment is calculated to afford them relief.

It is my sincere desire that you may have great and continued success in your honourable profession.

And I remain, dear Doctor, your sincere friend and well-wisher,
To Dr. Turnbull, Sherborne House.

ANN TINGLE.

26, Imperial Square, Cheltenham,
Feb. 6th, 1856.

Sir,—The cause of my arm being so seriously inflamed was through a hook which was run into the thumb, and, in consequence of the bleeding being stopped, the canker from the iron hook flew to the elbow, and the whole arm, from armpit down to the hand, was dreadfully swollen. I was under a doctor in the country five weeks, and came away uncured. I then became an in-patient in the Cheltenham General Hospital; remained there a month under Dr. ———; but my arm got worse, and my whole frame was immersed in suffering. I had sixteen leeches on the arm, and had it bathed in warm water during the day, and it was kept quite still. Besides, I was confined to my bed the whole time, the arm got no better, and I lost all use of it. At this stage amputation was suggested, but hearing of Dr. Turnbull I took courage, and came out of the Hospital, and put myself under his care. I lodged with a dear friend of mine as already intimated. My arm was then very much swollen, and frightfully discoloured, and I could not move the arm at all without the immediate assistance of my good arm; and the pain that I suffered from it was so great that I could not sleep at nights; but from your skilfull treatment I soon found benefit. I had almost despaired of ever having the use of it again. By the Lord's blessing I can now lift it to the crown of my head; the painful swelling is all removed, and the arm has assumed its natural colour again. My bodily strength is just as good as ever, and I can enjoy my natural rest at night when I retire to bed. In fact I am able to attend to the household duties regularly. I can assure you that I don't spare it the least. I can lift tolerable weights with it every day, and I am able to use it very freely, for which I feel exceedingly grateful to you and to God, who gives such skill to men, and such healing power to the simple vegetables.

P. S.—What seems most remarkable, all this was accomplished during the short space of eight weeks.

To Dr. Turnbull.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

JANE HOOPER.

This patient has continued free from any ailments in the arm from that time till now.

202, High Street, Cheltenham.

Feb. 12th, 1856.

Dear Sir,—Happening to have a severe illness in London, I was advised by my doctor to come down to my home at Cheltenham and try its waters for three or four months. I had been labouring with severe pains in the knees, thighs, and across my loins. I could not get any sleep at nights, or be longer than two minutes in one position. It was a kind of gnawing, aching pain, and very painful for anyone to endure. I was advised by a friend and neighbour of mine, who has been under your treatment, to try your vapour bath, and happy am I to say that before I had been under your care a week, I was perfectly cured, and quite strong, and could walk seven or eight miles with ease, where before I could hardly crawl a hundred yards with a stick. I am quite restored to my former health, and my sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to you.

To. Dr. Turnbull, Sherborne House.

A. COLSON.

County Durham, Usworth Colliery, near Gateshead-on-Tyne,
December 7th, 1857.

My dear Doctor,—I was for several months unable to follow my employment in consequence of a severe liver complaint. I tried several medical gentlemen to no purpose. After salivating me three times, which did me more ill than good, my surgeon said medicine was of no service to me. But just at that time I had an interview with you, when you prescribed for me, and in the short space of six weeks I was enabled to resume my laborious work, and after taking your medicine ten weeks I was perfectly restored to health. By the blessing of God and your most skillful treatment, I am now as well as ever I was. May God prosper you and give you length of years, so that you may cure many thousands of my fellow countrymen who are labouring under pain of disease. You can make this as public as possible, and may it induce many of my fellow sufferers to apply to you for advice and medicine.

I am, yours most faithfully,

To Dr. Turnbull, M.D.

WM. HARLE.

P.S.—We, the undersigned witnesses, can fully testify to the validity of the above statement.

JAMES RAMSHAW, New Shildon.

GEORGE HARLE, New Shildon.

Mr. Wm. Harle, died on the 30th of October, 1880, of Broncho-Pneumonia, aged 53 years, at 109, Durham Row, Sherburn Hill, Durham.

55, Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham,
September 1st, 1857.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the speedy and effectual cure you have made in the person of my little girl. As you are aware she was three years old when she passed under your care in April last. The diseased hip joint began to be exceedingly painful about Christmas, and it continued to get worse up to April, when she could not walk without assistance, and her general health failed

also. I consulted two medical men, and both agreed the disease was curable, and said about twelve months' careful treatment might effect it. At a loss what to do under the circumstances, I was recommended to consult you, and now I am happy to say my little girl is quite well, after being seventeen weeks under your care. Her general health is good, her appetite improved, and she can run about as though no such disease had existed. For this, under Providence, I beg to thank you.

I am, Sir, your sincere well-wisher,

To Dr. Turnbull, Sherborne House.

MARY JONES.

Mrs. Jones's daughter is now a healthy young woman.

Prestbury, near Cheltenham,
July 1st, 1857.

Sir,—Out of gratitude for the very important service you have rendered me, I beg to hand you the following statement of my case, to be made public in any manner you may think proper. For five years I was troubled with a most severe bilious attack and constant palpitation of the heart, which prevented me following my calling for many months at a time, and reduced me to a state of great prostration. I consulted four doctors, and although each of them could tell me the cause of my complaint, not one of them could do anything to forward the cure, although I paid amongst them a large sum of money for a person of my means. They told me my disease was brought on from over-exertion, and chills following profuse perspiration. This, I dare say, is true.

However, during 1854 I was so bad that I could not work for four months; the next year I was laid up for six months; and last year, eight months, so that my state of body was gradually getting worse, and I became hopeless of cure. Last January a friend mentioned your name, and I applied to you. You cheerfully undertook my case, and by your Organic Medicines and Hydropathy, with the blessing of God, I was made sound in the short space of seven weeks. I have since followed my laborious calling in good health. Three months have elapsed and I have had no attack, and I would recommend everyone who has suffered like me to put themselves under your treatment. All my neighbours can bear witness to the truth of this statement.

I am, Sir, your much obliged and grateful friend,

HENRY STEVENS, Wheelwright.

To Dr. Turnbull, of Sherborne House, Cheltenham.

I can testify to the truth of the foregoing statement.

RICHARD DAVIS, Building Surveyor.

Prestbury, Feb. 7, 1857.

I beg to bear testimony that Mr. Stevens' very obstinate and long-continued disease gave way in a very striking manner, almost immediately after he placed himself under Dr. Turnbull's care, and that he has ever since been able to follow his employment with moderate exertion.

J. EDWARDS, Vicar of Prestbury.

This testimonial was from the Rev. J. Edwards, late Vicar of Prestbury, the father of the present notorious Vicar of Prestbury.

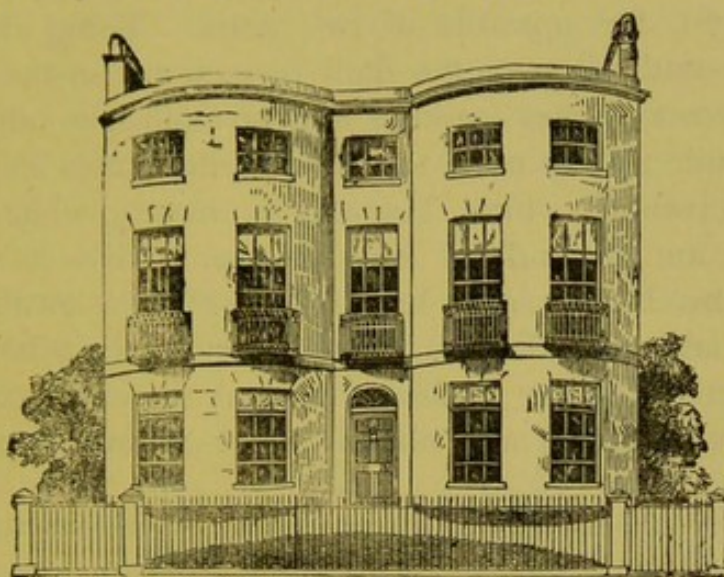
But how closely has the language of the poet been verified in my experience:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

My good-hearted friends in Cheltenham, to whom reference has frequently been made, with others, kindly assisted me with the loan of money, on interest, without even an I.O.U. This must be received as a sufficient answer to the question which has been so frequently asked: "Why did you return to practice in the town where you had passed through so much medical opposition?" I have long ago had the complete satisfaction of proving myself an honest man towards those friends whose memory I shall ever have cause to respect. It was in consequence of the New Medical Act, which was passed in 1858 and came into operation in 1859, that I was put to no end of trouble and expense with the registered medical men of the town. I was prosecuted because I was not on the Medical Register, and the General Medical Council refused to register my American diploma, which I had used for years.

After the prosecution, which was instigated by the Registered Allopaths of this town, on the 14th of May, 1860, my sincere friends, who paid all the expenses in defending the lawsuit, advised that I should memorialize the London College of Surgeons in the year of grace, which took place in 1859-60, for the privilege of presenting myself for examination, after twelve months' medical studies and hospital practice; and, accordingly, I obtained the signatures of about twenty magistrates, clergymen, and medical men to a memorial that was suitably drawn up for the purpose. I paid a special visit to London, and presented the said document to the then secretary, the late Mr. Balfour. He received me most courteously, examined the memorial carefully, whereupon he said he would lay the matter before the Board of Examiners, trusting to be able to give me an encouraging reply on the following day. When I called the next day, at the hour appointed, Mr. Balfour said that a counter memorial had been sent from Cheltenham, signed by thirteen medical practitioners, begging the Board of Examiners to refuse my application for examination. When the proposition for rejecting my memorial was put to the vote it was lost by a small majority. I could have practised my profession, utterly regardless of the defeat I had met with at the London College of Surgeons, but I had been given to understand by my attorney, the late Mr. Pruen, who defended my case in the year 1860, that the Medical Allopaths were determined to crush me with

continued lawsuits ; therefore, looking at the matter in a practical light, I deemed the best course to pursue was to adopt dear Mr. Ridgway's fatherly advice, and break up my good home for three years.



SHERBORNE HOUSE.

(The home I had to break up previous to going to College.)

I found this exceeding painful at the time, yet nevertheless, since these troubles have nearly faded away into thin air, and as circumstances have brightened up so pleasantly, it is an easy thing now to thank God and take courage. Indeed, in looking back upon those troubled years of my life, I am not at all inclined to regret having passed through College, inasmuch as my medical standing of to-day pays me for all that I have endured. I shall always look back with pleasurable emotions upon the time spent in Newcastle-upon-Tyne College, where I pursued my studies, and duly obtained, by examination, after walking the Hospitals at Newcastle and Bristol three winter and two summer sessions, my diplomas as Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, of Edinburgh.

Having to go to Newcastle-upon-Tyne College in immediate connection with the University of Durham in 1860, I considered it the best policy to article myself to one of the Lecturers belonging to that institution, and accordingly I paid a premium to the late Dr. Thomas Fothergill Mac Nay, the eminent Professor of Anatomy, in connection with the University of Durham. Although I was fully aware that my duties would necessarily be heavy—having to do daily duty in the service of Dr. Mac Nay, and attend to all the lectures and Hospital practice required of me—nevertheless, such was

my determination to make the very best use of my time, and in order that my curriculum of studies should be honestly and faithfully fulfilled, I had to rise at five o'clock every morning and work till ten o'clock at night, for upwards of two years. Being chosen, with another fellow-student, to do the daily dissections for the anatomical class for the second winter session; and my colleague failing through ill health, I made up my mind to attend to the duties single handed. My object was twofold. First, I saved my money, which was scarce at that time; and, secondly, I was anxious to dissect as much as possible, because I knew such knowledge would be invaluable to me in my future labours. Besides, it was considered an honour to dissect for the benefit of the students. I had the satisfaction of performing the work alone, and obtaining the following certificate of merit:

Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine, in connection with the
University of Durham.

This is to certify that Mr. Dennis Turnbull performed to our satisfaction the whole of the Dissections required for the course of Lectures on Anatomy, delivered in this College during the Winter Session 1861-62.

(Signed)

T. E. HEADLAM, M.D., President.

DENNIS EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.

THOMAS F. MCNAY, M.D., Secretary

August 22nd, 1862.

No one will blame me for thinking as highly of this certificate as I do of the diplomas which legalise my practice, when I say that the winning of it nearly cost me my life. After the winter session was over, my health gave way under a fearful attack of jaundice; my skin was as deeply dyed as the yellowest gold, and the vomiting was incessant for a long time. All the medicine that was prescribed by Dr. McNay failed to do me any good. The medical gentlemen and my relatives, who called to see me, had poor hopes of my recovery. Being satisfied that the pills prescribed for me contained mercury, and that the mixture was made up of rhubarb, Epsom salts, and magnesia, I determined to put the said medicine aside, without informing the doctor and other medical friends who visited me of the step I had taken, as I had no wish to give unnecessary offence to the College officials. Then I thought it was high time that I tried upon myself the Organic System of Medicine, under which I had restored to health hundreds of my fellow-creatures; but, as I was too weak to prepare it, my dear wife made it for me. Very soon a change for the better took place, which caused great emotions of thankfulness to Almighty God. As soon as I was able I went to Tynemouth, a dis-

tance of about seven miles from Gateshead-on-Tyne, where I stayed some time for the benefit of the sea air. The first day, whilst walking along the sands, it struck me that a draught of sea water twice a day would tend to cleanse my skin of the sallow remains of the jaundice and which is generally a long time in passing off. I put the suggestion into practice. The water acted as a brisk purgative ; my appetite quickly returned ; nervous and physical powers were gradually restored ; every trace of the disease disappeared ; and my health was firmly established.

When I returned to my College duties the professors and students were very pleased to see me ; and, in fact, I feel it my duty to note here that all the time I was at College in the North of England, and at the General Hospital in Bristol, everyone treated me with the greatest kindness. When I related to some of the Professors my novel method of drinking the sea water to remove the last remains of jaundice from my system, they were much surprised, especially as in the clearness of my skin they had ocular demonstration of the completeness of the cure.

After completing my studies I made application to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to be admitted for Examination ; but I received a long letter in answer, which stated that the authorities had been informed by some Cheltenham medical men that I kept a Hydropathic establishment, and that I had lectured against the regular system of medical practice, etc. ; therefore, unless I signed a document binding myself to a certain course of action, they could not admit me to examination. On receipt of that letter I stated my case to Dr. McNay, to whom I was articled. His advice was that I should keep my own counsel, and apply for matriculation at the University of Durham, which was obtained in due course. Then I made application to the Edinburgh Colleges, and receiving a satisfactory reply I set off for those ancient seats of medical lore, and obtained the long-desired parchments, without which all my labours and expense would have been worse than useless. Before leaving Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dr. McNay gave me my Articles, which I was pleased to receive from his hands, especially as he so kindly wished me success in life. Just as I was thinking of wishing the worthy doctor good-bye, he said to me "Turnbull, what do you mean to do when you get back to Cheltenham?" I told him that I intended to practice the Organic System of Medicine, as heretofore. He said, "I am sorry to hear that, because if you would practice as one of us, I feel assured that you would do well ; but, if you do otherwise, you will have uphill work."

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that every word uttered on that occasion by Dr. McNay was kindly said and well meant. However, though my way has been a rough and thorny one, I see no reason to regret not following the doctor's advice, inasmuch as I believe that, in obeying the dictates of my own conscience, and pursuing an Eclectic System of Medicine, I have, in the hands of a merciful Providence, been the means of restoring to health thousands of my fellow-creatures.

On returning to Cheltenham in the month of April, 1863, after becoming duly qualified to follow the medical profession, my warm-hearted and ever-willing friends and supporters rallied round me, and entertained me at a tea meeting, in the Town Hall, which was attended by about 300 people. After the tea a public meeting took place, when my friends generously presented me with a beautiful gold watch and chain, bearing the following inscription, viz., "Presented to Dennis Turnbull, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., as a mark of esteem and regard from a few of his sincere friends in Cheltenham, 18th May, 1863." The meeting was afterwards addressed by several gentlemen, the purport of their speeches bearing upon my struggles and continued efforts in spreading the principles of the Organic and Medico-Eclectic system of medicine in the town of Cheltenham.

It is also a pleasant duty of mine to note the fraternal spirit manifested towards me by Professor John Buchanan and his Colleagues, of the American University at Philadelphia, in forwarding to me in the year 1869, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine; and again the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, accompanied by the following letter:

Philadelphia, Feb. 17th, 1870.

D. Turnbull, M.D., LL.D.

Dear Sir,—Our Trustees have conferred upon you the honorary degree of (*Legum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) Your eminent abilities, your earnest and numerous efforts in the cause of progressive medicine pre-eminently entitle you to this honour.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN BUCHANAN.

In the year 1871, a few friends waited on us at our own house, 16, Cambray, in order to present a sum of money, upwards of £40, to me, and a handsome sofa cushion to my dear wife, as an acknowledgment of my long service of twenty-three years in the cause of Medical Reform, and for having edited the *New Era of Eclecticism* (Positive Organic Medicine) for two years without any salary; and for the prominent stand I had taken against the Contagious Diseases Acts, which are a disgrace to the Common Statute Book of England.

Again I have the pleasure of stating that in the latter part of December, 1873, a few more sincere friends waited on me at 16, Cambray, in order to congratulate me on the signal victory I had achieved in a lawsuit which was instigated by some malicious medical men, and to present me with upwards of £33 towards my legal expenses.

Many other presents have been received from time to time, among which may be mentioned, a gold signet ring, splendid paintings, books, etc., and which have helped to cheer me on in the battle of life. There can be not the slightest doubt but that these presents, one and all, were influenced by the purest of feelings in the hearts of my friends. I mention the circumstances in the hope that other medical practitioners, after perusing them, may be stimulated in the great and arduous work of medical reform.

In the year 1850 I delivered my maiden lecture on the Science and Practice of Organic Medicine, which occupied about an hour and a half in delivery. It took place in the National Schoolroom of Gateshead-low-Fell, my native village. Dr. James, who was very friendly towards me, presided on the occasion; and the medical man of the village, who had known me from a child, honoured me with his presence. The room was well filled, there being about three hundred people present. A small charge was made for admission.

When the fearful scourge of Asiatic Cholera had subsided in the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead-on-Tyne, in the year 1853, the Government, at the urgent request of the authorities, instituted a special inquiry into the causes of the disease in these localities. An influential public meeting took place in the Lecture Hall, Nelson Street, Mr. Potts, surgeon, in the chair. The Lecture Hall was crowded to excess; many of the principal citizens and medical gentlemen were present, and took part in the meeting. The speakers on the occasion generally stated their belief was, that the filthy streets, cesspools, crowded lodging-houses amongst the very poor, dirty alleys, drinking ardent spirits, ales, etc., to excess, and eating fresh herrings, plums, and other fruits, had had very much to do with the outbreak of Cholera amongst the inhabitants of these towns during the present autumn. As the chairman invited discussion, and as no one seemed ready to accept the offer, I felt it my duty to go on to the platform and say that it was my conviction that many of the statements made during the evening were without any real foundation. I contended that it was absurd to attach the chief blame to the general habits and customs of the inhabitants as being the real causes of the awful

epidemic which had just passed from their midst. I maintained that if such things were truly the instigation of the calamity, why was it the disease had not visited them every year? It was well known to the audience that these so called causes had existed in both towns for many years, yet there had been no periodical visitation of Cholera. Such being the case, I asked whether it was right to make statements which could not be substantiated by sound argument? I stated that I was in favour of sanitary measures as much as any man, and contended that it was right for every one to attend to personal cleanliness, and rigidly to abstain from everything that was calculated to endanger the health of the body individually, as well as that of the community at large. Before closing my remarks I asked permission to offer a little practical advice, especially to the medical gentlemen present, namely, that instead of troubling themselves about a particular phenomenon, which I believed was perfectly inexplicable, how far more preferable it would have been to become possessed of the requisite knowledge for successful treatment of the epidemic through which they had passed. The frightful amount of mortality which had occurred during the visitation manifested, beyond all doubt, a lack of scientific knowledge somewhere. I did not wish to be misunderstood on the points of difference; I had no desire to condemn the medical profession for seeking after the hidden causes of the Cholera; let that be done as much as possible, for I deemed it an important duty to avoid disease in every phase, no matter whatever form it assumed; sanitary improvements were, in my opinion, highly desirable, and the enforcement of the laws of health indispensably necessary for the well-being of the public generally; yet, after all this, I asserted, fearless of contradiction, that a high rate of mortality in epidemic diseases could not be prevented until the physician sought for and obtained that primary knowledge which would give him the understanding of what means to employ, and how to employ them, for the eradication of disease.

Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since there was an epidemic of Cholera in Newcastle and Gateshead-on-Tyne; and I would have it clearly understood that the social habits and customs of the people remain much the same as they ever were. Moreover, the medical profession has been doing its best for more than twenty years to discover the real causes of Cholera; but, with all deference to the great learning which has been brought to bear upon this disease, the knowledge of its secret springs remains almost as limited as heretofore.

It was after I had practised in the town of Cheltenham about fourteen months that I decided on the publication of a monthly

periodical, entitled, *The Eclectic Review and Medical Tribune*. The first number was issued May 1, 1855. The monthly met with tolerable success; and, of course, my practice steadily increased.

On Tuesday evening, March 18, 1856, many of my sincere friends and well-wishers assisted me in getting up a public meeting, which took place at Ebenezer Chapel, King Street, Cheltenham, to take into consideration the clauses of the *New Medical Profession Bill*, with a view to petition Parliament against such a bill becoming law. "The chair was taken by Mr. E. Winters, who briefly opened the proceedings. The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. E. Wilks and myself, respectively: 1. 'That this meeting pledges itself to oppose a tyrannical bill that is now pending before the House of Commons, entitled The New Medical Profession Bill, which, if passed into law, will be subversive of the liberties of the people, constituting the glory and greatness of our country, inasmuch as it places a power to monopolize the practice of medicine within the hands of a class, excluding that competition of mind through which alone the profession can be made truly great, and society be made to receive the full advantages of the science in practice.' 2. 'That this meeting considers that the study and practice of medicine ought not to be confined to corporate bodies; but, like all professions, it should receive the full advantages of the public mind; and humbly hope that the Honourable House will not sanction the passing of a measure as unjust in principle as it is contrary to the wishes of the people.' The resolutions being duly seconded, were put to the meeting and carried unanimously. After a few remarks from the chairman in favour of free trade in the Medical Profession, the meeting separated."—*Cheltenham Free Press*, March 22nd, 1856.

The petition against the *New Medical Profession Bill* was signed by 265 of the inhabitants of Cheltenham. I had a good many copies of the petition (viz., forms or headings) printed, and sent them to interested friends of Medical Reform throughout the United Kingdom, in order for them to call public meetings in the principal cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland, so as to get hundreds of petitions signed and forwarded to the House of Commons without delay. On the presentation of the petition from Cheltenham the following correspondence took place:

Cheltenham, March 25, 1856.

To G. C. L. Berkeley, Esq., M.P.

Sir,—I have forwarded by this post a petition from the inhabitants of this town against the "New Medical Profession Bill."

We think that there are a great number of accredited persons practising the healing art, with vegetables only, which have done more in curing sick people than the Faculty, who employ poisonous minerals; therefore, they ought at least to have fair play. The Reformed or Organic System of Medicine has been recently established here, and this petition is the result of its astounding success. If this bill does pass, at any rate all those persons well skilled in the Science of Medicine ought to have such a license as may now be obtained from the Royal College of Physicians, or that they may be impartially examined by some other body duly authorised for that purpose; or it will inflict a great injustice to a very useful class of medical practitioners, and a great injury to society; so I hope you will oppose it and oblige

Respectfully yours,

D. TURNBULL, M.D.

Poor Law Board, March 26, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and petition, together with your periodical, for which I beg to return you my thanks. The House of Commons does not meet again till Monday next, on which day I will make a point of presenting the petition entrusted to my charge.

I remain, sir, your obliged servant,

GRENVILLE BERKELEY.

Dr. Turnbull, Cheltenham.

The above correspondence appeared in the pages of the *Eclectic Review and Medical Tribune* for May, 1856. The New Medical Profession Bill, which was introduced to the House of Commons by the late Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Brady, M.P., and Mr. Crauford, M.P., was thrown out.

In 1857 I delivered a course of lectures on the Science and Practice of the Reformed or Organic System of Medicine, in St. George's Hall, Cheltenham. The lectures were well attended, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded me for their delivery.

I strenuously opposed the New Medical Act of 1858, which, although it passed, was nevertheless considerably altered in committee, much to the satisfaction of the Medical Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland, who had done their best in defending themselves before Parliament, by petitions, etc.

My first Dispensary for the poor of Cheltenham, who preferred the Organic System of Medicine to that of the Allopaths, was established in the year 1859 at Sherborne House, which, as already stated, had to be abandoned on my entering upon my College studies at Newcastle. The Cheltenham Medico-Eclectic Dispensary was again opened, on my return from Aberavon, during the month of June, 1865, at Cobden Villa, near the Town Hall, Regent Street, which continued to increase in popularity and usefulness till November, 1875, when the pressure of professional duties necessitated my resignation of the important post of Physician to the Institution. This

position I had occupied for ten years, thus making a total of eleven years I had laboured to benefit the suffering poor in the town and neighbourhood.

“ At the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Cheltenham Medico-Eclectic Dispensary, held November 25th, 1875, the report having been gone through and adopted, the Secretary read Dr. Turnbull's resignation, which was heard with very great regret. The question as to the continuance of the Dispensary under a fresh Medical Officer was discussed, when it was decided to adjourn the meeting until such time as the Secretary could write to and receive answers from the several medical gentlemen whose names had been mentioned, and who it was thought might accept the appointment. The adjourned meeting was held at Dr. Turnbull's residence, January 21st, 1876, when letters from the medical gentlemen before alluded to were laid before the Committee, all of whom declined the office. A long conversation was then entered into as to whether it would be advisable to make further exertions to obtain another Medical Officer. This was thought impracticable, inasmuch as those gentlemen who are practising the Eclectic System of Medicine are so few in number, and generally succeed so well wherever they establish themselves, that they would not be likely to relinquish their position. It was then reluctantly proposed and carried, that the Committee have no alternative but to discontinue the Dispensary. The Committee then expressed their thanks to Dr. Turnbull for his long, assiduous, and kind attention to the patients attending the Dispensary, extending over a period of ten years; his great desire to assist the poor who have been afflicted with sickness they felt sure would not go unrewarded. While regretting the loss of his valuable services to the poor of the town, they could not but rejoice at his signal success in the treatment of those dreadful diseases, Cancers and Tumours, and hoped that his life would long be spared to alleviate sufferers from these terrible maladies, which they understood he intended to devote the greater part of his time to, and which has been the principal cause of his retirement from the position he occupied in connection with this institution.” Signed on behalf of the Committee, William Austin Norman, Hon. Secretary, Jan. 21, 1876.

I have added the above to show that the Dispensary was reluctantly abandoned, because a duly qualified Eclectic practitioner could not be secured.

April, 1881.

In the order of Divine Providence, after prosecuting my legitimate profession in Cheltenham for nearly twenty-seven years, it has become imperative for me to leave this beautiful locality to reside at No. 1, Woodside, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, which is truly another delightful spot, but vastly more adapted to my health than the "Queen of Watering Places," where I trust it will please the Almighty mover of events to bless me with a large share of robustness, an indispensable blessing in the life of every medical man, who has to look after the well-being of his fellow-travellers in this terrestrial sphere, and to work out the reformations so highly desirable to free mankind generally from the trammels of slavish vice, unpardonable ignorance of the laws of physical life, most wretched cupidity, and unwarrantable foolhardiness in bartering away the pristine vigour with which the Creator invested him, for sensual pleasures—the paltry mess of pottage. For the last four years, especially, it has not been my pleasure to enjoy much physical power in the execution of my professional duties. Nevertheless I have battled on in the duties of mortal life, which I love so dearly, against great odds. However, it pleased the eternal God to call me suddenly to visit my second sister (Mrs. Mary Harle), who resides at Sunderland, and who had been struck down very suddenly by keen affliction, and although I left home very poorly indeed, and felt in great pain all the way from Cheltenham to Durham, my native county, it pleased my Heavenly Father to cause an amendment to take place in my health, which continued to improve during my stay. For the last six years I have found it occasionally necessary to go to my native place to recoup my health to enable me to persevere in my professional duties, and each time I have returned feeling quite equal to my work ; but lately I have found my recuperative powers getting weaker, and as a consequence I have less power to throw off the relaxation which so much afflicts me, and which causes a great depression of spirits. Under these circumstances, but with great reluctance, I have come to the conclusion to settle down in Sunderland, where I shall enjoy the benefits of my native air.

What is this world to any man if the blessing of health be withdrawn? My dear partner in life and myself have loved the town of Cheltenham most dearly, and it must be admitted that we quit the abode of 16, Cambray, with very great reluctance. Nevertheless, the thought that it will in future be occupied by our dear nephew and niece (Mr. and Mrs. Gawen Harle), our sorrow in parting with such a beautiful residence will be greatly lessened, because they will reap the

immense advantages of the improvements we have made in the premises during the many years we have spent in them. We take our leave of all those dear friends, whose kindness to us during our twenty-seven years' sojourn amongst them, which will never be erased from our memories, in the hope that, should we never see each other again in this mortal coil, we shall all meet in heaven, "where our life is hid with Christ in God." Adieu !





A PLEA FOR ORGANIC MEDICINE.

How very strange it is that a "Plea" for Organic Medicine should be found to be necessary in the latter part of the present century! Does not this simple fact seem to imply that we are retrograding instead of advancing? It is well known that our Galenical ancestors believed firmly in the curative properties of herbs, and wisely so, for the immutable laws of God proclaim in unmistakable terms the priority of the organic kingdom of nature; therefore the medical profession ought to acknowledge His wisdom, and make use of the means He has so beneficially placed at their disposal. Chemical analysis conclusively demonstrate "the hidden power of herbs."* "The vegetable kingdom may be called the very *printing press of nature*; each verdant leaf a type that prints a thousand varied impressions upon the quickened tablets of the reverent mind. The 'still small voice' of creative wisdom is audible in all of nature's works, but the voiceless language of plants speaks most unassumingly in praise of Him 'who doeth all things well.' No study is more instructive, and at the same time interesting than that of the laws which govern organic growth, and none more conducive to our best interest in this life. As the creatures of those laws, we must, of necessity, understand them, that we may be enabled to yield the allegiance implied in their establishment. By studying the physiology of plants, then, we may derive much instruction for the proper government of our own bodies."†

The organisation of vegetables closely resembles that of the animal kingdom. There are cells, fibres, tubes, and membranes contained in plants, which unite to form distinct parts and organs. The leaves of vegetables act in the capacity of lungs, whilst the vascular vessels, or sap tubes, simple, and spiral tubes, play a similar part in the circulatory apparatus of the plant, that the blood vessels,

* O who can tell

The hidden power of herbs?—*Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

† Grover Coe.

nerves, lymphatic, and lacteals, do for the animal. The roots have attached to their extremities minute vessels termed spongioles, and these, so to speak, search the soil for the nourishment requisite for the building up of the plant and the maintenance of its existence. In order to ensure the proper development of the vegetable, it is quite evident that it must be supplied with the necessary elements that go to make up its structure : in other words, the soil must be abundantly charged with the natural constituents of the plant, otherwise it will languish and die. These legitimate properties are, carbon, silex, lime, magnesia, soda, potass, sulphur, the oxides of iron, alumina, etc. It is not an easy matter to fix upon the connecting link between the two kingdoms. The climate, the conditions of the soil, too high or too low a temperature, excessive moisture or drought, an over abundance or scarcity of light, each and all, affect the two kingdoms in a similar manner.

It is unmistakably clear that the relationship between the two kingdoms is a very close one. That which affects one naturally affects the other. But there is one remarkable point in which the vegetable differs materially from the animal kingdom. The laws controlling vegetable life do not admit of the slightest deviation, that is on the part of the plant itself, because it cannot select for its sustenance anything beyond its natural food, and in this respect it differs widely from mankind. Man, being a free agent, is at perfect liberty to use or abuse his system. Yet let it be distinctly understood that it is impossible even for man, the lord of God's creation, to transgress the eternal laws of his constitution without suffering, sooner or later, the due penalty of such transgression. Looking at the subject in these important aspects, then, it becomes man to consider the awful responsibilities which are attached to his existence in this terrestrial state of being. Many of the ills which man groans under are of his own making ; therefore his condemnation is all the greater when he fully contemplates the claims of his beneficent Creator, and contrasts the enormity of his own baseness with the ever-watchful love of the Divine Being.

Such facts as the above, relative to the causes which influence the growth and development of plants, ought to be the means of instructing us how to maintain the integrity of our own systems.

History and tradition have handed down from one generation to another, through the long line of past ages, the invaluable properties of vegetables, both as food and medicine. John Wesley in his *Primitive Physic* says : "Medicine was founded on experiment. The European,

as well as the American, said to his neighbour, 'Are you sick? Drink the juice of this herb and your sickness will be at an end. Are you in a burning heat? Leap into that river and then sweat until you are well. Has the snake bitten you? Chew and apply that root, and the poison will not hurt you.' Thus ancient men, having a little experience, joined with common sense and common humanity, cured both themselves and their neighbours of most of the distempers to which every nation was subject." It is self-evident that that honoured man's work on *Primitive Physic* was correct in its teachings; and what inestimable blessings it would have conferred upon the community had the leaders of the orthodox medical schools taken a leaf from John Wesley's book! Whenever man turns away from the natural to those things that are totally opposed to reason and common sense then he inevitably suffers for his wickedness.

Bosman, in his description of the coast of Guinea, speaking of the various herbs used by the natives, says: "I have seen several of my countrymen cured by these medicines, when our physicians were at a loss what to do." Again, he says, "I have several times observed the negroes cure such extensive and dangerous wounds with these herbs, that I have looked on with amazement." Le Vaillant, also, in his travels into the interior of Africa, gives an interesting account of the vegetable remedies employed by the savages of that country. On one occasion, he says, they cured him of a quinsy, after he had given up his case as hopeless. His tongue and throat were so swollen that he could only make himself be understood by signs, and his breath became so much impeded that he expected to be suffocated. In the meantime he was visited by a party of savages, who, feeling an interest in his situation, pledged themselves to cure him. He had at this time despaired of his life for nearly a week. The remedy was a hot local application of a certain herb, which was also to be used as a gargle. The poultice was renewed several times during the night, and the gargle more frequently repeated. When day appeared he was greatly eased; he could breathe more freely, and the swelling and inflammation of the throat were abated. By the third day he found himself cured. He then went out to examine the plant by which he had been restored to health. "Nothing in the country," he says, "was more common; it grew all around the camp, and was to be met with in every direction." He describes it as a species of sage about two feet high, with a pleasant smell and balsamic taste. La Vaillant, full of gratitude, no doubt, for his unexpected cure, and regretting that so few of the plants which cover the surface of the globe should be

known, says: "If there be any medicines of importance to us we have been almost always indebted to savages, or even to beasts, for their discovery." "The art of healing among the Sumatrans," says Marsden, in his history of that country, "consists almost entirely in the application of simples, in the virtues of which they are surprisingly skilled. All the old men and women in the country are physicians, and their rewards depend upon their success." Marsden also says: The Sumatrans have a degree of botanical knowledge that surprises an European. They are, in general, and at a very early age, acquainted not only with the names, but the qualities and properties of every shrub and herb among the exuberant variety with which their country abounds."

The few quotations already made afford sufficient proof that even savages are better acquainted with practical medicine than the politer nations are. The testimony of Sir John Pringle being valuable it is added in support of the foregoing statements. He says: "What those circumstances may have been, that by their peculiar agency served to lay the first foundation of physic in the world, it were now in vain to enquire; whatever they were, however,—whether experiments blindly undertaken under anguish and pressure of disease; discoveries resulting from accident; or, as some have affirmed, observations made by men upon the instincts of the inferior animals,—certain it is that the art of healing is of very ancient date, and appears to have existed in times and countries the most remote from civilisation. No fact in history is better attested than this: A proficiency in the arts of practical physic, far beyond the scope of their other humble attainments, ever forms a curious but unfailing act in the character of savages." To this Dr. Miller adds: "Amidst the general barbarism of America, its acquirements in practical physic were most remarkable. The navigators who first visited their shores describe the state of its medicine in terms of admiration, and assert in one voice that not only had the original inhabitants acquainted themselves with a copious store of simples, but even understood the art of applying them with the greatest skill; but the best proof of the medical skill of the natives is to be deduced from another circumstance less liable to error, viz., the frequent adoption of their remedies by the practitioners of more polished nations. The obligations of medicine to this source may be pronounced at once *numerous* and *important*, for some of the choicest treasures of the *Materia Medica*, it is well known, practitioners of the Old World are *entirely indebted* to the New; and the more obstinate diseases of civilised Europe have fre-

quently yielded to *powerful simples*, culled by savage hands amidst the wilds of their native forests."^{*}

If these plain and unvarnished facts will not establish my Plea for the Positive Organic Medicines—almost boundlessly supplied by the vegetable kingdom, and convince the medical profession of the especial necessity to adopt them in preference to the dangerous inorganic drugs, then all arguments must, as a natural consequence, cease to have any weight with those minds which are cribbed and committed to the despicable dogmas of Medical Corporated Bodies.

I write this Plea under the conviction that it is my imperative duty to invite my medical brethren—who have strayed so far from the simple truths of Scientific Organic Medicine—to retrace their steps, and at once abandon the Inorganic for the Organic Physic, which, when thoroughly understood and scientifically applied, is certain in its effects. In the Sacred Scriptures we are told that "He causeth the grass to grow for cattle, and herb for the service of man."

The Eclectics believe that the mineral kingdom stands first in the order of nature; it forms the basis of the vegetable kingdom, which stands second in the order of creation, then the animal kingdom, which subsists in consequence of the vegetable kingdom, forms the third connecting link in the chain of Nature. This is God's own arrangement; it is marvellous in our eyes, and as He is omnipotent He must reign supreme above all.

Every intelligent being must comprehend that the three kingdoms are inseparably united; they are so constructed that if one be removed the others must, in the very nature of events, irrecoverably perish. "Like warp and woof all destinies are woven fast." Man, physically considered, is closely linked to the mineral and vegetable kingdoms in his origin, perpetuation, and ultimately, in his decease, for the mandate of heaven has gone forth, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." The elementary substances which the body of man contains, set aside all visionary theories of men who have tried to account for man's origin in opposition to revelation. According to "A Just Chemical Analysis,"[†] there is nearly one-third of the known fifty-five *elementary substances* to be obtained from the human body: oxygen, hydrogen nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, chlorine, fibrine, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and probably, or sometimes, manganese, aluminium and copper. The old Alchymists dreamt (and

* Vide John Skelton's Science and Practice of Medicine.

† Vide Kirk's Handbook on Physiology.

their descendants, the Allopaths, confide in their dreams), that because man's body contained the *elementary substances*, already given above, they were authorised to prescribe the direst mineral as a remedial agent ; and in fact, had the audacity to state in their day, that they had found out the *elixir vitæ*, namely, a mineral which would prevent decay. Alas ! alas ! their vaunted *elixir vitæ* has proved one of the most baneful curses to our common humanity. The most surprising wonder is that the Alchemists, as well as their descendants, have not rushed to the blundering conclusion of using the mineral substance as food, because their mode of reasoning would be just as logical in one case as in the other, for both ideas are equally at fault. Every shrewd thinker cannot but perceive how, and by what means, the human frame embodies the nice particles of the mineral kingdom. The animal and vegetable composition, taken in connection with their constant intercourse, concedes the knotty point at once. Vain and pompous man (the would-be-astute chemist and philosopher) asks, sneeringly, "How is the presence of lime, soda, potass, iron, etc., in the animal and human structure to be accounted for if minerals are not to be prescribed as medicine?" Hush, thou invidious being ! Give audience to Nature : "Yea, let God be true and every man a liar." Is it not sufficiently true, beyond dispute, that the carbon which is thrown off by the animal kingdom during the day is immediately absorbed by the vegetable kingdom, and thereby sustained, whilst the elaborations of nature cause the vegetable kingdom to give off oxygen during the day, which becomes the indispensable property of sustaining the animal life or kingdom ? It would be a physical impossibility for either the animal or vegetable to exist one day were it not for the perpetual interchange which goes on between the two kingdoms. The Psalmist used apposite language when he exclaimed, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all." "I will praise Thee : for I am fearfully and wonderfully made : marvellous are thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well."

I am quite aware that the *Lancet* contains a short article on an address delivered by Professor Huxley, on January 28th, 1876, at the Royal Institution, in which, the editor says, "he showed with his accustomed clearness how all the old landmarks that were once held to indicate the boundary-line between the animal and vegetable kingdoms have gradually been effaced, and, what perhaps is still more remarkable, that the advance of science, so far from affording new and more accurate means of diagnosing the members of the two

kingdoms from one another, has tended to show that the simpler forms of each are really indistinguishable, and that a new kingdom, corresponding to that which has recently been characterised as the 'Protista,' by Haeckel, and which shall include all the simpler types of organisation, must be admitted. Cuvier considered that the main distinctions between an animal and a plant were, that the animal had the power of locomotion, and consequently possessed all the apparatus requisite for that purpose ; secondly, that it possessed a digestive cavity, and, as a rule, a circulatory apparatus ; thirdly, that its chemical composition was characterised by the presence of nitrogen ; and, lastly, that whilst animals exhaled carbonic acid gas, vegetables exhaled oxygen. But one by one these several diagnostic marks have been proved to be inaccurate. Recent investigations have clearly shown that all living matter, whether animal or vegetable, contains nitrogen, and that all plants, when not exposed to sunlight, exhale carbonic acid, whilst some, as fungi, exhale it even when exposed to sunlight. The diagnostic mark drawn from the supposed presence of a circulatory apparatus, was practically given up by himself, whilst the microscope has revealed multitudes of vegetable organisms which possess active powers of locomotion. Professor Huxley, however, pointed out that if the terms of one of Cuvier's diagnostic marks were changed it might still hold good. It might not, indeed, be true that animals always had a digestive cavity, and that plants had none, but there was a large basis for the generalisation that a plant was able to make the substances of its body out of dissimilar chemical substances, while an animal was unable to do that. As concrete cases of this he instanced the growth of a bean in a nitrate of ammonia and saline solution, which contained nothing compatible to bean substance, and the enormously rapid germination of blue mold in a solution of tartrate of ammonia. In these cases the resulting substance of the plants which were built up contained matters of which there was no trace in the solutions ; while animals could only break down and destroy the protein compounds furnished to them by other animals or plants." Whether what Professor Huxley has advanced be true or false, he has certainly not proved his premises with regard to the intercourse between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. All I know is that the eternal laws which govern the vegetable kingdom do, and always will work in perfect harmony, and that it is utterly impossible for the vegetable to take up anything into its system which is not strictly in accordance with the arrangements of the All-wise Creator.

The laws of the vegetable kingdom are unalterably fixed, and all the astuteness of philosophers, however high they may stand, must bow in solemn silence to the presence of the Maker of the universe, and acknowledge the infinite wisdom of Him who cannot make the slightest mistake. In order to prove the validity of my statements I subjoin a quotation from Whitlaw's *Travels in America*, in which he says:—"Having had many opportunities of witnessing the most extraordinary changes that take place among the extensive forests in that country, I have seen scores of miles of the largest and finest timber dying for want of nourishment, having completely exhausted the soil. I instance the immense forests of *pine* or *fir*. The *pine* absorbs all the component substances from the soil except *sand* and *iron*, neither of which enters into its composition, as the roots of the *pine* run horizontally along the surface, and the absorbant roots are so constructed that they will not take up *iron* or *sand*. The *iron* is generally found from two to four feet deep, and the sand above. The earthy matters are so completely exhausted, and the *sand* left so pure, that it would run in a sand glass. The timber of the *pine* is soft and highly combustible; and when they have died a natural death for the want of nourishment, the trees that take their place are called the *quercus ilicifolia*, or 'scrub oak,' a low shrub, whose roots penetrate through the sand, until they reach the hard tily bottom, which is strongly impregnated with iron; the powerful absorbing roots penetrate deep into this bottom, where there is considerable moisture, which assists in decomposing the soil and making it more fit for being absorbed. The plant is powerfully saturated with *sand* and *iron*. The leaves and acorns falling and going into a state of decomposition, mingling with the sand, the surface becomes immediately covered with *bromus*, or broom-grass, and other grasses. Such large quantities of *silex*, or sand, enters into their composition, and so freely are they coated with it that by taking two handfuls of it and striking them against each other in a dark room, they appear like a blaze of fire. Next the different species of *hypericum* will appear. They are powerful absorbers of iron. I have some in my possession, brought from such locality, almost like the rust of *iron*. The various plants that now cover the surface, by their absorption and decayed leaves, soon convert the whole of the surface into a yellow loam, by combining the *sand* and *iron*. The largest oaks now take the place of the scrub oak, the soil being rendered more compact, so that it may support their stately trunks."

The deductions I have drawn from nature plainly teach that mankind cannot subsist on any substance but that which has previously

possessed the vitalising or life-imparting principle. The following pithy sentiments of Sir Humphrey Davy support the foregoing arguments: "If the organs of plants be submitted to a chemical analysis, it is found that their almost infinite diversity of form depends upon different arrangements and combinations of a very few elements; seldom more than seven or eight belong to them, and three constitute the greatest part of their organised matter, and according to the manner in which these elements are disposed, arise the different properties of the products of vegetation, whether employed as food or for other purposes and wants of life. The compounds in vegetables really nutritive as the food of animals are very few—farina, or the pure matter of starch; gluten, or the nutritious principle of wheat; sugar, jelly, oil and extract." Fownes* clearly states his views on the same subject: "Upon the members of the vegetable kingdom thus devolves the duty of building up, as it were, out of the inorganic constituents of the atmosphere, the carbonic acid, the water, and the ammonia, the numerous complicated organic principles of the perfect plant, many of which are afterwards destined to become the food of animals, and of man. The chemistry of vegetable life is of a very high and mysterious order, and the glimpses occasionally obtained of its general nature are few and rare. One thing, however is manifest, namely, the wonderful relations between the two orders of organized beings, in virtue of which the rejected and refused matter of the one is made to constitute the essential and indispensable food of the other."

Rhind† clinches home my principles, with equal, if not with stronger arguments, than either Davy or Fownes. He states that "Vegetables differ from minerals in being organised bodies, possessed of a high degree of life, and capable of taking into their system extraneous matters, and converting these, by an assimilating process, into new compounds, which matters are thus rendered subservient to their growth and development. Vegetables, also are under the dominion of the laws of vitality, by which they retain the matters entering into their structure in a state different from that in which inorganic bodies exist. The matter, too, which enters into the composition of vegetables, is essentially the same as that which forms the structure of animals, the chief elementary ingredients being oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote; only the proportions and combinations are somewhat different; vegetables possessing more carbon and less azote than the generality of animals."

* Handbook of Chemistry.

† Vegetable Kingdom.

I unhesitatingly affirm that it is worse than ridiculous to prescribe crude mineral drugs as internal medicine for either man or beast. The palpable teachings of Holy Writ, chemical science, the natural laws of the human economy, and even common instinct, prove that inorganic drugs—approved nevertheless as they are by the “Faculty of Medicine,” and acknowledged by the State as the legitimate mode of practice—are totally incompatible with man’s physical organisation, and therefore, in every sense of the word, condemnable in practice. Mankind lamentably groans and suffers just because iniquity abounds in the practice of medicine and surgery. It is high time the profession aroused themselves from their slumbers and opened their eyes to the fact that while they are indulging their “rest and be thankful” propensities, man is perishing for lack of Nature’s medicine.

To illustrate my views as to the arrant folly of prescribing for internal ailments crude mineral drugs—which have proved themselves to be an uncontrollable source of mischief to man’s physical happiness, and certainly incongruous as medicinal helps when he is suffering from disease—I extract the following from the *New Era of Eclecticism*, which appeared during my editorship of that monthly journal in the year 1871: “I have known Allopathic medical practitioners who have prescribed crude mercury to such an extent to young children, that the pure metallic globules have actually ran from their bowels into the napkins, to the horror of their parents.

“Another most remarkable fact, in reference to the insidious properties of mercury, has been divulged by the dead: to use a common aphorism, ‘Murder will out.’ A person, who was well known to have taken large quantities of mercury during his lifetime, died; and after he had been in his grave many years, it was opened to receive the mortal remains of some one else; and when his skull was being disinterred the pure metallic globules of mercury ran freely out of it, to the utter consternation of the officiating clergyman, and others, who had been well known to him. About an ounce of the quicksilver was preserved in a bottle in remembrance of the sad spectacle.” These facts were communicated to me by the late Wm. Gyde, Esq., J.P., of Cheltenham, who had in his possession a letter from the clergyman who had the mercury which his sexton took from the dead man’s skull; besides, a son of the clergyman resides in this town, and is acquainted with the tragical circumstances.

I have drawn special attention to mercury on account of the lengthy discussion which has just taken place at the Pathological Society, London, April 4, 1876, the President, George Pollock, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Hutchinson, surgeon, led off the debate by reading a lengthy paper on syphilis, and a goodly host of leading London surgeons and physicians took part in the discussion. Having read the whole of the speeches delivered on the occasion with considerable interest, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that nothing better than mercury should be known to the leading Allopathic men for the cure of syphilis. Why the Faculty should cling so tenaciously to that horribly destructive metallic drug puzzles me beyond description. Throughout the learned debate it was the prevailing opinion that mercury was their sheet anchor, or in other words that it was the only reliable article upon which they could depend for the cure of that loathsome malady. It is to my mind a painful thought that the orthodox profession should be found in such a pitiable plight when the Eclectic Materia Medica, which lies within their reach, abounds with potent remedial agents, such as podophyllin, corydalin, stillingin, irisin, phytolacin, rumin, menispermin, zanthoxyllin, chimaphyllin, alunin, ampelopsin, myricin, smilacin, kalmiæ, and many others. These, and other indigenous remedies, which have been thoroughly tested, have cured the most inveterate forms of syphilis.

Now, seeing that the Eclectics can manage this troublesome disease without the aid of mercury, why, in the name of all that is sacred, do not the orthodox men adopt the same curative means? There is nothing but their own blind perversity to prevent them doing so, and thereby reaping the success which now too often eludes their grasp. During my professional career I have succeeded in establishing the health of syphilitic patients even after they had been operated upon by the old mineral school men and abandoned as incurable; and I have achieved these gratifying results with simple organic remedies. Having accomplished such cures with *nature's reliable medicine*, is it too much to ask my dignified orthodox medical brethren to turn their undivided attention to the long-neglected source—viz., the organic kingdom of nature—which embraces everything that is necessary to cure the ailments poor fallen humanity is liable to.

In concluding this chapter I shall quote the following pithy sentiments from Professor John Buchanan's work on Syphilis. He says: "Except those engaged in a large city practice, very few have any idea of the extent to which our people are contaminated by syphilis. *Syphilis*, in its myriad forms, is burying itself in our vitals; it is sapping the sources of life, destroying our beauty, our vigour, and our manhood; it is being disseminated; it is mingling with our blood, and multiplying and complicating our diseases. Syphilis is truly de

stroying us, undermining the intellect of our people, and brutalising our boasted civilisation. But terrible as the disease is, mercury adds to its horrors. While the syphilitic poison, *per se*, was incapable of producing caries of the bones, *mercury*, with its abuses, its irritating properties, joined to the syphilitic virus, melted away the bones and tissues of the body. There is undoubtedly a great change in the treatment of the syphilitic disease. At the commencement of the present century the mercurial dogma reigned supreme. A new era has arisen for medicine. The American Eclectic Medical Profession is established: the offspring of thinking, intelligent, independent, progressive minds, and has exhibited a power, a determination, to break up the dogmatism of antiquated weaknesses, resting upon vested and usurped interests. Physiology, organic chemistry, and the kindred sciences, are making gigantic strides, and if we may judge from analogy a bright era is about to dawn upon our science. What remedy do we offer as a check to the prevalence of syphilis in our midst? Legislative enactments of the most rigid kind. From my own personal experience in the treatment of syphilis, both privately and clinically, I am convinced that it is fearfully on the increase. Statistics, detailed statements of cases, compel us to call the attention of the profession to the necessity of energy, perseverance, and united action in demanding of our State Legislatures such measures as are calculated to save our youth from contamination, to preserve the health of the people, and blot out from our national character so foul a stain."

I have no sympathy with the government of any nation in attempting to suppress a Social evil by State enactments, inasmuch as I thoroughly believe that they are not only incapable of accomplishing so desirable a purpose, but that they perpetuate a moral evil which is more pernicious than the physical. The people must of their own free will "cease to do evil and learn to do well," otherwise all the legislative powers in the world will utterly fail to prevent the spread of loathsome diseases, and succeed only in making the national life like a "whited sepulchre"—fair without to the eye, but full of abominations within. The pressing want of our time is that the medical profession should be provided with scientific preparations in perfect harmony with the unalterable laws of man's physical economy, and at the same time have a word of sound practical advice for delinquents, so that they may be duly apprised of the enormity of the crime they are committing, and lifted out of the slough of moral and physical

wretchedness in which they are wallowing. There is a wonderful power vested in the hands of the medical profession, and if every man would do his duty, more good would be effected by moral persuasion than ever will be accomplished by physical force. I would punish every miscreant who fleeced his fellow creatures with quackish nostrums, advertised as secret remedies for the cure of syphilis.

The following quotation is so good in itself that I cannot forbear giving it a place here, just to show the profession that if they would only employ a competent chemist to examine the plants indigenous to this country, it would not be long before overwhelming evidence was obtained to prove there were remedies in the organic kingdom of nature superior in every particular to the mineral drugs, which the faculty are so prone to use, and so loth to relinquish: "In the vegetable kingdom there are several substances that possess the double quality of food and medicine, and as such might be usefully employed in therapeutics. Among the vegetables that possess the valuable properties referred to, watercress may be mentioned. According to an analysis by M. Chatin, Director of the School of Pharmacy, of Paris, and President of the Academy of Medicine, watercress contains—
1. A sulpho-nitrogenous essential oil; 2. A bitter extract; 3. Iodine; 4. Iron; 5. Phosphates, water, and some other salts. As medicine, the watercress has been vaunted for its efficacy in all cases in which the digestive organs are weak, in cachexia, in scurvy, in scrofula, and lymphatism; it has even been prescribed as a cure for phthisis. The medicinal principles which it contains are more or less abundant according to the culture or maturity of the plant. Thus, when the plant is in flower they are in greater quantity in the plant than before that condition; the essential oil increases according to the quantity of the sun's rays it receives. The proper culture of the plant develops in it the bitter and tonic principles, and the phosphates will be found in proportion to the manure employed. Finally, the quantity of iron will depend upon the richness of the water in which the cress is planted. As food, watercress ought to be used in its green or uncooked state, in the form of salad, or without any seasoning. Watercress enters largely into the composition of the 'sirop antiscorbutique' of the French Pharmacopœia, which is commonly prescribed in scrofulous and scorbutic affections."*

Now I must admit that I should feel delighted if the medical faculty of these realms would copy the example of the French authori-

* Vide British Medical Journal.

ties in this respect, because being such close neighbours to us, and at the same time looked up to as the leaders of fashion in dress, they will probably have greater influence than the Americans have had in moulding their minds and winning them over to the simple truths of nature. However, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the French authorities in their recent search after organic remedies, let it be clearly understood that the Americans have long ago taken the palm of victory from all scientific medical bodies for their knowledge of medicinal plants. This important information has been disseminated by the Medico-Eclectic Practitioners in this country during the last thirty years. It is true the seed has to a certain extent germinated, and that some fruits of our incessant labours are being gathered, for which there is reason to feel thankful and to take fresh courage. The fact that Dr. Sydney Ringer, Professor of Therapeutics at University College, is demonstrating to the orthodox school the invaluable properties of *gelsemium sempervirens* is a positive proof that the English Medico-Eclectics have effected greater changes in the Faculty than they had given themselves credit for. But how very ungrateful on the part of Dr. Ringer to attribute the honour to Dr. W. Murrell, Demonstrator of Physiology at University College! I dare say that Dr. Murrell called the attention of that gentleman to the real medical value of *gelsemium sempervirens*. Nevertheless the honour is due to the Medical Reformers of England. Homœopaths and Allopaths alike have to thank the Eclectics for much of the light that has been conveyed to them, but instead of being grateful, they appropriate to themselves the results accomplished by Eclectics, and claim the honour of discovering "new" medical agents, which have been in use for years among medical reformers! To say the least, such conduct displays a great want of high-toned principle and manly dignity. The Medico-Eclectics, on the other hand, are always ready to give honour to whom honour is due. It is to be hoped that a brighter day is about to dawn upon the Allopaths, and heaven knows there is great need of a reformation in that quarter?



THE INESTIMABLE ADVANTAGES OF ECLECTICISM.

“AMID ALL THE CHANGES OF SYSTEMS AND THE GREATEST ABERRATIONS OF SCHOOLS, THE SENSE OF TRUE ART HAS BEEN PRESERVED IN THE MINDS OF SINGLE INDIVIDUALS. THERE EVER HAS BEEN AN INVISIBLE CHURCH OF GENUINE PHYSICIANS, WHO, ALWAYS FAITHFUL TO NATURE, ANIMATED BY HER SPIRIT, ACTED ACCORDING TO HER INTIMATION, AND PRESERVED HER HOLY WORD,—WHO EVER AND ANON THOUGHT AND WILLED ONE AND THE SAME THING,—WHO UNDERSTOOD, AND EVER WILL UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER, THROUGH ALL CHANGES OF AGES AND LANGUAGES.”—*Hufeland.*

It seems absolutely necessary that I should devote a few pages of this work to the consideration of the term “Eclecticism,” and at the same time make known the important advantages which have accrued from the practice of its principles during my long experience. The word Eclectic is derived from the Greek *Εκλεκτικός*, selecting, choosing; and was applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they considered solid and good. The main characteristics of Eclecticism, then, are that it has no creed; it is bound by no formularies; it acknowledges no prescriptive rights; it is kept back by no cowardly fears; but free, undaunted, and unshackled, it goes forth into the wide field of nature, and with reverent hand thankfully gathers together the grains of truth which lie scattered around, doubting not but that He who gives the truth will also give to the honest enquirer the light necessary to guide his steps aright. Animated by such a spirit, and protected by such armour as this, the medical eclectic goes on his way selecting, regardless of sect or creed, all the remedial agents which have been proved by experience to be useful in the cure of the manifold diseases that afflict the human race. Natural instinct, reason, and common sense, prompt every thinking mind to abhor the slavery of subjection either of mind or body.

I have long since been thoroughly convinced that there is a portion of truth in Allopathy, Thomsonianism, Homœopathy, Chromo-Thermalism, Hydropathy, Electro-Galvanism, and Hygiene; consequently I have deemed it the most correct plan—one most in unison with the dictates of reason—to follow the teachings of experience in preference to being led by doubtful theories, which are at all times at a great discount in clinical practice. It is only natural that every man should wish to enjoy his own opinion; therefore, to my mind, there is infinitely greater delight experienced by the independent man who can test things for himself, inasmuch as when his mind is convinced of any scientific truth, he feels at perfect liberty to pursue his researches. Having fully examined the merits of all known medical systems I am fully convinced that it is my duty to appropriate every remedial agent stamped with the seal of science. I state here fearlessly and honestly that no medical man aspiring to fame and thorough usefulness can, with true consistency of character, remain a mere dogmatist in the science and practice of medicine and surgery. And to escape from the worn-out medical theories of crotchety men is equal, in my opinion at least, to the freedom which the great Abraham Lincoln established for the poor down-trodden slaves in the Southern States of America. I cannot conceive a greater folly than for men, whom the Almighty has endowed with reasoning faculties, to ignore the qualifications entrusted to their care, and to fall down and worship the trumpery idols set up by others really less gifted than themselves. It is the bounden duty of all men to test the ideas thrown out by others, and if, after a complete sifting, they prove to be something better than chaff, then it becomes imperative to adopt the truth, let it come from what source it may; but, on the other hand, should the principles turn out, after a careful examination, to be altogether superficial, and consequently untenable, then it is equally his duty, no matter who may be the author, to reject them.

What condition would the practice of medicine have been in to-day, if, from time to time, there had not risen up independent workers in the domain of physic? The answer is soon supplied. There is not the slightest doubt but that the medical world would have been enshrouded in the grossest darkness to this hour, had not freedom of thought and practice been allowed to enquiring minds. And notwithstanding the immense strides which, in common with other sciences, have lately been made in the practice of medicine, yet must it be looked upon as only just having arrived at the period of adolescence. It remains for those who stand in the vanguard of

progress to persist in the prosecution of their studies, to eliminate the true from the false, to probe the vast recesses of nature, and not to rest contented until medicine, having passed this useful stage, shall stand in the full strength of confident manhood knowing its mission and pressing onward straight to the mark. It is true that ignorance and vested interests will stand, as they always have stood, in the way of such a progressive movement, but this should only act as an incentive to medical reformers. All the momentous reforms that have taken place began outside the corporate medical bodies. In fact, medical reformers find that these bodies, instead of hailing them with delight, and holding out to them the right hand of brotherhood, are their most vindictive enemies !

Samuel Thomson, founder of the Medico-Organic Practice in America ; Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy ; Mesmer, who discovered Galvanism ; Dickson, who found out Chromo-Thermalism ; and Priessnitz, the founder of Hydropathy, were each and all real benefactors of their race, and the medical world ought to feel proud of their honoured names. Did the medical leaders accept the teachings and discoveries of these true men of genius ? Certainly not, whilst they lived. What has been the result since their death ? Is it not a fact that the orthodox tribunes of physic are absorbing the scientific truths taught by those renowned worthies without acknowledging the source whence the light has sprung ? However, let us be thankful for small mercies, and rejoice that the precious truths, which were once so vehemently condemned by the faculty, are gradually but surely being introduced into the schools of medicine, and leavening the instruction therein given. In consequence of the rapid march of medical reform the people have, in a great measure, abandoned the taking of huge doses of medicine, which were administered to their forefathers, and taken so unwillingly. A better and a brighter day has dawned upon the civilised world. The true light of Medico-Eclecticism has begun to pierce the dark recesses of medical bigotry and intolerance, and one by one the barriers to progressive science are being surmounted. The gain to the public is appreciably felt in many directions, not the least of which is the being saved from unnecessary torture and untimely graves.

Bleeding, cupping, blistering, and calomelising are things rapidly passing away ; and if I could persuade my medical brethren they would at once and for ever abandon the vicious use of calomel. In my practice I have done without—in fact I have felt no necessity for—the use of crude mineral drugs, such as mercury, arsenic, lead, copper,

zinc, etc. I feel, therefore, that it is my duty to state this fact to the profession, and sincerely trust that they may be led to eschew them likewise. My success has arisen from employing Positive Organic Agents, which are so freely distributed, by a beneficent Creator, all over the world, for the service of mankind. Besides, I have had recourse to Hydropathy, Electro-Galvanism, and other remedial agencies which have commended themselves to my judgment. I most willingly and gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to Thomson, Beach, Dickson, and Mesmer, for much light that I have reduced to practice in clinical work. My patients have been gainers in consequence of my unsectarian views in medicine ; nevertheless, while expressing my gratitude to these medical worthies, I must confess that I have at times felt it prudent to depart in a measure from their modes of practice. Other great improvements have taken place since their day, such as the introduction of resinoids, and other active organic agents, which have been discovered by Dr. Grover Coe, and others, of the Eclectic school in America. In my practice I sometimes employ one simple agent ; at other times, according to the symptoms and idiosyncrasy of the patient, I make use of two simple agents alternately ; and if mono-pharmacy and bi-pharmacy fail to effect a cure, I then have recourse to tri-pharmacy. Let it be clearly understood that all the remedies are analogous in their tendency when compounded thus. In fact to benefit my patients is my whole study, consequently I adopt every scientific means within my reach in order to effect a cure and preserve life. This mode of practice is simply reducing medical science to common sense, and as a matter of course it does not require any abstruse arguments to commend it to the understanding of thoughtful minds. I maintain that every malady affecting the constitution of man can be more successfully treated without the aid of mineral drugs than with them. And if I am asked for a proof of this assertion, I point to the success which everywhere waits upon the use of Organic remedies, and the innumerable failures attending the old school practice. Hence the reason why I am so deeply interested in enforcing the claims of the Reformed System on the profession and the public generally.

As an evidence of the value of Eclecticism I will refer to an epidemic of scarlatina which broke out in Aberavon, and surrounding district, in 1864. But before doing so perhaps it will be necessary for me to put the reader in possession of the circumstances which led me to that place. In 1863 I left College, and, as a matter of course, my practice for some months was a limited one. During this period

I was waited upon by a minister of the gospel, a late inhabitant of Aberavon, for a subscription towards the building of a new chapel in Gloucestershire. From the conversation which followed I was led to believe that if I transferred my medical services to Aberavon I should not only find an extended sphere of usefulness, but also a more lucrative practice, inasmuch as I was just the man who was wanted to take the medical supervision of a colliery and other works, the professional gentleman then attending not being equal to the calls made upon him. I weighed the pros and cons of the matter over in my mind; I paid several visits to the place; saw the leading men of the colliery and the principal inhabitants of the town, and from the prospects held out to me, I was ultimately, but reluctantly induced to sever my connection with Cheltenham and take up my abode at Aberavon. But, unfortunately, the fair promises made to me were never realised, and the future, which had been presented to me in the brightest of colours, assumed a deeper gloom than at any stage of my professional career. The medical gentleman attending the works had promised to employ an assistant, and was allowed to retain his appointment. Thus was I thrown in a strange place all alone, and my feelings can be better imagined than described. At this juncture it was that the epidemic of scarlatina, before referred to, broke out in Aberavon and the surrounding district. The surgeon whom I was to have succeeded, and who was an aged man, lost as many as four patients in a house. Then the people began to think of the new doctor, and to solicit my aid. It was my good fortune to save scores of the poor suffering children; in fact I only lost one patient during the six weeks the epidemic raged. In consequence of the wonderful success of my mode of treatment, my way was opened up, and in the course of a few months I succeeded in earning at the rate of £300 a year. But after I had practised there for about twelve months, I found that the place did not agree with me, and that my health was giving way. Having advised with our Wesleyan and other friends, who took an active interest in our welfare, my dear wife and myself made up our minds to quit Wales for our own English clime. Being anxious not to return to Cheltenham, I paid a visit to Bath. However, my good friend, the late Rev. Francis West, Principal of the Wesleyan Institution, advised me to go and see Melksham, as he knew there was a good opening for a Methodist doctor in that place. I did so, and met with a very hearty reception. This project, not meeting with the approval of my wife, was of course abandoned. I then communicated the facts to my friends at Cheltenham, and the warm response I met with in return

induced me to set off at once to the Queen of Watering Places to arrange for a suitable house wherein to recommence the duties of my profession. On returning to Aberavon, and relating the good news to my dear wife, the sharer of all my joys and sorrows, she felt comforted at the thought of removing back to the good old place. Although I could scarcely walk upright, in consequence of extreme weakness of the chest, I had not been more than fourteen days in Cheltenham ere I could walk about with ease and comfort. When I left Aberavon I had to leave behind me scores of pounds, which I could never realise, and being sadly cramped for money through moving to and from Wales, our cares were necessarily very heavy. But thanks to Him who ordereth all things well, we continued to persevere, and the black clouds which then cast such deep and heavy shadows have now turned their silver linings full upon us, enabling us to enjoy bright and sunny days.

Having said so much for the practice of medicine, I now wish to point out to surgeons the advisability of adopting a conservative mode of treatment, which is also Eclectic in character. I am a most rigid conservative in the practice of surgery; that is to say, such is my love of life I deem it my bounden duty to save and protect every member of the body, so that the matchless beauty and wonderful mechanism of the human frame shall be preserved in its entirety, and not marred or disfigured by any precipitate action of mine. I have always deplored the hasty operations which old school surgeons, as a rule, think it necessary to perform on their fellow mortals, especially as I know from experience that if nature's functions and the vast resources of the vegetable kingdom had been studied more thoroughly, and meddlesome, crotchety surgery less indulged in, happier results would have ensued.

The following cases will illustrate my views on this branch of my subject. A young man, porter at Port Talbot Station, South Wales, got his leg sadly crushed between some buffers. He was taken home, and the surgeon employed by the company called to see him. He examined the limb and pronounced it to be a hopeless case, and an appointment was made to amputate the leg. However, before the surgeons met to complete their work of destruction, the patient expressed a desire that I should be sent for to give my opinion of the case. I went, and thoroughly examined the leg, and in answer to the poor fellow's anxious question, "O, doctor, must my leg be cut off?" I was enabled confidently to answer, "No, not yet." Then he said, "No one shall cut it off until you say it must be done." The

surgeons met three times to cut off the limb, but the patient still held out, and would not have the operation performed. I attended upon him daily; and what was the result of waiting patiently upon the recuperative powers of nature? To be brief, I had the pleasure of saving the young man's leg, and probably his life. My sole reward was the consciousness of having successfully accomplished an arduous duty, for the patient was too poor to pay me the usual fee. Another case in point was that of a young woman, of this town, who suffered from a white swelling in her right knee. She had been under the care of several surgeons for nearly four months, but their treatment was unsuccessful. At length they decided upon amputation, but she would not consent to lose her limb. Being a motherless girl, Mrs. Morgan, of 33, Lypiatt Street, Tivoli, obtained a ticket from Mrs. Van Hagen, a subscriber to my late dispensary, and thus she became a patient of mine. She was under my care for about three months, and I had the satisfaction of saving her valuable member, after it had been diseased for about nine months. My patient was exceedingly thankful to me for saving her from being a cripple, and said she should never forget the grand cure I had effected. She has married very well indeed, and I have heard very good accounts of her from time to time. It is nearly thirteen years since her white swelling was radically cured without amputation.

A third and exceedingly important case was the following:—

J. C—, aged 18 years, of Charlton, near Cheltenham, was admitted a patient of the late Medico-Eclectic Dispensary, suffering from excessive inflammation and swelling in the right arm. The young patient was so fearfully exhausted that he was utterly unable to express himself to me, though he had been conveyed to the Dispensary in a fly. His father described his case in the following language, viz. :— “My son,” he said, “was having a lark with his brother-in-law, and on stretching his arm over him he heard something snap, and immediately a severe pain commenced, followed by great redness, and alarming swelling from the shoulder right down to the wrist. The arm has continued like this, sir, ever since the accident happened, and his mother and I fear that our dear boy's arm will mortify. His own medical man has done everything he can to relieve him, but still the arm keeps gradually getting worse. My son,” continued the father, “can neither eat his food nor get any sleep, because the pain is so severe; therefore his mother and I are prepared to do anything, so that we may get him made well. The doctor he has been under for six weeks said that except an operation was done immediately the arm could not be saved; in fact, he said ‘*He would stake his life that nothing but cutting would save the arm.*’ My wife and I,” said Mr. C—, “stoutly objected to have our son's arm cut; although when I was absent from home, the doctor called upon my boy, with two other medical men, to do the operation he had proposed; but his dear mother would not yield without his father's consent; and though all the three doctors agreed that an operation was the only thing that could be done to save the

arm, they had to go away as they came, which pleased me very much ; because I was totally opposed to the cutting business. Having heard so much about your skill, sir, my wife and I determined to seek your advice upon the case." When I commenced with the patient's arm, it was completely livid ; and no wonder that his parents were dreadfully frightened lest it should mortify, for to a non-medical person's eye the afflicted member presented a hopeless appearance. In commencing my treatment, I felt most sanguine in my expectations that the arm could be saved without having recourse to the use of the surgeon's knife. After the young man had been under my care about a month, he was accosted by his previous medical man, when riding out in his brother-in-law's trap, and the doctor enquired of him "*how is your arm getting on?*" to which enquiry the patient gladly replied "*it is getting well fast.*" To be brief in my description, I need only say that that young man's arm, which had caused him such immense suffering, and his parents no end of intense anxiety, and incessant watchfulness and care, was, happily for the patient and his parents, completely cured in three months ; and I have every reason for believing that he continues well to this date. So much for conservative surgery and Eclectic progressive treatment. Mrs. George Townshend, 7, Oxford Place, Cheltenham, gave the Dispensary ticket to this patient.

It is about sixteen years since this patient was cured.

I cannot refrain from giving publicity to another very interesting case which occurred in this town about fourteen years ago, viz. :

Ellen S—, aged 17 years, 5, Brunswick Terrace, off Brunswick Street, Cheltenham, was placed under my care, suffering from Neuralgia in her right knee. She had been treated by some surgeons in this town for a long time, but without obtaining any real benefit. Her system was much emaciated in consequence of the extreme pain she had suffered so many months ; and being unable to eat her food, or obtain sufficient sleep at nights, the poor girl's physical strength gradually gave way. Such a state of things naturally produced excessive anæmia, which materially retarded her recovery. At that juncture, one medical man, who had attended her for some time, so far forgot himself as to propose amputation of the leg to save the poor creature's life. It is my honest opinion, that amputation of the limb whilst her system was in such an anæmic condition, would have absolutely killed the girl ; and I would remark here, in passing, that impetuous surgeons are frequently committing these awful blunders. It is unwise—yea, monstrously cruel, for medical men to propose amputations, when the bodies of their patients are so greatly reduced by long standing diseases ; especially those maladies which engender anæmia. I profess to be highly conservative in my surgery, and therefore I strongly condemn every surgeon who is too hasty in using his knife to cut off a limb, which he is utterly powerless to replace. It is my pleasure to state, for the benefit of the public, that my patient, Ellen S—, rapidly regained her health under my Eclectic treatment ; she was enabled to take a situation as heretofore, and did well. Years have rolled away since I cured my poor anæmic patient, and as I have never heard any discouraging news I conclude that she is still enjoying good health. Mrs. King, of Montpellier Walk, supplied the Dispensary tickets in this case.

If it were necessary for the support of my argument I could cite case after case, including both upper and lower extremities, in which I have been successful after other surgeons had condemned them to amputation, but I think I have produced evidence sufficient to con-

vince the most sceptical of the value of conservative surgery. Surely these irresistible facts should induce my surgical brethren to refrain from needlessly cutting off limbs, which are beyond all price, and not in their power to again replace.

Before quitting this important theme, let me say to the profession that, in order to become thorough-going Eclectic Practitioners, it is essential that the mind should be entirely freed from every vestige of medical sectarianism, otherwise proficiency is altogether out of the question. Dr. Rush, of the University of Pennsylvania, made a most apposite remark when he said, "Those physicians generally become the most eminent, who soonest emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the Schools of Physic." A Medical Reformer stands upon high vantage ground. Many laurels have been won by the Eclectics: they have removed the vast strata of ignorance that encrusted many precious scientific truths, and the result is that in these realities they possess, as it were, the keys to unlock innumerable truths which now lie hidden in the mysteries of Nature. "Ask and ye shall receive, seek, and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you," are words which fell from holy lips eighteen centuries ago, yet applicable to all times and all conditions. The reverent student who looks

"From Nature up to Nature's God,"

has never brought his mind to bear upon the secret springs, which alike form the trembling dew-drop upon the petal of the flower and maintain in due order the countless systems of worlds that roll through space, without being rewarded for his labour by additional gleams of light and a deeper and keener perception of the beneficent wisdom of Him whom we have been taught to look up to as "our Father," and who "spreadeth out the heavens as a curtain, and holdeth the waters in the hollow of His hand."

I am pleased to find that Dr. Garth Wilkinson has seen his way clear to become an Eclectic, or, to use his own words, unsectarian in medicine. He says: "And now I had no jealousies among the servants (agents of healing), because I gave no privileges to any; and I could pick and choose from all, regardless of the overweeningness of science, the sectarianism of patients, and the despotism of medical cliques. In short, I essayed to be free in my art; to wait upon *heaven*, and to use all ministers and faculties in their degree of service; and *feeling the blessed power of this position, in contradistinction to the cramp and weakness of my old one, I am in duty bound, even against the charge of egotism, to impart it to my fellow men.*"

Here is another powerful instance of the Medico-Eclectic germs of truth taking effect upon the minds of intelligent and independent thinkers, and I wish Dr. Wilkinson much joy in this sphere of usefulness. Having during a period of over thirty years proved the immense value of the system, I am prepared to extol its principles more and more. May many more follow his noble example is my earnest wish ; and I cannot believe but that the honest and straightforward expression of his opinion will have a salutary effect upon the minds of many men who are now groping about in Egyptian darkness. Should such a happy result ensue, there lies before the medical profession a future as bright as the past has been dark and gloomy—a future in which, sectarianism being abolished, each and all will combine in one great brotherhood for the annihilation of disease.





OPINIONS OF LEARNED MEN IN FAVOUR OF ORGANIC MEDICINE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Faculty of Medicine maliciously persecuted the immortal Samuel Thomson, founder of the American System of Organic Practice of Medicine, and did all they could by ridiculing it to prevent its adoption, yet several of the old school men were manly and honest enough to acknowledge that his system was vastly more philosophical than their own. From among such I select the following, hoping the testimony so freely and fully rendered will have the salutary effect of clearing the mental vision of those who are still groping in the outer darkness of disbelief and ignorance.

Dr. Thomas Hersey, of Columbus, Ohio, an eminent physician and surgeon, who did professional service in the United States' army, says : "More than forty years of my life have been devoted to the ancient or regular practice. Ten years have been spent in ascertaining the claims of the Thomsonian system. A partial learning was the first step, and the result was a mixed practice, which I found could not succeed. I found I must be a Thomsonian altogether or abandon the cause. The result has been that while thus resolutely pursuing this course I became astonished at its success. This outrivalled anything with which I had ever been acquainted in private practice, or in my former official capacity as Surgeon in the United States' army, or any public or private station I had ever been called to fill." He acknowledges in a letter to Dr. John Thomson, son of the founder : "My practice has been extensive, my experience and opportunity for observation have seldom been exceeded, yet I venture to pledge myself upon all I hold sacred in the profession, that in my estimation the discoveries made by your honoured father have a decided preference, and stand unrivalled by all that bears the stamp of ancient or modern skill."

Professor Waterhouse, of Harvard University, who was amongst the number of Dr. Thomson's strongest friends, says : "I remain firm in the opinion that the system and practice of Dr. Thomson is

superior to any extant ; for by his remedies as much can be accomplished in three or four days as can be done by the regular system in as many weeks, and that, too, without injuring the patient."

Dr. W. K. Griffin, N.Y., in embracing Thomsonianism, frankly says : " After having attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, I commenced using calomel, opium, and the like, with the most unshaken confidence. Frequent failures I was wont to attribute to the inveteracy of the disease, but experience soon taught me a different lesson. I had frequent occasions to notice that when circumstances prevented the administration of the popular remedies, nature performed a cure much sooner, and left the patient in a more favourable condition than in cases where the scientific medical books were followed. I communicated this discovery to my confidential friends in the profession, and found to my no small surprise, that many of them were equally conscious of the fact. Though I had always possessed the strongest prejudice against that class of men vulgarly called Steam Doctors, yet testimony in their favour had at length become so abundant, that I was forced to relinquish in some measure my pre-conceived opinions—so far, at least as to give their system a fair investigation. When I entered upon the Thomsonian practice I was convinced that it possessed rare virtues, yet it was natural for me to suppose that those virtues had been exaggerated by the friends of the system ; but in this respect I was happily disappointed, for I discovered, as my practical knowledge of the system increased, that half its virtues had not been told."

Dr. Stephen Dean, M.D., of Hamburg, N.Y., having practised seventeen years as an Allopathist, gives his reasons for discarding the old mineral system in favour of Thomson's practice, which had become so highly appreciated by many so-called regular practitioners. He says ; " I tried the same remedies upon myself that I used upon my patients ; they nearly ruined me, and I accordingly threw away my lance, and all my poisonous drugs, and adopted the safe, simple, and efficacious system of Dr. Thomson."

Dr. Thomas Eveleigh, M.D., of Charleston, S.C., in writing to the editor of the *Thomsonian Recorder*, says : " The theory of disease upon which is based the Thomsonian System of Practice, I consider as approaching nearer the truth than any other theory with which I am acquainted ; and so perfectly satisfied am I of this fact, that I have abandoned the old practice altogether, and have adopted Thomson's in preference ; and every day's experience tends to confirm me in the

opinion I first formed, that the system is based on the immutable principles of truth, and wants nothing but faithful and intelligent practitioners to evince to the world its superiority over every other system. I am persuaded that as soon as the public mind becomes enlightened upon the subject, it must and will supersede every other practice."

Dr. Samuel Robertson, Cincinnati, Ohio, having studied the system of medical practice in England, also afterwards under the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, says: "I have renounced the depleting and poisoning system altogether; and hereafter, from this day, my life shall be spent in diffusing a knowledge of the superiority of the Thomsonian system, however much I may be abused by my former brethren."

I could go on multiplying similar testimonials, but enough, I think, has been given to prove, even to an ordinary mind, the superiority of the Organic System of Medical Practice, founded by that honoured American, Samuel Thomson, over the old Allopathic system. I have practised the reformed system myself with immense success for many years, and I pay this humble tribute to the memory of its founder, because I am to-day largely indebted to the principles laid down by him.





OPINIONS OF EMINENT SURGEONS ON THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

“THE MAN WHO WANTONLY WIELDS THE BLOODY KNIFE FOR THE SAKE OF EXPERIENCE, OR A VAIN DISPLAY OF HIS ADROITNESS, IS A HUMAN SAVAGE, IN WHOSE BREAST SOFT PITY NEVER DWELT.”—*Dr. Cumming.*

“LET US STUDY THE CHARACTER OF DISEASES, AND LET US STUDY THE EFFECTS OF THE LOSS OF BLOOD.”—*Hall.*

“IT SOMETIMES REQUIRES NO LITTLE BOLDNESS TO ABSTAIN FROM THE LOSS OF BLOOD.”—*Ibid.*

I DO NOT think I can better follow up the previous chapter on the “Opinions of Learned Men in favour of Organic Medicine” than by quoting the “Opinions of Eminent Surgeons on the Use of the Knife.” The testimony is both convincing and conclusive as to the superiority of the New over the Old System of Medicine.*

Dr. Alexander Monro “finding that out of nearly sixty persons who had submitted to the excision of cancer, four only remained free from relapse at the end of two years, and that, in those in whom the disease returned,*it made more rapid progress than it commonly did in others,” became a powerful opponent of surgical operations for malignant growths.

Scarpa, having had large experience during his day, “only knew of three cases proving truly successful, consequently he laid it down as a rule that the removal of encephaloid decidedly hastens death.”

Mr. Mayo distinctly acknowledges that after amputation of a scirrhus breast, under the most favourable circumstances, I believe that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the disease returns either in the cicatrix or in the glands.”

Mr. Druitt honestly admits that “the removal of outward cancer, like the pruning of a tree, sometimes seems to rouse the activity of the diathesis, and give increased energy to the morbid growth, if produced afterwards. That the entire removal of all

* Wherever I have employed borrowed language I have given the author's name.

affected particles of tissue is often unattainable. That some patients are killed by the operation itself, and that some have died from being operated on for what afterwards proved to be no cancer at all."

The celebrated Professor McFarland says: "Of thirty-two cases of cancer of the breast, which were operated on by himself, and eighty-six cases that were operated on by his friends, *not one was permanently cured*. Several of the operations were fatal. He is of the opinion that the operation never arrests, but almost uniformly accelerates the progress of the disease."

Sir William Ferguson says: "My own experience coincides entirely with that of every unprejudiced observer, that when malignant growths are removed with the knife, their return is but too likely."

Professor Miller says: "It is only a small number of the many cases which present themselves to the surgeon that warrant operation."

M. Velpeau dares to think that "half the tumours found in the breast ought not to be interfered with."

There was a report presented to the French Academy of Science, in the year 1844, in which it was shown, from documents furnished by 174 surgeons, that the average time from operation until death is one year and five months.

The well-known Mr. Liston says: "Recourse may be had to the knife in some cases, but the circumstances must be very favourable indeed to induce a surgeon to recommend any operation for the removal of malignant disease."

Professor Colles, of Dublin, says: "For my own part it is an operation I would not press on a patient at all; it is one by which very little service is rendered at any time; after submitting to it the patient will get a relapse, and generally sink within two years."

Sir James Paget manly avows: "I am not aware of *a single case of recovery*." Speaking of the periods of recurrence of the disease after operation, he states that in seventy-four cases (fifty-three by himself, twenty-one by M. Lebert) they were as follows:

Between 1 and 3 months in 23 cases.

„	3	„	6	„	22	„
„	6	„	9	„	8	„
„	9	„	12	„	6	„
„	12	„	27	„	7	„
„	2	„	3	years in	3	„
„	3	„	4	„	1	„
„	4	„	6	„	2	„
„	6	„	8	„	2	„=74

“Neither of us,” admits Paget, “has met with a case in which recurrence was deferred beyond eight years.”

The learned Dr. Walsh, in his work on Cancer, page 236, says : “1st. The operation cannot in any individual case be recommended as likely to cure the disease. 2nd. Excision cannot be undertaken without risk of placing the patient in a worse condition than he or she was previously to the use of the knife. 3rd. The operation should, as a general truth, be abstained from.”

The celebrated Dr. Wooster Beach, called the Patriarch of Medical Reformers, in America* in speaking of the extirpation of cancer by the use of the knife, says : “I have never seen a solitary instance cured by it. The very nature of the disease, its extensive ramifications, and the structure of the parts diseased, show conclusively that the act of cutting out a portion of the diseased mass is of no service, but, on the contrary, in almost every case exasperates it. I have seen a cancer grow more in a month, after an operation, than it did in three previously ; and it appears to proceed partly from the nature of an incised wound, that soon heals and retains the cancerous matter, thus proving an additional source of irritation, and partly from irritation, inflammation, or other causes. I have had a great share of practice in this disease, both before and after an operation has been performed, and, therefore, have had an excellent opportunity of knowing the effects of the common practice, particularly of the knife ; and I must give my testimony against the use of it in any case whatever, for I am satisfied that it only aggravates the disease.”

The result of M. Boyer's practice gives five cures out of a hundred individuals in whose cases he had employed the knife ; in all the rest the disease returned and death followed. And I entertain no doubt that were every surgeon, conversant with cancerous complaints and prone to recur to the knife, to publish the list of his successes and failures, the balance would be similarly unfavourable. It is also observable in cases of failure, that the patient is reduced to an infinitely worse state than that in which he previously found himself. From the violent shock which nature receives, particularly in the case of a delicate female, and from the injury inflicted by the knife on the surrounding tissues, and the irritation of the parts that hence ensues, the morbid poison acquires new virulence ; the fibrous particles of the cancerous formation, which are so often residuous, propagate themselves with inconceivable rapidity ; the disease quickly extends to a distance it would have been long in reaching, if left

* Vide “Reformed Practice of Medicine.”

undisturbed by the mischievous interference of the knife ; and reproduced under an aggravated form it becomes more difficult to treat.

Such are the candid opinions of surgeons, whose judgment with reference to cancer may be safely relied upon ; and as they are well versed in the use of the knife, in the treatment of that virulent disease, it behoves the profession to stand in awe of their honoured experiences. I sincerely trust that in future the thoughtless surgeon will not rush, with the knife in hand, to cut for cancer and other morbid growths, where the more prudent surgeon would not dare to risk his honour and reputation in the perpetration of such rash surgery. I have to thank those frank surgeons for the course I have pursued in the treatment of cancer and other malignant tumours.

Seeing that the renowned sages of the medical profession were completely at variance in reference to any better plan for the treatment of that special malady, it occurred to me that I could not do better than strike out a new path for myself, which is fully explained further on.

And now, having succeeded for several years in a manner beyond my most sanguine expectations, in the extirpation of cancer and other abnormal growths, it seems to me that I am only doing my duty to my profession and the public by placing on record the successes that have crowned my mode of treatment. In fact it is only just to say that I have taken this important step at the urgent request of many ladies and gentlemen, who have watched, with peculiar interest, the excellencies of my New System in the Treatment of Cancers and Tumours.

I have unhesitatingly undertaken many cases which utterly baffled other skilled men in the profession ; and, inasmuch as I have succeeded in alleviating the sufferings of those hopelessly afflicted with cancer, and have restored many sufferers to perfect health, after all hopes of recovery had been abandoned, it cannot be wondered at that my friends should entreat me to make my method more generally known, so that its benefits may be more widely extended.





THE ORTHODOX METHOD OF TREATING CANCER.

“PHYSICIANS HAVE BEEN TINKERING THE CONSTITUTION FOR ABOUT TWO THOUSAND YEARS TO CURE DISEASES : AND THE RESULT OF ALL THEIR DISCOVERIES IS THAT BRIMSTONE AND MERCURY ARE THE ONLY TWO SPECIFICS. DISEASES ARE WHAT THEY EVER WERE.”—*Lacon*.

THE old school treatment of cancer is summed up in a few sentences. For centuries past there have been no improvements made in the treatment of this disease either externally or internally, by orthodox men. It is true that they have discovered nothing new with regard to it, notwithstanding the enormous amount of study and the powerful intellects which have been concentrated upon the subject : and so to them Cancer is now what it always has been—a local disease, for the removal of which there is but one remedy—the knife. That the so-called remedy is no remedy at all, but rather an aggravating stimulus to the disease, is, I think conclusively shown in these pages ; and the pertinacity with which the faculty adhere to such questionable practices, in the face of statistics which condemn those practices, exhibits an amount of mental bondage truly appalling. To show my medical brethren a way of escape from their slavish condition is one of the objects for which I write this book. I trust I shall accomplish this object. Certain I am that I shall never cease to attack their system both by my pen and my voice, while health and strength are given me to do so, and until I see the last remnants of it consigned to the domain of exploded notions. Their manifold failures, and the consequent misery entailed upon poor suffering humanity, justify this attack, in which, I am happy to say, I do not stand alone.

Druitt's *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* contains the following on the old school treatment of Cancer : “The first and most obvious remedy is extirpation by the knife, against which must be alleged the facts that the removal of one affected part cannot remove the diathesis, and that the disease is almost sure to return in the original situation, or in some

other. That in some instances outward Cancer is accompanied by the disease inwardly, and to remove the former would be taking away only part of the disease already existing. For instance in Cancer of the eye, or of the testis, some part within the head or the abdomen is commonly affected likewise, and operations in such cases are most rarely successful. The first point the surgeon should consider is whether the operation can be performed without danger to life ; for it would be both useless and unjustifiable to perform it if the health were so completely broken down, or visceral disease so advanced, that the patient was liable to sink after it. The second is whether it would give the patient relief from the incubus of fear, or from physical suffering. If so, it may be attempted ; notwithstanding the Cancer is adherent or ulcerated, or has advanced to the lymphatic glands. Especially is it justifiable in the case of bleeding offensive masses, and of tumours obstructing the outlets of the body."

The following is a list of the drugs used by the orthodox men for the internal treatment of Cancer : Iodine in every form, gallic acid, cicuta, opium, belladonna, aconite, iron, conium, ergot of rye, the iodide of arsenic, morphia, quinine, stramonium, hydrocyanic acid, copper, gold, soda, Plummer's pill (which contains mercury), charcoal, cod liver oil, boiled figs in milk, chian turpentine, sulphur, etc. The external applications are : Lotions made of zinc, tannin, nitrate of silver, belladonna, aconite, copper, creosote, black wash (mercury), acetate of lead or nitrate of lead, chloride of lime and opium. Poul-tices of boiled carrots, animal charcoal, yeast, and bread and powdered matico mixed together. Ointments such as zinc, chalk, and bismuth. Leeches during the inflammatory stage, bladders, filled with ice, or pressure by means of Arnott's slack air cushion. These means coupled with the knife and scissors, fill up the list of prescriptions used by the faculty for the cure of Cancer. Can it be wondered at that in such a huge labyrinth the orthodox mind should become bewildered, that it should wander aimlessly about, and fail to accomplish its mission ?





PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON CANCER.

“ BOTH SURGERY AND MEDICINE CAN AND WILL, IN THE PRESENT ASTONISHING STRIDES OF HUMAN INTELLECT, BE FORCED TO PASS A RIGID SCRUTINY, AND UNDERGO A RAPID IMPROVEMENT.”—*Smead*.

“ AN OBSTINATE ADHERENCE TO AN UNSUCCESSFUL METHOD OF TREATING A DISEASE IS SELF CONCEIT; IT GENERALLY PROCEEDS FROM IGNORANCE; IT IS A SPECIES OF PRIDE TO WHICH THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED.”—*Gregory*.

THE disease of Cancer has occupied the minds of the most gifted members of the profession for several centuries; and though much careful thought has been expended on that dreadful disease; and though numerous authors have published works containing many plausible statements on the subject; nevertheless, so far as the orthodox portion of the profession is concerned in the matter, that malady is as little understood to-day as it has ever been, as far as regards its origin, perpetuation, and treatment. In order to make good these statements it is necessary to refer to the interesting discussion on cancer which took place on the 17th of March, 1874, at the Pathological Society, London, when many of the leading surgeons took part in the debate. The animation which characterised the discussion is an evidence of the vast importance attached to the proper understanding and correct treatment of this fearful scourge of mankind. On reading the debate I was struck with the following remarkable statements made by Sir James Paget. He said: “Pathology, I think, of all studies, would be the most repulsive if it were not for some hope of utility coming out of it; and I noticed in the discussion last time, it was said our best hope of the remedy of Cancer is in holding that it is a local disease. Now I venture to hold the very opposite of that. We have failed in hundreds and thousands of cases—thousands upon thousands; for years, for centuries past we have failed to cure Cancer as a local disease. Every excision of Cancer followed by return is a failure, even the largest and roughest attempt to cure it as a local

disease. If we have any hope at all of curing cancer, it must be in the study of it as a constitutional disease ; for as far as therapeutics yet have proceeded, nearly the whole power of therapeutics is that of constitutional remedies against constitutional diseases. If I look, and I do look, for a hope of recovery from Cancer, it is in such a fact as this, that we have a clear remedy for syphilis—a remedy as distant in all conceivable relations from the disease of syphilis as any one part of the world is from another ; and, moreover, that that remedy is of avail not merely for the existing disease of syphilis in the person first inoculated, but in the offspring. What can we conceive as passing from a male parent to a child to produce in him syphilis? Well, what passes is entirely inconceivable—some material, but whatever that material may be, it is alterable, in one plain sense curable, by the same remedy as would have cured it in the parent. Therefore, I repeat, if there be a hope it is in the earnest, constant study of the constitutional characters of Cancer, that some day there may come to us a remedy as little expected as mercury* must have been before it was introduced for syphilis, but not less sure than mercury may be the cure even of inherited diseases, for mercury clearly cures the inherited disease of syphilis, to a first, and even to a second, generation. Therefore, with many apologies for having so long occupied the Society on this occasion, I venture to hope that I may have proved that the constitutional element of Cancer is so important a study that we should be exceedingly anxious in no sort to depreciate it ; important not merely for the learning of the whole pathology of the disease, but if we may so hope, for its final remedy.”

I quite agree with Sir James Paget that Cancer is a constitutional disease, and it is because I think so that I am anxious to impress upon the faculty the necessity of having recourse to organic remedies, which have been proved to be far more efficacious than minerals in the cure of constitutional diseases.

There is a manifest reluctance on the part of the old school men to accept the doctrine that Cancer is a constitutional disease, and yet they utterly fail in argument to prove that it is not, and in addition to this their very failures to cure the disease as a local one shows that it is not what they take it to be. It must be conceded by all medical

* I am exceedingly sorry that the orthodox members of the profession should cling so tenaciously to this abominable destructive mineral for the cure of syphilis. Eclectics can cure this disease more effectually without the aid of mercury than with it ; and it is a distressing thought that the faculty should be so slow in availing themselves of the same remedies.

men that there is a character of endosmose and exosmose continually going on in the human system ; hence it is reasonably contended that the whole mechanism of the human frame is, directly and indirectly, supported from the blood. How otherwise could it be possible for any abnormal growth to be sustained, but for this continual interchange ?

Mr. Campbell de Morgan, the learned gentleman who led off the discussion above referred to, says : " 1st. That a Cancer-tumour is the expression of a specific blood condition ; standing in the relation to this blood condition of a secretion to its gland. 2nd. That a morbid material is present in the blood, which coming into relation with an appropriate tissue, enters into combination with and causes the growth of the tumour. 3rd. That the disease has its origin in the constitution at large, the tumour being only the local manifestation. 4th. That the disease is in its origin purely local. 5th. That though local in development, there are general or constitutional conditions favouring its occurrence."*

Such reasoning as this has but one logical outcome, and I am quite prepared to find that Mr. de Morgan, having the honesty of his convictions, will soon avow himself a convert to the Reformed Treatment of Cancer. It is difficult to give any intelligible account of the origin of the disease upon any other hypothesis than that of its being constitutional, and to my mind the local appearance of Cancer takes much of the character of vegetable parasitic growths. These, it cannot be doubted, receive their nourishment from the sap which flows through the branches of the tree, in the same manner as the morbid tumour is sustained by the fluid of the human system. The analogy must not be pressed too far, or it may become more of a complication than an explanation. One point, for instance, in which the analogy does not hold good is that while the parasite may be severed from the tree without injuring it, the morbid growths, as I have shown, cannot be cut from the human frame without injuring or destroying it.

Mr. Squire, in combating an opinion expressed by Sir William Gull to the effect that Cancer is essentially local in its character, very pertinently says : " With regard to the question of blood disease and local disease, it has often occurred to me that we forget that one-half of the blood is outside the vessels, and that the fluid in the tissues is probably equal in bulk to the fluid of the blood, an interchange going

* I am sorry to state that while the second edition of this work was passing through the press Mr. de Morgan succumbed to a short but severe attack of bronchitis. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed in the medical profession. How very true is it that " There is but a step between life and death."

on constantly between them. That conclusion merges much of the differences which arise."

Mr. Arnott, in debating the point at issue, says: "I think if we can come out of this discussion with one fact only well settled, we shall have done something. Admitting to the full that there is a constitutional something underlying the local appearances of Cancer, we must admit at the same time, for Sir James Paget himself permits us to do so, that there is a similar or somewhat analagous constitutional something underlying the simplest tumour; and if, by bearing this fact in mind, and taking into consideration with it the anatomical peculiarities of tumours, we are able to say that such a one should be malignant because of its anatomical peculiarities or of its position, and that another will be innocent because of its anatomical peculiarities and position, then I think we need not be driven to search for any hypothesis of a blood disease in the sense of syphilis or gout."

Mr. Simon says: "The anatomical characters of Cancer are, speaking in very general terms, signs of local irritation. Whatever stimulus is applied to the part, the part can only give certain vegetative results. We know what changes a part can go through in the way of its products. It cannot give bricks and mortar; it cannot be heterologous in that sense; it can give overgrowths that shall be more or less embryonic; it can give, in the more or less embryonic tissue that it produces, evidence that its process is more or less tumultuous; it can give forms that are more or less abortive."

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says: Some fourteen or fifteen years ago I read a paper before the Hunterian Society on a similar subject, contending for the local origin of Cancer, and I have ever since that time taught this doctrine to the students with whom I have come in contact, as earnestly as I could, because I think that in the belief in the local origin of Cancer rests our only hope of dealing satisfactorily with it as surgeons. I quite concur in the concluding remarks of Mr. de Morgan's paper, that it is in this direction that we must hope to fight this foe: I fear not on a very large scale, because there still remains a great proportion of the number of Cancer cases in which the disease is local at first in a position in which it cannot be attacked. But putting those aside, we still have a very considerable number which we can attack most satisfactorily if we believe that it begins as a local disease. I was glad to hear the remark that fell from Mr. Simon, to the effect that those who in former years, perhaps somewhat erroneously, used this expression (blood disease) had done so without any intention of excluding the solid elements of the body.

No doubt it is, so far as it is constitutional, a disease of the solid tissues, and not of the blood. I think the sooner we get rid of the expression 'blood disease,' and use the term 'constitutional' or 'disease of tissues,' the sooner we shall get to clearer ideas on the subject. To return, then, to Mr. Simon's question, whether we are to say that Cancer is a specific or not, I confess I do not attach so much importance to it, as Mr. Simon appeared to do, because, after all, specificity is a relation. If I say a thing is specific, I mean that it is specific in relation to something else, and I have to define what each of these things is from which I say it specifically differs. There is no doubt that Cancer has its peculiarities: otherwise we should not need to have a name for it. I headed a short article that I wrote ten years ago in the *London Hospital Reports*: 'The Successful Cultivation of Cancer,' and I recollect giving precise directions to those who wished to let their cases pass into Cancer, how they should do it; how they should neglect a little ulcer, and let the patient go on, saying that he had nothing but a little wart on the lip; how they should let him go on smoking, and so cultivate Cancer; or tell a man with a little nodule on his eyelid to put a little cream on, and that it was of no consequence, and that he might pick it from time to time, so that trusting to the local origin of Cancer, he might breed for himself some of the most malignant forms of the disease. My reason for adopting that title, and using the style I did, was my anxiety to direct the attention of students and of the profession, to the practical importance of acknowledging the local origin of a great number of forms of Cancer, and the importance of very early treatment, if we wished to secure our patients against becoming constitutionally affected."

It is clear that Mr. Hutchinson was actuated by kindly feelings towards the profession, and there can be little doubt of his sincerity, yet I contend that his arguments do not in the least affect the views held by Sir James Paget as to the constitutional character of the disease. The recommendation to attack Cancer in its earliest stages of development is a sound one, but it cannot be any proof that the malady is not a constitutional one; and however specious the arguments may be that are advanced to prove it is a local disease, the fact—overwhelming in its evidences—remains that all attempts to cure it as such sooner or later fail, while on the other hand, when treated constitutionally, failures are very exceptional.

The editor of the *Lancet*, May 2, 1874, says: "We wish we could look forward as hopefully to the future of the treatment of Cancer. The improved knowledge of the present century has only taught us more

certainly how powerless we are against the disease. Once let it arrive at such a degree of perfection as to be recognised as Cancer, and we are obliged to confess that our treatment is at the best only palliative. True, there are men so sanguine as Mr. Hutchinson, who believe that they have succeeded by early removal of a budding cancer in absolutely arresting the disease. But this can hardly be accepted as an equipose against the weight of testimony on the other side. Everything tends to show that at present we must consider Cancer as practically incurable by removal. Cut it out as early as we may, we yet feel certain that the days of the patient are numbered. We must therefore own that, although the much-desired remedy may exist, and may at any moment be brought to light, it is equally possible that we may have to wait for it for some centuries yet. In the meantime how are we to treat Cancer? We have gradually come to the opinion, the strength of which increases rather than diminishes, that the removal of a Cancer, when practicable, is the best treatment; that even if it does not delay the fatal determination for a single day, it is yet worth the patient's while to submit to the risk and trouble of operation, with the view of removing a continual source of fear and misery, and of rendering the end more easy."

Having quoted the opinions of the learned gentlemen in reference to the local and constitutional character of Cancer, also the strictures of the editor of the *Lancet*, on the protracted discussion, I make bold to affirm that much more can be done to aid the sufferers from Cancerous Tumours than the editor of the *Lancet*, or even the highly-gifted surgeons have acknowledged throughout the famed debate on that dire plague of humanity. Though I lay no claim to extraordinary learning, nevertheless I have been an ardent student in the science and practice of medicine and surgery; and having made myself thoroughly acquainted with the disease of Cancer in all its varied characteristics; also having treated it successfully for years; I feel that my experience entitles me to venture an opinion upon that particular disease. It is a lamentable thought that there should be so little known in the profession about the treatment of Cancer. To my mind it is a sad reflection that nothing better is known than the cutting-out plan, which causes so heavy a shock to the nervous system by the great loss of the vital fluids, and thereby endangering the recuperating powers of nature. Could I only induce the profession to enquire into the organic kingdom of nature, they would soon discover medicinal-helps to which they are at present the greatest strangers. In urging the priority of vegetable simples, in contradistinction to the treatment pursued by the orthodox schools, I

feel it is a duty I owe, not only to the profession, but to the human family, which has a large claim upon the sympathies of the medical fraternity. The words of Sir James Paget, "*I do look for a hope of recovery from Cancer,*" ought to arouse the most lethargic mind, and so completely energise the whole profession, that the gifts possessed by one and all may be fired with avidity to search most diligently for the much-desired remedy to extirpate, not only Cancer Tumours, but likewise to cleanse the constitution most thoroughly from the cancerous diathesis which is the source of the whole mischief. I have, myself, accomplished much by steady perseverance in the treatment of this most terrible malady by the use of organic agents internally and externally; yet I confess that much more remains to be done to combat this mighty foe: nevertheless I do not mean to rest until this stigma upon the science of surgery is entirely removed, that is so far as it regards the treatment of Cancer. May such be the ardent desire of every sincere worker in the domain of surgical science.





THE NEW CANCER TREATMENT.

“WHENEVER THE MEDICAL PROFESSION WILL CONDESCEND TO PAY HOMAGE AT THE SHRINE OF NATURE, STUDY HER LAWS AND BE CONTROLLED BY HER TEACHINGS, WE MAY CONFIDENTLY LOOK FOR THE DAY WHEN THE ABSURDITIES AND CONTRADICTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC JARGON, WHICH NOW CUMBER THE STUDYING OF THE HEALING ART, WILL GIVE WAY TO A MORE HUMANE, NATURAL, AND CONSEQUENTLY SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.”

HAVING carefully investigated the disease of Cancer for many years, and being convinced that the malady was rapidly increasing in this country, it was impressed on my mind I could not give myself to a more laudable undertaking than to search for more potent remedies to cope with it than were known to the profession; and from that time my energies have been devoted to the search for medicinal agents to supersede, if possible, the exploded plan of excision by the knife. In consequence of seeing so little practical good accomplished in the treatment of Cancerous Tumours by pursuing the orthodox cutting-out plan, which is laid down in the standard surgical works of past and present authors, and rigidly enforced in the teaching of the Medical Schools, and also commonly practised in the hospitals of the present day, I was irresistibly led to turn my attention elsewhere, in order to obtain something of greater utility, that would enable me to treat the disease of Cancer with facility and success.

Believing, as I do, that Cancer is a constitutional disease, I felt satisfied in my own mind that the only legitimate remedies to adopt were those which seemed to me more in accordance with the physiological laws of health. I am pleased, therefore, to inform my medical brethren that by studying the principles of the organic kingdom, very

closely and with an unbiassed mind, I have been enabled to discover some very precious curative agents, which are better calculated to do good in constitutional diseases than the mineral medicines which have been extolled by the faculty as the *sine qua non* of medical practice. There is not the slightest doubt but that the vegetable kingdom is the best source for medicines ; as Sir John Hill exclaims, when speaking of the power of herbs, "This is the medicine of nature." I am fully persuaded that the organic kingdom is the only true source from which the Almighty intended medicinal helps should be derived for the benefit of mankind. It is my firm conviction that the medical profession suffers materially to-day (and through their ignorance the public also), in consequence of its utter negligence of the use of organic simples ; therefore, if I have gained any advantage over the old school of physic, it is simply because my mind is untrammelled, and that I can enjoy perfect freedom from the medical dogmas which fetter the minds of men, and hamper them in their high calling. In the "Plea for Organic Medicine" I have dwelt upon the great advantages of unsectarianism, and I would now simply add that, on the authority of these well-established principles, I cannot but think that the most sceptical will admit the propriety and utility of prescribing in all cases positive organic remedies.

The disease of Cancer has many varied types and characters, and it is only by arduous study, together with practical experience, that a perfect knowledge of the symptomatic forms of this intricate malady can be acquired. It has been by degrees that I have discovered the remedies which have proved so beneficial to the sufferers who have applied to me for professional treatment. Some particular examples of morbid growths can be safely and successfully cured without extraction. I have treated females, whose breasts have been condemned to amputation by surgeons of acknowledged repute, by the application of my conservative method, and these very breasts have been saved. I mention this fact to prove that it is quite possible to be deceived by some forms of mere morbid appearance. In many of the cases, to which reference has already been made, the patients suffered acutely for months from intensely-hard and gradually-enlarging swellings in the breasts, and it was from these symptoms that the practitioners who had charge of the cases determined upon the use of the knife, all other means in their power having failed to produce any good effect. I am happy to be able to state that nearly all the patients whom I cured are still alive, and, to the best of my knowledge, in the enjoyment of excellent health. Perhaps I ought to state that persons who are suffering from enlargements of the breasts or other parts should not delay seeking medical

advice and treatment, as it too frequently happens that when compelled through extreme pain to do so, the only thing the doctor can say is, "The case is too far gone," and consequently either amputation or extraction is recommended. In such cases, however, it is my usual custom to enquire into the history and duration of the complaint I am called upon to treat, and by this mode of procedure (without accepting any other man's *ipse dixit* on the subject) I have stored up a large fund of useful information, which has greatly aided me in forming accurate diagnosis and prognosis of the disease of Cancer, with all its subdivisions. Daily practice has taught me that there are certain forms of Cancer which demand totally different treatment from that required for others; and by giving every attention to these peculiarities I am prevented from committing myself to a false prognosis, as for instance, experience has taught me that the judicious employment of medical electrolysis (i.e., serres-fines conductor with needles) in conjunction with electricity will sometimes effectually remove the disease of cancer or tumour, in conjunction with organic medicine, without ever having any reason whatever to make use of the cancer plaster; whilst at other times nothing will succeed so well as the timely application of my famous cancer plaster. Those who have made the diseases of cancer and tumour a special study, have long since learnt that he is the most successful operator who adopts those modes of treatment which his well trained mind and thoroughly tutored judgment have convinced him are the best calculated to effect an efficient cure.

The different forms of Cancerous growths may be summarized under the following heads:

Encephaloid Cancer (Fungus medullaris). This form is usually termed a soft cancer, and is characterised by an abundance of cells, contained in the meshes of a delicate fibrous tissue. It is generally of rapid growth, and when cut assumes a whitish-yellow colour, yielding a large amount of juice, containing an excess of cancer cells. The substance of this variety resembles marrow or brain matter, hence its softness.

Scirrhus Cancer, generally understood as *hard or stony Cancer*. It is chronic in its character, and is much firmer than the previous kind, because of the presence of a dense fibrous tissue and cancer cells.

Epithelial Cancer, or *cancroid*, is a growth of most delicate papillæ, arising from the surface of a mucous membrane and the skin, and it contains an excess of epithelial cells.

Melanosis, or *black Cancer*, is characterised by a large amount of cells impregnated with black pigment, and is usually of the soft variety. It generally occurs in the skin or about the eye.

Hæmatoid Cancer (*Fungus Hæmatoides*) is another type of soft cancer. There is a large amount of blood, free or enclosed in blood vessels, in its substance, giving it the character of blood clot mixed with brain; hence its extensive vascularity.

Cystic Cancer. Cysts are produced in morbid growths by extravasation of the blood, and the coagulum having been absorbed; consequently that which remains assumes either a clear white or brown coloured serum.

Osteoid Cancer is characterised by the ossification of the fibrous or periosteal tissue, developed in or upon the bone, or where the bony material predominates.

Lardaceus. This variety indicates fat infiltrated in abundance by the cancerous deposit.

Colloid, or Gelatiniform. This form partakes largely of a gelatinous material, in which cancer cells are contained. It generally attains an immense bulk.

The brief description I have given of the varied forms of Cancer is sufficient, in my opinion, to refute the erroneous views of those practitioners who hold that, because there is an aggregation of cancer cells deposited in certain parts of the body, it necessarily proves Cancer to be entirely of a local character, and therefore not a blood disease. It seems to me a legitimate question to ask those gentlemen who hold this theory, how is it possible to account for the different characteristics of Cancer if they do not arise from the condition of the blood? The only idea of a local character seems to me to arise from the fact that the disease is to be found in those portions of the body where there is a diminution of vital power. Professor John Buchanan, in giving his views on this subject, says, "Properly speaking, it is an aggregation of cancer cells that constitutes the local disease—a determination of them to some spot; any part of the human body is liable to be attacked, although parts that are subject to irritation are more obnoxious, because weakest or less vital. When those cancer cells are thrown out, they form a deposit which may replace or usurp the proper textures, or become incorporated with them, and the character of the local growth, as to shape, hardness, size, density, etc., will be modified by the constituents or quality of the part affected. The cancer cell must exist in the blood before local irritation can produce the cancer.

Pre-disposing Cause.—Depression of the nervous system, with subsequent disease of the blood. *Exciting Causes.*—Local irritation or depression—causing a low vital endowment of the part—condition favourable for exudation. The proportions of the various substances

in cancer vary with the modes of distribution, and the different tissues in which this morbid material is developed, and, also, with the temperament and other concurrent circumstances to which the patient may have been exposed. At the commencement of the disease, the structure of the organ in which it is seated retains, for a time, its usual aspect and colour, being altered merely in volume and density, especially the latter ; but, as the disease advances, the proper tissue of the organ becomes more obscure, and verges nearer to that of the morbid mass. The local disease, having progressed to a certain point, excites inflammation, ulceration, and destruction of the part ; this results partly from pressure, partly from a process of disintegration and decay, and partly from the inherent nature of the cancer cell, which possesses the elements of death within itself ; the diathesis being essentially a retrogressive one, with death stamped upon every element of human life."

This statement explains the real nature of Cancer, and, to my mind, thoroughly disposes of any argument in favour of its mere local character. As previously stated, my conviction is that Cancer is a constitutional disease, and, therefore, all my treatment, both internal and external, is brought to bear upon it as such. My constant aim is to build up the system by prescribing such remedies as, in my opinion, will meet the case in hand, and by every effort to endeavour to eradicate the cancerous diathesis from the constitution. In aiming at this most desirable consummation my usual preparations are locally applied to the abnormal growth ; and I maintain, from much experience, that this plan is physiologically right, and the best adapted to meet the end in view.

My new scientific mode of Cancer treatment may, with the greatest propriety, be designated the constitutional method, because it combines the use of positive organic medicines both for internal and external purposes.

The conservative method signifies the application of organic preparations which act in a uniform manner with the internal treatment. By this system I frequently succeed in dispersing tumours that have been unsuccessfully treated by other practitioners.

The extracting process comprises preparations of different degrees of strength, and with these varied appliances I am enabled to modify the treatment to meet the most delicate constitution, so that none need to shrink from undergoing the process, however nervous and feeble the sufferer might be.

The internal treatment is fully adapted to change the character of the blood ; and, by the aid of suitable medicines, the tissues of the body become permeated with purer fluids, inasmuch as the cancerous disease is being eliminated or driven out ; and through these natural means the whole mechanism becomes healthier and stronger.

Seeing that this mode of treatment agrees so closely with the laws of health, it need not surprise any medical practitioner that this plan should be generally successful after others have failed. It is my firm opinion that, unless *positive organic medicines* are employed, both internally and externally, in the treatment of cancerous cases, a *healthy condition* of the human structure can never be realized. If others of the profession are desirous of attaining similar results in the treatment of Cancer and abnormal growths, then let them make use of the same means, and they will be rewarded, and the general public benefitted.

I have, at different times, undertaken cases of malignant tumours, which had been treated for months by other medical men, and given up by them as altogether hopeless ; the disease having, as they said, "*gone too far*" to warrant the use of the knife, and thus operations were abandoned, because they would, doubtless, have ended fatally. With my new mode of treatment, however, I have been enabled to successfully extract the cancerous growths in these cases, and the patients are now living, and can testify to their own cures.

These facts are placed on record not in a spirit of self-glorification but for the encouragement of the profession and the benefit of the public. I cannot, however, refrain from giving expression to the hope that the arguments herein advanced will be well scrutinized and discussed so that their truth may be the more fully and widely known and appreciated, and their acceptance and adoption thereby hastened. Again, there are many cancerous cases in the cure of which the ulterior advantages of my system stand out very prominently ; I feel justified, therefore, in placing such before the profession for their calm and dispassionate investigation. I wish particularly to convince the profession that my system is vastly superior to that of the knife for all kinds of morbid growths ; and that is my sole reason for pressing them to adopt it in preference to their own. Every operative surgeon must acknowledge that when cancerous growths are situated in the head, neck, cheeks, eyelids, lips, nose, tongue, arms, wrists, hands, abdomen and feet, there is great difficulty in applying the knife, because there is very little substance to act upon ; hence the manifest importance of doing without the knife. Now, in making use of my system there is really nothing to fear, inasmuch as full power is vested

in the operator, and he can stay his hand when he pleases. The aim being to destroy nothing beyond the morbid growth, the patient is saved from much excruciating agony and his physical features left in all their beauty of outline. Not so with the knife, for when the operator once inserts that dreadful instrument into a morbid mass he is compelled to complete his mutilating process. That this is so cannot be denied. And then, after all has been endured, what is the result? Why, as professor Colles says, "the patient generally gets a relapse and sinks within two years."

In adopting my New Cancer Treatment all these untoward results are avoided; therefore it must be conceded that where it is practised there is a manifest advantage, to both patient and surgeon, over the old system. I have undertaken the cure of cancerous tumours when the disease has been seated beneath the ribs, and in these operations I have removed from three to five ribs, and even exposed the pleura, (*i.e.*, the membrane which covers the lung), without any injurious results following such extensive surgical proceedings. On the contrary, the large wounds that necessarily had to be made were found to granulate very quickly, and satisfactory cures were the result.

All skilled surgeons whose minds are not warped by bigotry and slavish prejudices, must acknowledge that the dangerous locality of such cancerous growths, added to their great depth, forbade the most daring operator making use of the amputating knife. That my treatment, in such extreme cases, should be crowned with success, is an undeniable proof of its excellencies, and of its superiority to the orthodox method. It is also a noteworthy fact that I never have to ligature an artery, simply because I never cut one. Neither do I, at any time, resort to the dangerous practice of using chloroform, unless pressed by the timid ones, who prefer the risk, rather than endure the least pain; and it must be remembered that doctors are obliged at times to yield to the importunities of their patients. My patients experience no loss of blood, or the slightest shock during the whole process. I have extracted morbid growths from the scalp, eyelids, neck, ears, lips, nose, cheeks, wrists, hands, abdomen, feet, scrotum, etc., and no mishap of any kind has ever occurred. In fact so successful have I been with the minor cases that it has puzzled some people to know that an operation had been performed. It is in consequence of the perfect safety of my new mode that I am enabled to attack the most formidable-looking cancerous tumour. I am inclined to think that there is not another surgeon contemporary with myself who has extracted so many cancered ribs, close to the sternum,

bringing into view the membrane covering the lung, and effecting complete cures, as I have done. At any rate, surgical records do not give such satisfactory results. On the contrary, as has been shown in previous chapters of this work, failure seems to be the rule with the orthodox schoolmen.

Seeing, then, that such remarkable results follow my New Cancer Treatment; seeing that it does not require the questionable aid of chloroform, (excepting under very peculiar circumstances indeed); that it inflicts no extreme suffering; that it does not require the aid of the amputating knife; that it knows nothing of ligatures; and that the life of the patient is not endangered; seeing, I say, that my treatment possesses these advantages over the cutting-out process, it will be passing strange if the most sceptical do not readily acknowledge its vast superiority.

The following cases of malignant growths are so full of surgical interest, and so clearly illustrate the value of my method, that I cannot forbear citing them here. My hope is that they may benefit the profession and the public generally.

Mrs. Mary Ann W——, aged 37, of N——, Gloucestershire, consulted me on the 17th of February, 1873, respecting a large malignant growth, situated in her right breast, of two years' standing. The patient stated that in the commencement of the tumour she had slight pains running through the bosom, which became more acute as the tumour enlarged, until at length the breast became so painful that she could scarcely endure the suffering entailed by it. She had tried the treatment of several doctors, and, in fact, had had the very best medical and surgical advice she could command. One very eminent medical man had treated the case for several months, but without the slightest success. Another medical man, rather more venturesome than prudent, wanted to operate. Had he done so it must have proved fatal, as the disease was seated below the ribs, and hence the great danger of the surgeon's knife entering the pluera of the lung. The patient having heard of my success in such cases, deemed it right (after her first interview with me) to see a Cheltenham physician whose opinion carries great weight with it, and he said to her, "If you do not have it removed it will kill you." He advised her to try my system, having heard such good accounts of it. When I made my diagnosis of the case it was my fear that the disease was seated below the ribs, and of course I felt it my bounden duty to state my honest conviction to the patient as to the probable consequences of the operation. Nevertheless, from the encouragement

she received from the medical gentleman above referred to, she determined to submit herself to my treatment. To attempt to conceal the fact that I felt anxious about the result of such a tremendous undertaking would be utter weakness. Every operative surgeon, I believe, must have similar feelings when treading on dangerous ground; that is to say, when momentous consequences attend an operation. In Mrs. W——'s case it was utterly impossible to tell beforehand what the result would be; and, therefore, during the whole of the extracting process, which lasted nearly eight weeks, many anxious nights and days were passed by me. The whole of the malignant substance, and five ribs, were successfully removed from the clavicle downwards to nearly the full length of the sternum, laying bare the membrane covering the lung, without inflicting the slightest injury upon that vital organ, and I have the supremest satisfaction in stating that, notwithstanding these extensive operations, the wounds healed extremely well, and the patient made a grand recovery. For upwards of two years I lost sight of her; but as I was about to issue a second edition of my Pamphlet on Cancer, I was desirous to know how she was so that I might be able to make a few remarks on the case, for the benefit of the profession and the public. I accordingly wrote to Mrs. W——, and she called upon me on the 8th of March, 1876, making it rather more than three years from the time she first placed herself under my care. When I examined the breast whence the fearful mass was extracted, I must confess that I was perfectly astonished to behold how remarkably well it looked; besides, her general health was in every way satisfactory. My patient informed me that when she takes a cold, it is almost invariably accompanied by a distressing cough, the strain from which breaks the thin cuticle covering the extensive cicatrix, and a serous fluid exudes that forms a dry yellow scab. Beyond this no other mischief attends the rupture of the skin. Surely no intelligent medical practitioner can wonder at such an occurrence as this, especially if he considers for a moment the amazing surface of the chest, where there is scarcely any bony substance to support the lung. And again, if he looks at the mass of firm adhesions all over the surface of the pleura of the lung, and other contractions of the chest walls, he will soon see the reason why such a surface is broken through by a hacking cough. Having told Mrs. W—— that there was no sign of the disease returning, she felt quite happy, and I experienced no small degree of pleasure myself in being able to pronounce my patient in such a satisfactory condition. This lady continues to enjoy good health, but she cannot be prevailed

upon to publish her name and address, for family and other reasons. Some months after I had the satisfaction of performing such an excellent cure of Mrs. W——'s most troublesome Cancer, I met the physician who recommended her to undergo my treatment, and during our conversation relative to the singular success that had crowned my efforts, he told me that he had recommended two other ladies, whose cases were not so bad as Mrs. W——'s, to go to London for treatment, and that both of them had died, and he added, "When I advised Mrs. W—— to come to you I never expected her to live through the treatment, because I made myself quite sure that the disease was too far advanced for any one to succeed in curing her." Having expressed himself highly pleased with my success, the worthy doctor observed: "Your Cancer Treatment is too great a boon to be kept from the profession." Other medical men have expressed themselves in similar terms.

Mr. James W——, aged 63, residing in Beaufort Buildings, Cheltenham, was placed under my care by Henry Willmott, Esq. On examination I found him to be suffering from a very extensive encephaloid tumour, situated in his forehead, just over his left eye. Having, as he said, carried the tumour about with him for more than forty years (of course gradually enlarging) the disease had eaten into the frontal bone, thereby causing that portion of the bone where the tumour was located to be extracted along with the ugly excrescence which projected like a horn. Previous to his consulting me I had frequently met him in the town, and always wished he would place himself under my care, as I felt confident I could cure him. It will readily be conceived, then, that when he entered himself as an out-patient of my Dispensary, I was very much pleased to undertake his interesting case. The more intricate the case the greater the interest I take in it, and I doubt not such is the experience of every true surgeon. This truly memorable case of Mr. W——'s terminated as I anticipated in a complete success. So pleased was the patient with the cure effected that he persisted in having his troublesome companion preserved in spirits, for the information of those who wish to see it. Mr. W—— is well known to the inhabitants of Cheltenham, and his case has been the means of making my New Cancer Treatment more widely known and appreciated. "Truth is mighty, and it will prevail."

Mrs. Thomas J——, aged 47 years, residing at Pamington, near Tewkesbury, consulted me on the 12th of November, 1874, respecting an Epithelial Cancer, which had existed on the top of her left foot for

about ten years. She informed me that during the first eight years it never troubled her ; but in the ninth year it commenced to pain her a little, and from that time it gradually became worse, until at length it greatly interfered with her walking. When she found the substance began to prevent her from enjoying her usual walks, then she considered it was time to see about having something done to remove it. As soon as I had carefully examined the morbid growth, I made the patient clearly understand the nature of her complaint and that I believed I could safely remove the cause of it. Mrs. J——, being thoroughly satisfied with my opinion, soon made up her mind for me to commence operations. In the course of a few weeks' treatment the morbid growth was effectually extracted, and my patient was enabled to use her foot as freely as ever ; and, in fact, she can now walk as well as ever she did in her life. Every candid surgeon must of necessity perceive the practical advantages of my new system of extracting cancerous growths, especially when they are located amongst the tendons of the hands or feet. It must be admitted, that had a surgeon attempted to extirpate the Epithelial Cancer from this patient's foot by the use of the knife, he would have perpetrated a most egregious blunder, because he would have severed the tendons, and the patient would have been deprived of the power of using her toes. If my medical brethren will allow truth alone to weigh with them, I think they will see from this single case that there is sufficient to convince them that my arguments are not far fetched, but rather that they tend to establish the irresistible claims of the soundness and perfect safety of my new system, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

I cannot forbear citing one more case, just to show the profession the uncertainty of the knife in cutting out encysted tumours from the scalp. A young lady had been operated upon by a leading professor of surgery for a tumour situated at the top of her head. The place soon healed up, and the patient was given distinctly to understand that she was perfectly cured ; but in the course of twelve months the tumour showed itself again, in the same place, and, if I remember rightly, she stated that it became even larger than it was originally. I took it out by means of my new process nearly ten years ago, and I have every reason to believe that the disease has never returned. This case is well worthy of note, because it manifests the effectual power of my preparations in destroying the whole of the morbid matter, leaving nothing but the healthy tissues, which granulate quickly and cicatrize soundly.

The ages of my patients, on whom I have operated, have averaged from eight to eighty-six years. With my new method I have undertaken cases of Scirrhus Cancer in the breast, when they have been deeply excavated with long-standing ulcers, and bleeding most freely; but as soon as I have applied my strongest preparations securely over the ulcerated parts the hæmorrhage has ceased. To illustrate the safety of the external dressings, patients of mine have travelled from twenty-five to fifty miles a day, two or three times a week, during the process of extraction, which has lasted for about six weeks in some cases, and eight weeks in others, without any inconvenience. Other patients, too poor to pay travelling expenses, have walked from sixteen to twenty-five miles, thrice a week for the same purpose. I have also had male and female patients who were able to follow their regular employment the whole time while under treatment. A young woman, living as cook in a wealthy family, was a patient of mine, suffering from Cancerous Tumour in the right breast, and as she was anxious not to lose her situation, in which she had been for many years, I modified the necessary external appliances to suit the circumstances of her case; she was consequently enabled to fulfil her daily duties, and I am happy to say in the end she was perfectly cured. This young woman still keeps perfectly well, and in fact is enabled to attend the heavy duties of a lodging house, which she has taken for a livelihood. I mention these striking peculiarities to show how manageable my new mode of Cancer treatment is; and, that it can be easily borne both by youthful patients and those of maturer years. Sometimes I meet with patients whose nervous temperaments are rather difficult to manage; yet these persons, from the peculiar nature of the preparations, have undergone the treatment with wonderful ease and comfort, and have in every case expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied. In all my experience I have never had an instance in which it was necessary to administer opiates to allay the pain consequent upon the manipulations of my extracting process. What is more remarkable, those patients who subscribe rigidly to my rule, never to take stimulants of any kind while under treatment, have generally made the best of cures; but this course of action is entirely voluntary on the part of the patient. Stimulants greatly interfere with the process, they increase inflammation, and consequently there is more pain. The medicines which are given are of sufficiently sustaining power, and the patient soon finds that the use of wines and other stimulants of a similar nature can be conveniently abandoned.

I am frequently asked the following question, "Sir, how long do you think it will be before this Cancer of mine is taken away?" My

answer usually is, that it takes about seven or eight weeks to extract a large morbid growth, and from five to six weeks to remove a smaller tumour; nevertheless, if the case presented is one that I can make use of Medical Electrolysis with advantage, then probably the work of healing will be speedily accomplished; however, let it be distinctly understood that much depends upon the amount of work to be done. I can almost tell to a day how long it will take to extract a Cancer, but the healing of the wounds is quite another matter; the difference in constitutions rendering it impossible to form a correct opinion. It is well known, both to the profession and the discerning public, that the recuperative power in one human frame may differ widely from that of another. In some bodies the flesh granulates quickly, and heals soundly; whilst, in others, fungus flesh forms in the sores, and impedes recovery to such an extent that it is difficult to state the length of time it will take to cicatrize a wound from which a cancerous growth has been removed. The longest period occupied in effecting a complete cure of an ordinary Cancer has been about four months; the shortest, ten weeks. Sometimes patients have left me before the wounds have been entirely healed, but the cases have been so far advanced that there has been no difficulty about their treatment at home, without any further attention on my part. In difficult cases, such as in the uterus, the removal of ribs, or any other bony mass, the treatment has been necessarily protracted for some time.





THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF CANCERS AND TUMOURS.

Professor Erichsen, in his learned work on Surgery, pp. 368-9, in his description of malignant tumours, says "they cannot be considered as local diseases, as in many cases they result primarily from a constitutional vice, or if local in the first instance, having a tendency rapidly to affect the constitution. They are essentially characterised by an extreme luxuriance and an exuberant vitality. They proceed from a germ which, in a manner at present unknown to us, is formed in some organ or tissue where it develops by an inherent force of its own irrespective of neighbouring parts, producing a mass which differs entirely in structure and appearance from anything observed in normal conditions of the body; and hence, not unfrequently called *heterologus*. This term, however, cannot be considered strictly accurate, inasmuch as the microscopic elements of which this mass is composed have their several analogues in the normal structure of the body."

Professor Syme, in his truly excellent work on Surgery, p. 70, says, in writing on tumours, "By diseased nutrition is understood an action of the capillary vessels which, instead of preserving the tissue concerned in a natural condition, increases its size or alters its texture. The morbid growths thus resulting constitute the principal division of a most important class of surgical diseases, which are named tumours. The term tumour implies enlargement of a part of the body beyond its natural dimensions, which may be owing to the effusion or accumulation of fluids, as in hydrocele; the displacement of organs, as in hernia; or morbid growths, as in wens. Morbid growths include simple enlargements of the natural tissues, such as exostosis—conversion of them into textures foreign to the healthy constitution of the body, such as cancer of the breasts—and the development of entirely new formations, such as fibrous tumours." Mr. Abernethy used the term tumour as synonymous with morbid growth, and restricted its application to such swellings as arise from some new production which made no part of the original composition of the body. As this would exclude many important enlargements of natural tissues which constitute tumours very deserving of attention, the more comprehensive definition that has just been stated seems to be preferable. Morbid growths occur in almost every part of the body, but the glands and subcutaneous tissue are the most frequent seats. They are variable in the rapidity and extent of their increase, but, generally speaking, grow quickly in proportion to their size; and other things being equal, usually enlarge most vigorously when their situation is dependent. Anything that irritates, or tends to inflame them, promotes their increase."

In Dr. Wm. Todd Helmuth's work on Surgery, pp. 160-1, I find the following statements: "In medical language 'tumour' means simply a swelling; but in surgical pathology the term is restricted to an enlargement of part or structure, caused by some specific morbid growth. Boyer defines tumour as 'any preternatural eminence developed in any part of the body;' Hunter as 'a circumscribed substance produced by disease, and different in its nature and consistence from surrounding parts;' Miller as 'any morbid growth or new structure, which is the result of perverted nutrition in a part, unconnected with inflammatory action, otherwise than as an exciting cause, and possessed of power of formation and increase, distinct from those of the original tissues;' Sir James Paget describes it as 'a part overgrowing with appearance of inherent power, irrespective of the growing or maintenance of the rest of the body, discordant from its normal type, and with no seeming purpose;' Druitt and Erichsen give similar definitions to those above quoted, and Gross applies the term to 'an enlargement of a part, structure, or organ, caused by abnormal deposit.' In regard to the pathology of tumours, authorities differ. Some consider them a transformation of tissues, caused by an increase of cells previously existing in the affected part. Others believe that through some specific cause acting on the blood, a morbid product is thrown out, originating nucleated cells, by whose transformation all the various structures constituting tumour, are produced. Miller claims that tumours always result from perverted growth or nutrition, and owe their origin to some predisposition either of the part or system. Gross states that, as a rule, innocent tumours are produced by perverted function of the primitive tissues, while malignant growths are composed of new material, differing from natural structures 'in physical, chemical and vital relations. Tumours may be distinguished from hypertrophies by the fact that the latter are merely increase of structure, caused by an increase of the formative type or principle; while tumours are an abnormal formation or deviation of tissues.'"

In all my researches among the archives of Surgery I have failed to obtain a substantial clue to "The Origin and Spread of Cancers and Tumours;" at least, the reasons given are far from satisfactory to my mind. As a matter of course, in all the learned disquisitions on cancers and tumours, due prominence is given to what is called "diseased nutrition," but the why and the wherefore of the causes leading up to that condition is as far from being grappled with as ever. There is much truth in Erichsen's statement that *constitutional vice* has much to do with the rise of cancer, etc., but it must, on calm consideration, be admitted that this does not cover the entire ground. There are other causes at work, causes which are daily and hourly being winked at by society. For instance, look at the so-called *innocent* infliction of tight-lacing; to say that a woman's waist ought to be twenty-six inches instead of sixteen, is to draw down a pitying smile from the fair sex, if not an outspoken remonstrance that one doesn't know what he's talking about; then if we endeavour to clinch our argument by referring to the faultless models of Grecian sculptors, we are met with a toss of the head and the remark that "what was good enough for *my* mother is good enough for me;" and so, long before the frame is developed it is encased in what are ironically called "stays,"* the lacing-in process begins, and ends, a few years after, in pulmonary and other diseases. The free action of the mammary glands is impeded, and cancer of the breast is brought about. A convincing proof that tight-lacing has much to answer for is

* Yes, free breathing is *stayed*; the action of the heart is *stayed*; the free flowing of the blood is also *stayed*.

evidenced by the fact that among the *uncivilised* nations of the earth cancer is a disease totally unknown. A revolution in this matter would soon be brought about if men abstained from marrying such deformed creatures. On the other hand, women ought to exercise more judgment in their choice of husbands, inasmuch as there is, alas, a large proportion of youths who sap the very foundation of their constitutions during their teens by indulging in unmentionable vices; and then, when they have sown what is too flippantly termed their "wild oats," and are sobered down by the reaping of their early sins, they unite themselves in wedlock with more likely a *showy* woman than a *sterling* one. What constitutions do the children of such people inherit? Do men gather grapes of thistles? Assuredly not. As ye sow, so shall ye reap, and "He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption."

During the whole of my professional career, I have only had one male patient with cancer in the breast, and that individual admitted he had to thank boiler rivetting for his disease. He had been accustomed to hold a heavy iron bar against his left breast for hours together, during his daily labour; and consequently such constant interference with nature's functions, the disease of cancer was the inevitable result.

Then again there are most deleterious habits practised amongst men, aye, and even by boys, namely smoking and chewing tobacco; besides the accursed habit of drinking intoxicating beverages, entails no end of practical mischiefs upon mankind. Whilst these abominations are persisted in, the frightful disease of Cancer will continue to permeate the human species, in spite of every effort put forth by the scientific and philanthropic well-wishers of society.

There would be few cancered lips and tongues, if smoking, snuffing, and chewing tobacco, were entirely abolished by poor deluded man. Intellectual brain workers, to whom society owes so much, for real sound and healthy information, without which man would be an infinite loser, are verily guilty, at least very many of them, in helping many of those hurtful (*so called innocent*) practices, which tend so extensively, to corrupt the constitutions of mankind, and make him a constant reproducer of the disease of cancer which no doubt could, and would to a very large extent cease to be known, were man in his cultured, as well as in the uncultured state, to cease practising such wretched vices.

It is almost unpardonable that intelligent people should be found amongst the number of those, who daily neglect the imperative duty of washing the body all over, every morning, on rising. But that is not all; see how many thousands of people there are, who, would feel highly insulted, if they were not acknowledged as truly intellectual, that make it a constant habit, on retiring to bed, to enclose themselves in beds hung closely round with hangings; also doors, windows, and fireplaces almost hermetically sealed, excluding the pure atmosphere from their sleeping apartments, even the very indispensable friend, which is so very much needed to ensure a balmy repose, and to revivify them for the duties of the coming day.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and in fact, there cannot be excellent health where daily ablutions of the body are persistently ignored. It only requires a few moments reflection to see and admire the goodness of the Almighty in giving millions of pores to the skin of the human body, in order especially to act as safety valves to the human machine. And can it be possible that intelligent people cannot or will not see the folly of shutting out the pure oxygen, which is intended by

the merciful Creator to vitalize the blood of the system, and impart vigour and strength to both mind and body? And that they also absolutely abstain to cleanse the skin with a little water, without which blessing the outward man suffers materially; and are committing a serious daily wrong to the laws of nature? I am just reminded here of a most peculiar circumstance I read in a book more than forty years ago, which was set forth in the said publication as an important fact, and as such I related it in my first temperance speech in a public meeting, not far from my own native village: viz., An intelligent man, who had long thought of the absurdity of sleeping in a bed closely hung with curtains, conceived a plan to prove his views, which was as follows: to hang above his head a cage with a favourite canary in it for a few nights in succession, which was done, and one morning on rising, he found his dear little bird dead at the bottom of the cage. This most striking incident clearly convinced *the amateur philosopher* that the carbonic acid gas which was breathed and re-breathed again and again by him and his wife during the night had killed the dear little warbler. When I used these facts, which commended themselves to me for their reasonableness, it was my aim to illustrate it thus: if the breath of two individuals, whilst sleeping in a closed apartment closely covered in with curtains, could kill a bird in a few nights, how much more poisonous would the breath of drunkards be, which, strictly speaking, was doubly distilled poison for anyone to inhale. It is an indisputable truism, that if any man shuts himself up in a closely confined room, excluding every particle of pure air, he will not survive the ordeal many hours. It is my honest conviction that if the primary laws of health were strictly obeyed, for one generation at least, a most marvellous change would be effected for the good of the common weal. Many diseases would die a natural death. In fact, were mankind to listen to the mandates of the Almighty God, the sins which *He* now visits upon the fathers even to the third and fourth generations would not be the curse of man any longer. There is not the least doubt but that poor rebellious man is the plotter of his own ruin, physically, mentally, morally, socially, and last, but certainly not least, spiritually. Some very learned individual may sneer at these statements, and say what has that to do with the rise of cancers, &c.

In reply let me say that the closer mankind adheres to the unalterable laws of the Creator, the sounder and better his health will be. Besides, the dogged resistance to the inflexible laws of God, which is constantly and deliberately practised by considerably more than two-thirds of the human family, cannot be otherwise than the harbinger of such diseases as cancers, tumours, fevers, etc. Why should it be thought a thing incredible for a man to carry his own death-warrant with him?

Just for a moment consider the vast amount of insensible perspiration, or *effete matter* continually passing off from man's body, and that it is being locked up in his clothes from week to week and even from year to year! Again, consider how many sleep in blankets and sheets which are very seldom washed and purified by drying in the open air. Is it surprising that eruptive fevers, such as scarlatina, measles, and smallpox should visit the nations of the earth, and also prove the precursor of cancers, tumours, etc. Whatever tends to impoverish the blood enervates the constitution, and, as a natural consequence, he inherits the inevitable reward which is meted out to all wrong-doers.

When it is duly considered that mankind lives upon so much unclean food, such as bacon and pork, the filthiest of all animals such as the pig is; I am not the least surprised to witness so many persons suffering from cancers and tumours.

I find on looking over my prescribing books, that a great many of my patients have been farmers wives, and their daughters, and without exception they have lived very largely indeed on the flesh of pigs. I would not presume to say, that eating the unclean flesh of pigs was a demonstrative fact, the direct cause of cancer in such human beings : nevertheless, I do unhesitatingly assert, that coupling the reprehensible habit of eating such-like unclean flesh, along with eating too much animal food, as a general rule, and, moreover, adulterated food of all kinds must not be overlooked : also bearing in mind man's other follies, which are legion, such as have been previously referred to, disease is inevitable and pure health the exception.

Let me quote an irresistable fact from the *Lancet*, see pages 454 and 455, for March the 19th, 1881, an article contributed by Dr. John Wortabet, Beyrout, wherein he goes on to state : "The village of Khiam, where disease has recently broken out, lies not far from the principal sources of the Jordan, which losing themselves in the plains of El-Huleh, form a large marsh. From the thick jungles of papyrus which occupy that marsh, a large wild boar was shot, and brought to Khiam on the 25th of November. This was a great treat to the poor villagers, who can rarely afford to indulge in butcher's meat, and many of them ate the flesh, partly raw, and partly half-cooked. The meat was observed at that time to be perfectly fresh and good, and no one noticed that it was in any way diseased ; but during the course of the second week all the persons who had eaten became ill, and if any escaped at that date they suffered a short time later. Of those who had abstained not one fell ill. The nature and symptoms of the disease, were the same in all the victims ; but those who ate the flesh raw, suffered most severely, and the children generally suffered less than the adults. These facts I verified, by visiting the place of the disaster, which is a two days' journey from Beyrout, and where I spent January 1st and 2nd in studying, on the spot, all the circumstances of the case. I found 257 persons more or less ill, viz., men 121, women 101, children 35. Five others—three men and two women—had died before my arrival. I carefully examined the symptoms, and the course of the disease in a large number of those cases, about which there was a remarkable and almost wearisome identity. The main points were as follows :—From ten to twenty days after eating of the meat, the face and extremities became œdematous, the swelling extending over the whole body. This was accompanied by severe pain in all the muscles with more or less fever. These phenomena did not generally continue more than two or three weeks, and were followed by a slow convalescence with much weakness and lingering muscular pains, and occasionally slight relapses. I shall now proceed to state the matter in a somewhat more detailed manner. As I entered the village I was at once surrounded by some twenty men, women, and children, all of whom had been among the victims. Their faces were still puffy and pale, and they looked very weak, but convalescent. They all had one story to tell : ' We ate of the flesh, but did not feel unwell till some days after, when we had much pain all over the body, swelling and fever. We are now much better, but very very weak, and not free from pain yet.' In examining carefully a few of the cases, I found nothing more than they had stated. The tongue was clean, the appetite good, and the functions of the alimentary canal normal. In almost every case, however, there was a peculiar appearance of the floor of the mouth, the inferior surface of the tongue, and the gums. Situated on the mucous membrane, there were small white conical projections, a few of which I clipped, and subsequently examined with the mi-

roscope, but with negative results as to the existence of any parasite within them. P.S. Since writing the above, one of the victims mentioned—a somewhat aged woman—whom I had seen quite ill when I was there, has died; and I have succeeded in obtaining from the body, a piece of muscle (biceps brachialis) which reveals under the microscope a good number of trichinæ, and sets at rest any question as to the nature of the disease.” (Note—says the Editor—“We received from Dr. Wortabet a specimen of muscle referred to in the postscript, and on submitting it to microscopical examination, we found it to contain a large number of non-encysted embryo nematoids. An examination of the isolated worms, showed them to possess the general shape, with terminal anus, met with in the embryos of trichinæ spiralis. They were too immature to admit of any details of organization being made out. They were found to be $\frac{1}{30}$ long by $\frac{1}{60}$ broad. For the most part they were situated in the midst of small connective tissue overgrowths, between the muscular fibres, and the fact that they were non-encysted, is in accordance with the other fact, that they had not yet attained the usual size of encysted trichinæ.”) I have given these very momentous facts, not so much to show the consequences, which have attended the eating of the flesh of the wild boar on those poor creatures, but, more especially to establish my premises, that the flesh of such unclean animals as pigs, is totally unfit as human food, and, moreover, I am more and more convinced of the fact, that bacon, pork, and such-like food lays the foundation—*i.e.*, to a very great extent—for many of the diseases, that have been previously enumerated.

Being a vegetarian of about six years' standing, and positively more weighty, encouraged me in the thought that similar diet would be an immense boon to society generally. What can be more wholesome than oatmeal porridge thoroughly well boiled? This forms my breakfast with a pint of good new milk every morning, and it sustains me most comfortably till one o'clock p.m., when I have my dinner, comprising vegetables, fruits, and farinaceous puddings; then at five or a little later in the evening, I take for my tea, fruits and wheatmeal bread; in about two or three hours later I have half-a-pint of new milk, which is set up especially for me, and consequently it has a good cream on it, and this forms my simple supper. Let me say that I very rarely ever drink tea, coffee or cocoa. My only liquids are cold water (and even water is scarcely ever touched, as I am not troubled with thirst) and good new milk. Living on this kind of diet, *viz.*, vegetables and fruits, I manage to get through a vast amount of real hard work, besides *I am a staunch teetotaller*, and have been so for nearly forty years.

When I commenced medical practice in Cheltenham twenty-seven years ago, it was no easy matter to acknowledge to my patients that I was opposed to intoxicating drinks as beverages; but now in these halcyon days of social reform, it is considered most respectable to be classed amongst those medical practitioners that discountenance the horrid drinking customs of the age.

After this pardonable digression, I shall animadvert on the evil effects of ennui, *i.e.*, having nothing to engage the mind, having plenty of money and without any compulsion to put forth the least effort to obtain a livelihood; in plain Saxon language, living a complete lazy life. Living such an idle life is contrary to the will of the Creator, because His word emphatically declares that man “in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return,” Gen. iii., 19. Again we learn from Holy Writ that “man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening,” Psalm civ., 23. Now the philosophy of this teaching means vigorous

physical health to all who energize themselves in strict accordance with the stern demands of the Deity.

The sudoriparous and sebaceous glands are abundantly distributed over the whole surface of the human body. The sudoriparous glands are fully intended by the all-wise Creator to act as safety valves, that is, to carry off the perspiration or exhalations of effete or worn-out matter; and the sebaceous glands, which are equally as precious, secrete a peculiar fatty matter that lubricates the whole surface of the skin, and keeps it beautifully soft and nice. The total number of sudoriparous glands are estimated by Krause at 2,381,248; and supposing the orifice of each gland to present a surface of one fifty-sixth of a line in diameter, he reckons that the whole of the glands would present an evaporating surface of about eight square inches. The sebaceous glands are most numerous in parts largely supplied with hair, as the scalp and face, and are thickly distributed about the entrances of the various passages into the body, as the anus, nose, lips, and external ear.**

Why was this beautiful arrangement and adaptability conceived by the Almighty Father? Simply and solely to keep the mechanism of the human frame in perfect working order, and secure to man the invaluable blessing of uninterrupted health and happiness. It is as plain as two and two make four that hundreds of thousands of the human race die long before their time, and why? Because they will not listen to the voice of Nature's God.

The laws of the Creator are persistently ignored by millions of mankind, and the wonder is that millions do not die off quicker than they do. Whence the cause of the present (1881) epidemic of smallpox in London? The habitual neglect of nature's functions. Were the people to become wise, and rigidly adhere to the laws of nature, walking uprightly before God, fifty years hence would present a healthy race of human beings upon the earth, almost free from physical deformities, and most certainly, man would enjoy an immunity from fever, rheumatism, smallpox, and other evils.

It is my thorough conviction that more people suffer through yielding to ennui, that is downright idleness, than language can express. People who possess an independency, and who do not labour at some legitimate calling which brings into full action the sudoriparous and sebaceous glands, are literally cursed by the Creator daily. Some may say, that is hard language indeed. Stay, don't be too fast in condemning my statements. Does not the language of Holy Writ say, "is there evil in the city and the Lord hath not done it."

If the constitution of the human frame suffers long and seriously from Dyspepsia, *indigestion*, and a sluggishness of that important gland—the *liver*, nutrition, which is indispensable to good health, is materially interfered with; and as a natural consequence, the sebaceous glands, which are of such vital worth to man's well-being, are not sufficiently supplied with nourishment; therefore, they cease to throw off that oily secretion so highly necessary for the lubrication of the skin, and for the beautifying of the hair on various parts of the body; hence, the oil globules, so necessary to impart softness and beauty to the skin, become hardened, and thus at the outset form very insignificant nodules; nevertheless, they gradually and insidiously go on enlarging from day to day, from month to month, yes and even occasionally from year to year, without giving the least pain, and silently but surely burrowing deeper and more deep into the cellular and muscular tissues of the body. So quietly and insidiously do they make their way that many men and women are

* Kirke's Handbook of Physiology, p. 322.

not aware of the great evil afflicting them, until all at once, when the treacherous disease has dipped into the meshes of the multitudinous blood vessels and nerves, then both classes of persons are awakened by painful sensations, such as occasional pricking and darting through the parts where the malady is undermining the healthy structures of the beautiful mechanism of mankind. The sudoriparous glands, also have a very important function to perform in conjunction with the sebaceous glands, in keeping up the harmonious working of the human frame. This will be easily understood when we examine the mechanism of the sweat glands, for such is the character of the sudoriparous glands. The Great Creator, when He ordained those millions of pores in the skin, evidently intended them to carry off the effete or worn-out-matter which is constantly being created. When these sudoriparous glands are not called into requisition by physical labour or exercise, it does not require much wisdom to foresee what tremendous consequences will ensue to those individuals who thus persevere in locking up the carbonic acid in the body, which is of no use whatever to the building-up of the human being, but most clearly its destructive tendencies are constantly felt, yes, and without doubt, they are permanently demolishing the delicate structure, which if it had had proper fair play would have lasted for many years. It is when these sudoriparous and sebaceous glands have been thwarted in their harmonious action, that the disease of cancer sets in, and flows on in a noiseless fashion, until the human fabric tumbles into ruinous decay. Idleness is one great cause why the sudoriparous glands are not legitimately requisitioned to do their work for the benefit of pure and undisturbed health, and, therefore, as long ever mankind frustrates the workmanship of the great Almighty, disease and death must continue to do their cruel work of devastation of the immensely valuable mechanism of the human body. Oh! that man would be wise in time, so that he might enjoy uninterrupted physical health, and longevity of life, with almost perfect freedom from disease.

Is it not true that God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: so God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him," Gen. I. 26. 27. Man has free will, and therefore he is at liberty to do right or wrong, just as he chooses: however, let it be clearly understood, that when he disobeys the commands of his Creator, it is at the same time admitted, that the Almighty allows puny man to plot his own ruin and in that sense, and that only, can it be argued if a sin is committed in the city the Lord does it.

The Malthusian doctrine, which has been acted upon by thousands, has produced its vicious consequences to an alarming extent upon Society. People, in order to frustrate the Almighty's will, who say in their hearts, and wickedly carry it out in their lives, that they will not have children, have recourse to a most diabolical system, viz., to insert questionable materials into the vagina in order to prevent conception. Does not the Lord permit of this wickedness on the part of his creatures? of course He does: and what is the harvest of sin and misery we are reaping, because of such monstrous depravity! Look at the appalling number of women who suffer from cancer in the uterus in these days.

Those creatures who yield themselves up to the devil and indulge in such abominable vices, have the Almighty's curse resting on them continually. Then again there is the frightful evil of masturbation, which hundreds of thousands of both sexes are daily guilty of, and this awful sin is sending myriads of thousands off the earth in rapid consumption, and into lunatic asylums where they end their days, without one ray of the sunshine of God's love in their minds and hearts.

Then look again at the masses who indulge so fearfully in illegitimate sensual pleasure! And what is the harvest of all this evil conduct? Scrofula, cancer, tumours, rickets, and skin diseases of a most loathsome character. Over-eating, and drinking to excess at daily meals, tend to produce mighty harvests of disastrous consequences. Looking at this heterogeneous mass of evils in one huge heap, I have no hesitation at all in saying—Here we have the origin of cancers and tumours.

Dr. John Buchanan says, "Civilisation, strange to say, seems to be no unfrequent cause of that terrible malady—cancer, for certainly it has become more common as civilisation has progressed. It is entirely unknown in savage life; and in that state of society which formerly existed on the frontiers of the Western States, it was hardly ever heard of. When we glance at the habits and modes of living which the customs of refined society impose upon females, how she is enveloped in corsets, which press severely the abdominal viscera downward upon the bladder and uterus, and the thoracic ones upward toward the throat, need it be wondered at if the functions of circulation, respiration, digestion, and menstruation become so disturbed as to engender that peculiar state of the system favourable to cancerous cachexia. But, such a tendency may be introduced, not only by fashion or dress, but by her mode of education. How common is it for a fashionable mother to send her daughter to a boarding school, to cram her mind with ten or a dozen studies at a time, but to neglect proper exercise and amusements which would prove health promoters as *vulgar*. In this way the countenance soon acquires that pale but coveted hue, and the body that frail, and enfeebled state so common in cities, where crowds of young people are huddled together within the walls of a boarding school. Doubtless, cancer prevails not a little among females on account of the erroneous education and habits of the life of women of civilised countries. Born and nursed, during infancy, in hot houses, where the invigorating breath of heaven but seldom penetrates, their childish intellects crammed with ideas which they cannot understand, while their physical frames are permitted to wither in the crowded school-room without that free exercise and indulgence in childish sports which are so essential to their growth and well-being, rejecting constant and vigorous exercise in the open air, early hours and regular habits, and all those means which tend to promote physical strength and vigour, is it strange that the secretions should become vitiated, the growth stunted, and a foundation laid for the establishment of cancerous diathesis, which, in after years, so often undermines the entire constitution. There are habits also prevalent among the youth, of both sexes, which conduce in an alarming degree to generate and develope this formidable malady. The vice to which we allude, from false delicacy, its solitary nature, and the very gradual manner in which it impairs the nervous system and undermines the constitution, has either been entirely overlooked, or but slightly referred to by writers. But unless we are greatly deceived, a very large number of cancerous cases are attributable to masturbation and excessive sexual indulgences as their remote cause, and we are sure that those who have minutely investigated the previous history of cancerous patients, will fully coincide with us. It is doubtless true that there are other habits and customs which pertain to refined society that also have their effects in engendering cancers; but we believe that the cause just hinted at has been productive of more evil than any other cause whatever, in sowing the seed, as it were, which, in after years has sprung up into an inveterate cancerous growth."

The indulgence in spirituous liquors tobacco, narcotics, or the constant use of coffee, tea, cocoa, etc., may act as a remote cause by first acting as irritants to the

nervous system, and, afterward, a reaction ensues which causes an impairment of the normal condition of the ganglionic system of nerves, favouring a predisposition to this disease. Let us describe the more common conditions that are favourable to the origin of cancers, especially of the breast.

1st. They exist more frequently in women than in men, but of one hundred cases of scirrhus cancer of the breast, no fewer than ninety-seven occur in women; and it is this circumstance chiefly that makes cancer more frequent in women than in men, for in almost every other organ the greatest frequency is always found in men. 2nd. The age of its most frequent occurrence is between 45 and 50 years. It has been observed even before puberty, but it is of very rare occurrence at any age under 25; after this age it increases to between 45 and 50, and subsequently decreases in frequency, though it is more frequent after 50 than it is under 20. The following table, taken from my note book, will illustrate this point more in detail. Of 296 cases accurately recorded and cured, the numbers were as follows:

5 cases were first observed between 20 and 30 years of age.				
41	„	„	„	30 and 40 „
122	„	„	„	40 and 50 „
65	„	„	„	50 and 60 „
35	„	„	„	60 and 70 „
8	„	„	„	70 and 80 „

But whilst these numbers indicate the absolute frequencies of the occurrence of cancer of the breast at different ages, it must be of greater importance to ascertain the relative frequencies in proportion to the number of women living at each of the successive periods of life. This may be arrived at by comparing the number of cases in one decennial period of life, with the number of women alive in the same period. On such a basis, the following table has been framed:

Relative frequency of the origin of hard cancer.

6 cases were first observed between 20 and 30 years of age.				
40	„	„	„	30 and 40 „
100	„	„	„	40 and 50 „
76	„	„	„	50 and 60 „
38	„	„	„	60 and 70 „
32	„	„	„	70 and 80 „

These numbers represent the degrees in which the conditions of women's lives, at the respective decennial periods, are favourable to the first growth of scirrhus cancer of the breast. One cannot fail to observe that females between 40 and 50 years of age are most obnoxious to this disease, especially between 45 and 50; and the circumstance owing to the cessation of the menstrual discharge, and of the maturation of ova, or to the wasting and degeneracy of the mammary glands. Of these causes, that of the cessation of the menstrual discharge is thought to be the most potential, but after examining various data bearing on this interesting question, I find that even the occurrence of what is known as *the change of life*, is inadequate to account for the peculiar liability to cancer at this period of life. Accordingly, among 52 women, with scirrhus cancer of the breasts, 27 continued menstruating for more than a year after their discovery of the cancer, and 16 had ceased to menstruate for a year, at least, previous to it. These 43 cases being deducted from the 52, leaving only nine, or less than one-sixth of the whole number, afforded examples of the cessation of catamenia and the discovery of the cancer occurring

simultaneously, or even within the same year. The greater liability to cancer of the female breast, at this particular period of life, is not owing to any especial influence of the reproductive organs or change in the mammary gland, but is rather due to the general failure of the process of maintenance by nutrition, which usually ensues about the same time, and one of its obvious signs is the concurrent diminution of the powers of the generative organs. As confirmatory of this view, it may be stated that scirrhus cancer in the breast or other organs, occurring in the male generally, makes its first appearance about the same period of life.* These sentiments harmonize so completely with my own experience in treatment of cancerous disease, that I could not forbear quoting them. They help me to establish my premises: namely, that the causes of cancer are to a very large extent attributable to the foolish—yea, monstrously wicked customs of so-called “refined society.”

And now I will proceed to the causes which spread these diseases so alarmingly. The question has often been put to me by my patients, “Doctor, how is it to be accounted for that cancers and tumours are so prevalent just now?” My answer is not far to seek. Having been behind the scenes in reference to the practice of vaccination, I have long been fully and irresistibly convinced† that the numerous evils resulting from the monstrous system of vaccination are frightful in the extreme. Some two years ago a “Dr. H——” wrote to the *Times* giving it as his opinion that the spread of cancer arose from people living in close proximity to rivers! A more wild idea I have never met with. If it were correct, how does “Dr. H——” account for the rapid spread of cancers and tumours *within the last thirty years*? Have the rivers only just commenced to flow? Have people only just commenced to live near them? Besides, by far the larger proportion of my patients never lived near a river. So much for this chimerical idea.

The following extracts are taken from the *Lancet* of May 28th, bearing upon the abominable custom of tight-lacing. “Last week a verdict was returned by a coroner’s jury which is quite as applicable to not a few cases of premature death which do not happen to be made the subject of medico-legal inquiry. It is difficult to speak with moderation of the folly of tight-lacing in view of such facts as these, especially as no attention seems ever to be paid to the warnings repeated *ad nauseam* against irrational and unhealthy modes of dress. Physiology does not enter into the sphere of the “fashions,” the follies of which are productive of more suffering and ill-health than people are willing to concede. In spite of satire on one side and admonition on the other, there seems to be but little diminution in the degree to which these vagaries are carried, as may be proved by anyone who walks abroad during the height of a London season. Why is it that in this matter of tight-lacing there should be such tenacity, for there is hardly any subject that has been so unmercifully and yet so necessarily criticised as this? There are only two possible reasons for its maintenance—the one that it is indispensable to the present form of female attire, and the other that it is believed to lend grace to the wearer. Neither of these contentions can seriously be maintained in the face of the known evils which follow the practice. But they are at present ideas so firmly rooted in the

* Vide—Professor John Buchanan’s pamphlet on cancer, pp.19—25.

† I was at one time a pro-vaccinator, labouring under the notion that matter taken direct from the cow could not produce any evil consequences. I have lived to see my error in the frightful results arising from the use of matter taken both from the human being and the brute.

female mind that their dislodgment is not easily effected. Now and then, indeed, there seems to be an attempt to introduce a more rational style of dress, but such attempts are rarely successful, owing in great measure to the disposition to ridicule new departures which do not harmonise with the "mode." The medical profession has never ceased to express its opinion upon the evils of tight-lacing, being well aware of the derangements for which the practice is responsible. To be effectual, however, such remonstrances must be given not only to those who follow the practice, but to those who either tacitly or openly encourage it. We are treading, we know, on delicate ground, but it is time there should be plain speaking, even at the risk of giving offence, for it must be confessed—and it is no disparagement to the fair sex to admit it—that so long as men persist in regarding an unnatural deformity as a beautiful object, so long will many women do their utmost to become "beautiful," no matter how painful the ordeal to which they will have to submit. A well known writer upon female dress not very long since admitted that it was the object of women so to dress as to render themselves attractive to the opposite sex, thereby following out a law which obtains throughout animal creation, and of which there is no denying the truth. But the same author spoke out boldly against the practice of tight-lacing, showing that in her opinion, at any rate, the practice was not essential for the purpose above stated. In all seriousness, it is a pitiful thing that in these days, when all our youth can obtain an insight into the principles of physiology, there should still prevail a practice so unphysiological as that of which we speak. It stands to reason that long-continued, firm compression of the lower ribs cannot be indulged in with impunity. The dorsal, thoracic, and abdominal muscles are rendered feeble from enforced inactivity, respiration is impeded, circulation is carried on under greater strain, and the viscera are displaced to a remarkable degree. In the case which forms the text of these remarks, not only was the liver deeply indented and displaced, but the stomach was constricted into two portions, and both of these effects have often been observed before. The affections attributed to tight-lacing are many and various—some perhaps without sufficient ground; but most certainly respiratory, circulatory, and digestive derangements, not to mention difficulties and dangers in parturition, are directly traceable to tight-lacing. Such derangements lead the way to other and graver changes; they may cause many ailments which render life a misery, or may eventually lead to the premature extinction of life—not perhaps directly, but by rendering the organism unable to cope with disease, however arising. Once more, then, we urge the female members of the community to abandon this fatal article of attire. Its utilitarian purpose could no doubt be supplied by means at once more simple and less injurious; and its æsthetic function exists only in the imagination, being grounded on the false and perverted notion that the natural contour of the body is ungraceful, whilst the deformed, contracted "waist" is considered beautiful in proportion as its constriction is extreme."

To the Editor of the Lancet.

Sir,—In 1861, when I was Mr. Skey's house-surgeon, a woman aged 53, was brought in a state of collapse to St. Bartholomew's Hospital with strangulated femoral hernia on the right side of four days' duration. The protrusion was returned by the usual operation, but the patient died. On examination it was seen that the part strangulated had been the tip of the gall bladder. The lower part of the thorax was very narrow and so elongated that the end of the last rib touched the crest of the ilium; the liver, deeply furrowed by the ribs, reached far into the

iliac fossa; and the gall bladder, which was filled with gall stones, protruded nearly four inches beyond the edge of the liver. The patient, her sister told me, had been for many years a noted tight-lacer. I hope this case, in which the gall bladder was forced out of the abdomen into the thigh by tight-lacing, may help you to expose the dangers of this practice.—I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

May 31st, 1881.

HOWARD MARSH.

I wish it to be remarked most particularly that cancer is caused by blows, nips, and constant pressure upon the glandular and muscular structures. The above extracts ought to open the eyes of all concerned as to the great perils of tight-lacing, and as it is my special aim to enlighten the public as to the nature of the wise and beneficent laws which regulate health, I shall offer no apology for having transferred those extracts to the pages of this work; on the contrary, I hope it will be seen that they add weight to my own statements, and thus help more speedily to force conviction home to the minds of such misguided mortals.

Every shrewd medical and surgical observer is aware that the rapid spread of cancers and tumours never began to manifest itself so powerfully till within the last 30 years, but more especially during the last 20 years. I defy any man who professes to know anything about the science of medicine and surgery, to prove that there ever was known such an experience among the faculty as there is known and felt in the latter part of this nineteenth century. It is so transparent as to bid defiance to controversy. Vaccination, which was cunningly and wickedly foisted upon the people of this *enlightened* country nearly eighty years ago, made compulsory in 1853, and much more stringent in 1867, has, without doubt, proved to be the precursor of the foulest and most deplorable diseases that ever afflicted the human family. What makes the subject still more melancholy is the fact that successive English Parliaments allow themselves to be hoodwinked by medical men, who are pecuniarily interested in keeping the horrible delusion alive.

I am certain that the infamous system of Vaccination, has been the immediate cause of inducing the spread of syphilis, scrofula, consumption, cancers, tumours, anæmia, rickets, insanity, diphtheria, smallpox, scalatina, short-sightedness, blindness, deafness, and phagedæna (malignant ulceration), in this and other lands.

I have had most extensive experience in the treatment of cancers, and tumours, during the last thirty years; and, consequently, it has fallen to my lot in life to be mixed up with all grades of society, therefore, from interviewing, and scrupulously interrogating my patients, relative to their general habits of life, their antecedents, and the health of their ancestors, I have gathered an immense store of invaluable information, which furnishes me with irresistible power against the iniquitous practice of vaccination.

Numbers of my patients have expressed themselves as absolutely certain that they never had the slightest sign of cancer or tumour until after they submitted to re-vaccination. Others, again, have been equally positive, after very carefully tracing their families back for generations, that vaccination infested them with these diseases.

Mr. Reginald Harrison, F.R.C.S., of Liverpool, in an article of his on the development of cancer in the human subject, published in the *Lancet*, July 2, 1881, says, "I believe that it would not be difficult to show that cancer is on the increase—that it is far more common amongst us now than it was one hundred years ago. If such a statement is correct, what bearing has it upon the advance of civilisation, of which we are disposed to boast?" Query—Those medical gentlemen, who

believe in anti-vaccination, can largely account for the increase of cancer amongst mankind. Let all truly scientific medical men cease to vaccinate, and, my word for it, the spread of cancer will be materially lessened.

Now, in the face of such stubborn facts as these, why is it that the intelligent people of this enlightened age do not demand the repeal of the atrocious Compulsory Vaccination Acts? It was in consequence of what I witnessed during my college life that I became convinced that vaccination was in no sense whatever a preventative of smallpox. On the contrary, I found that we were killing some of the healthiest and bonniest children who ever breathed, and I then made a solemn vow that, God helping me, I would do all I could to establish a National Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League, in order to enlighten the people respecting the flagrant iniquities heaped upon them by men who ought to heal and not destroy—who ought to carry in their hands the blessings of health and happiness instead of the curses of disease and misery!

It is with honest pride that I look back upon the mighty work which has been accomplished amongst the civilised portions of the habitable globe by the numerous hard-workers belonging to the Anti-Vaccination Leaguers throughout Great Britain and Ireland. There is not the least doubt in my mind that the Anti-Vaccination principles which are being so widely disseminated will ultimately prevail upon the minds of society generally, and vaccination become a thing of the past.

The present (1881) epidemic of small-pox at Halifax, which is affecting *re-vaccinated nurses* and others alike—paying not the least regard to either rich or poor, learned or illiterate, vaccinated or re-vaccinated, ought to stamp the imperishable truths of Holy Writ on all minds—"Shame shall be the promotion of fools." "If the wicked join hand in hand they shall not go unpunished." "If the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch." "Cursed is man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm."

It must be patent to every unbiassed person that the literati, as well as the unthinking portion, of this and other countries, have stultified their common-sense, and allowed themselves to be pestered with abominable and most grievous preventible diseases, which would never have existed but for the wretched system of vaccination. The time has come when the people have learnt that the medical faculty has done its best to blind them by throwing dust in their eyes by asserting that smallpox is a fatal disease which must be stamped out by vaccination. Mark well the word—vaccination simply means *inoculation* in its truest sense. It is well known to those who are thoroughly skilled in the art of healing that smallpox is one of the truest friends of humanity; because, if the disease is rightly handled, it is not so much to be dreaded as scarlatina. If the medical attendant does his duty, and sees that the nurse does her's, no patient need be disfigured. Neither is smallpox so fatal as typhoid fever. Smallpox cleanses the body of much filth which has been engendered by over-eating and other violations of the laws of nature. I am quite sure that the infatuation of sending patients from their homes, whilst suffering at the commencement of smallpox, is the means of killing a great number of persons who would have lived and done well had they been faithfully and skillfully treated in their quiet sick rooms. Surely it must be conceded by every sensible and humane medical man that dragging the poor souls from their relations at such a serious time, when motherly sympathy is most needed, and when the mind of every sufferer is urgently in want of the kindest and tenderest treatment, is cruel in the highest degree. Where it is not possible to obtain a mother's care, I would

then say of two evils choose the least. I maintain that special hospitals for small-pox as a rule kill more than they cure.

Removing patients during the first stage of small-pox, incurs a greater risk to human life, than by allowing them to stay at their own homes; and more, I contend that the stupid motive of such rude removal, tends more to foster the disease than to cure and prevent it. Vaccination, or inoculation as I prefer to call it, has syphilised as many as forty children, by, employing the vaccine virus selected from one *vaccinifer*, that is a little child, from whom matter had been taken for the purposes of vaccination.

I have known six dear little children, representing six different families, in the village of Prestbury, near to Cheltenham, who were all syphilised by being vaccinated with matter, from the child of parents moving in a respectable sphere of life; and, it was this sad spectacle of poisoning the life's blood of these dear innocents, which had the effect of convincing a medical practitioner, who, up to that period had expressed himself rather strongly in opposition to my views of direct transmission of foul diseases, by means of vaccination: however such a despicable circumstance entirely changed his mind on the subject, and ever after he was a pronounced opponent of compulsory vaccination.

"In 1841, a child born of syphilitic parents, but having no symptoms of syphilis at the time, was used to provide lymph to vaccinate 64 persons, who were all syphilised. The first symptom was ulceration about the seat of puncture, followed later by copper-coloured spots all over the body, ulcers of the groin, genitals, arms, and mouth. Eight children and two women died." The above important fact, was made public by Cerioli to M. Viennois.

Professor Pelizzari having a patient of the age of 25 affected with constitutional syphilis, had an incision made in some part of his body, and from it extracted a small quantity of blood. A portion of lymph was soaked in this blood, and then applied to the arm of Dr. Bargioni, on which some incisions had been previously made. About three weeks afterwards, Dr. Bargioni experienced a little itching, then there appeared a small papule of a roundish form, which gradually enlarged, and on the fourteenth day a swelling occurred in the axillary glands—that is the glands in the armpits, which, as is well known, are frequently affected during an attack of syphilis. On the twenty-second day the crust detached from the papule, leaving behind a funnel-shaped ulcer of a syphilitic character.

"Some experiments, too," says Mr. Massey Harding, "were made by Waller, and we may consider it proved that the blood of a person with constitutional syphilis is capable of communicating syphilis." Dr. Bamberger, of Warzburg, says "I am indeed convinced that contagious disease—syphilis, for instance—is communicable with the lymph in vaccination; nay, such a case has even happened a short time ago in a town but a few miles from this place. After due inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, the practitioner was found guilty by the court of justice, and condemned to prison for several months." Were all the doctors in this country served in a similar way, after having poisoned people's children with syphilitic and other deleterious matter, there would be an end of such vile pollution.

Mr. Startin, whose experience in diseases of the skin has been very great, gave it as his opinion that the true Jennerian vesicle, in a subject suffering under constitutional or acquired syphilis, may be the means of transmitting this disease, "which, (he says) he has seen many times transferred from such a vesicle."

In the *Lancet* of December 15th, 1866, the following paragraph appears:—
“Syphilis Extensively Propagated by Vaccination in France.—In a Western department of France (Morbihan) some villages have been the theatre of severe syphilitic symptoms upon more than thirty children, who had all been vaccinated from a little girl, with six punctures in each arm, the child herself having been operated upon from another who had been vaccinated from lymph preserved between two plates, obtained from the authorities. This misfortune created so much sensation that the Academy of Medicine of Paris sent down two Commissioners, Messrs. Henry Roger and Depaul. These gentlemen have just presented their report to the Academy, and this important document ends with the following considerations:—
 1. Several of the children whom we have examined are undoubtedly suffering from secondary syphilis. 2. We see no way of explaining this contamination but by vaccination; and we are confident that the cases we have seen were really syphilis engendered by vaccination. 3. As to the origin of the virus, it is very probable that the poison is traceable to the lymph, preserved between two pieces of glass, supplied by the authorities. As primary symptoms were also observed among the children, M. Ricord begged the Commissioners to insert that fact in their report, which they agreed to do. Here unfortunately we have again repeated the sad occurrences which took place at Rivalta (Italy) a short time ago. Dr. Coggiola received some vaccine lymph in a tube from Le Conservateur d’Acqui, in May, 1861. With this he vaccinated a child eleven months old, in perfect health at the time the operation was performed. Ten days afterwards 46 other children, all in excellent health, were vaccinated with lymph obtained from this one; and from one of these 17 others—making in all 63. Out of this number 46 became affected with syphilis, and 7 died before the nature of the malady from which they were suffering became known. A commission was appointed to investigate the case, and their report published by M. le Dr. Pachiotti.”*

These incontestible facts, coming from pro-vaccinators themselves, ought to convince the most sceptical, in reference to the muddy waters whence the Jennerite fraternity have drawn their supplies of their chieftain’s “benign lymph.”

Let it be particularly noted, it is computed that considerably more than 5,000 children die annually of syphilis under one year. Knowing these burning facts to be utterly beyond the power of any sensible man to gainsay; I make bold to call upon all well-meaning persons, throughout the whole civilised community, where the untenable system of vaccination, or inoculation is put in force, to combine as in one mighty phalanx, and be determined as one man to confront every puerile tyrant, who dares to usurp authority over your dear innocent babes, to poison their blood by vaccine lymph. I wish it most clearly understood, that all kinds of matter so called “pure lymph,” by vaccinators is altogether foreign to the blood of the human system, and is always destructive to the health of mankind; no matter whether it be selected from the poisoned calf, cow, swine, or horse.

Let it ever be remembered, that Jenner inserted the nasty grease, which he took from the heel of a consumptive horse, (and by the by, grease in the heel of a poor horse is an unmistakable diagnostic sign of consumption in that animal, wherever he may be found) and after it permeated the system of the Cow, of course poisoning its vital fluid, it was pronounced by the poor deluded Gloucestershire medical practitioner (Edward Jenner) the “sine qua non,” or in plainer language the indispensable

* Dr. George Sexton’s Pamphlet on “Vaccination—Useless and Injurious.”

“pure lymph,” to use for the vaccination of the human subject. Surely Jenner’s satellites—the pro-vaccinators of this remarkable period, when small pox is so dreadfully rife in London, and killing hundreds of thoroughly well vaccinated people, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, will have cause to hide their dishonoured heads with confusion of face ; because when Jenner had £30,000 from the Government, he positively declared, that once an individual was vaccinated, he is for ever after secure from the small-pox. Of course the thought of deleterious consequences following the brutal act of vaccination, had never troubled Jenner’s mind.

Nearly eighty years of sad experience of vaccination has demonstratively proved, to the satisfaction of all well-balanced minds, that vaccination has saturated the bodies of millions, with horrible diseases, which they would probably have never suffered from, had not the rotten pus been diffused through them ; altogether in opposition to the wishes of their parents, whose better feelings revolted against such monstrous proceedings, and they would, if they could have prevented their offspring from being vitiated, at the bidding of deeply interested medical practitioners. It is a thousand pities that there are to be found, in England, medical men so utterly bereft of wisdom and humane feeling, to stoop so low as to play the part of common informers, notwithstanding their minds and consciences smite them with irresistible power, and cause them to feel the keen incisiveness of the ponderous arguments hurled by the Anti-Vaccinators against the unfounded system of vaccination, which is tottering fast down about the ears of the Jennerite schemers. Truth is the Almighty’s invincible weapon, and consequently it must prevail. From the commencement of the Anti-Vaccination agitation I was powerfully impressed that its basis was established upon the impregnable rocky foundation of truth ; consequently I felt absolutely certain that nothing but dogged perseverance in scattering Anti-Vaccination literature among the masses, and fighting those bitter enemies of health—the Pro-Vaccinators or Inoculators, with the two-edged sword of righteousness and truth, would ultimately succeed.

The following extract from the *National Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Reporter*, for June, 1881, will conclusively prove that the end of Jennerism is rapidly and surely approaching :

German Official Vaccination Statistics.

Small-pox spread by the Vaccinated and Re-Vaccinated NOT by the Unvaccinated.

The German Anti-Vaccination Petition this year presented to the Diet, brings forward as a new point of great importance, a fact to which we have for some time past been calling attention, viz., the invariable priority of vaccinated and re-vaccinated small-pox cases in epidemics ; the unvaccinated cases (infected of course (!) by the vaccinated and re-vaccinated) only making their appearance subsequently to these. We give an instance of this in a report of the recent epidemic at Lubeck, which appeared in our May number. But the Petition gives a still more remarkable one from the official medical statistics of the great epidemic of 1871-72 in the town of Liegnitz. In German towns it would appear that a precise list of the small-pox cases as they occur with the date of attack, age of patient, condition as to vaccination or non-vaccination, and date of death if death ensues, is kept by the burgomaster ; and it requires only, say the framers of the petition, to consult these original lists (from which all subsequent statistical reports must be derived), to prove conclusively how *invariably* it is the vaccinated and re-vaccinated with whom the epidemic commences and among whom it spreads, of which Liegnitz affords a most striking example.

In the great epidemic year of 1871 from the 26th January, when the first case appeared, to the 31st December, there were 494 cases of small-pox, 482 of which occurred amongst the vaccinated (which in these lists includes the re-vaccinated) and 12 only among the unvaccinated. Of these vaccinated and re-vaccinated cases 224, and more than 20 deaths, occurred before the first unvaccinated case, (No. 225) that of an infant, which however recovered. Of the vaccinated 70 died, of the unvaccinated 5. In 1872 there were 401 cases, 394 vaccinated and 7 unvaccinated; and 54 deaths, of which 51 were VACCINATED and 3 UNVACCINATED. The first unvaccinated case stands 138th in order of time upon the list. In the years 1873, 1878, 1879, and 1880 sporadic cases occurred—3 in 1873, and 4 in the three latter years altogether. Now our pro-vaccinating friends might be disposed to draw for consolation on the percentages of these deaths to cases, nor will we grudge them any amount they can derive therefrom, reminding our readers that in Germany, unvaccinated cases are exclusively to be found among the very young children whose normal death-rate is immensely in excess of the death-rate of later periods of life.

We have in

	Vaccinated			...	Unvaccinated		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.		Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1871	482	70	14.5	...	12	5	41.7
1872	394	51	13	...	7	3	43
1873	4	0		...	0	0	
1878-9-80	4	2	50	...	0	0	

Of 2,000 unvaccinated children all under 1 year none took small-pox in the 4 latter years, while of this same class as to age one vaccinated child took it and died (100 per cent.!) It is further remarkable that both in 1871 and 1872 the death-rate of the recently vaccinated (which includes children between the ages of 1 and 11) exceeded the total death-rate of vaccinated and unvaccinated.

				Total Cases	Deaths.	Per cent.
1871	...	...	...	494	75	15
		Recently vaccinated		49	8	16
1872	...	...	...	401	54	13.5
		Recently vaccinated		40	6	15

These comparatively "recently vaccinated" furnished, it will be observed, about one-tenth of the total small-pox cases amounting to 89; more a good deal than four times as many as all the unvaccinated cases in the same two years which amounted only to 19! And if the death per-centages of 41 and 43 among unvaccinated infants in 1871-2 be comforting to pro-vaccinators, how about the 50 per cent. death-rate of the vaccinated in 1878-9-80?

One would think that these Liegnitz statistics alone would suffice to blow to the winds all the pretences of pro-vaccinators as to the dangerous character of the unvaccinated, as well as to the prophylactic powers of vaccination; and as before observed this is only one of the great numbers of examples which the burgomasters' lists afford of the introduction and dissemination (as our pro-vaccinating friends would have it!) of small-pox by the vaccinated and re-vaccinated! The Lubeck case tells precisely the same tale. And there is no doubt whatever that if similar lists were kept—honestly kept—in England, precisely the same results would be obtained. When last month, summoned for non-vaccination for the 35th time, Mr. Abel, of Faringdon, recorded among his reasons for refusing obedience to the law the statistics of the small-pox epidemic in Faringdon some years since, when there were in all 10 cases; five, or 50 per cent. proved fatal, yet all these persons had been

vaccinated or re-vaccinated. (Another death per-centage we can recommend to the attention of our pro-vaccinating friends !)

For *who*, may we ask, are the really dangerous people in respect to small-pox ? *The vaccinated and re-vaccinated townspeople*—or as in Lubeck, *parents*—who take the disease, and as our pro-vaccinating authorities would say, *give it to their unvaccinated neighbours or infants*—or the DREADFUL *unvaccinated infants* who catch it at *seventeenth-* or at *one hundred and thirty-eighth-* or at *two hundred and twenty-fifth hand*, as the above *official medical records* show ?

And yet the public continues to be gulled by the unscrupulous assertions of interested and benighted doctors, and when a small-pox epidemic breaks out (as recently) in a city which, like London, is vaccinated to the very uttermost, instead of reading the lesson Providence is thus essaying to teach, rush off wildly to be vaccinated again—as drunkards to the drink which is destroying them ! Alas ! poor mortals !

M.C.H.-R.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who was so zealous an advocate of inoculation, met with the most fiery opposition from the Royal College of Physicians ; but, strange to relate, these very men who heaped their foul abuse upon Lady Montague for daring to introduce the monstrous practice of inoculation into England, were among the first, in 1754, to become ardent practitioners of inoculation. It is hardly conceivable that the medical faculty, who ridiculed this abominable practice when it was first introduced, were most stubborn in relinquishing its use. But when the people became convinced of its deleterious character, they demanded that it should be abolished, and so inoculation became a penal offence—a fine of £50 being inflicted upon those who dared to practice it.

It requires the greatest amount of charity to command one's feelings when reflecting upon the inconsistencies of the medical profession. It is well known that Dr. Jenner learnt what he knew of inoculation from a Gloucestershire farmer, who observed that none of his servants had suffered from small-pox who had been inoculated with the matter which exuded from the cow-pox whilst in the act of milking.

I wish it to be widely known how these cows at Berkeley became affected with cow-pox. It was customary for the stables to be dreadfully neglected, so much so that the horses had to stand up to their fetlocks in their own filth ; and the ponds from which they drank were charged with all sorts of impure matter. Under such conditions is it to be wondered that the animals should be diseased in their heels ? I can testify to the truth of this from my own observation as a youth. I have seen stables and byres devoid of ventilation, and the animals standing more than foot deep in filth. In the yards in which they were kept, the straw—which had been soddened by the excrement which passed from the animals during the twenty-four hours—was simply scattered over the surface, and then clean straw strewn over all. This was the regular plan. In a few weeks' time the accumulation of straw saturated with urine and dung was immense, and the ammoniacal stench became exceedingly strong. Hence it is not difficult to trace the origin of the foot and mouth disease, for it is a natural consequence that the animal should lick its greasy heel. Fresh air, proper food, and cleanliness are as essential to the brute as to man.

Even Jenner acknowledged in his day, when speaking as to the reliability of the vaccine virus (*lymph*, of course, was the term he used) being weakened in its use from lapse of time, that “ if there were a real necessity for renovation I should not

know what to do, for the precautions of the farmers with respect to their horses, have driven the cow-pox from their herds." Here we have the origin of Jenner's benign vaccine virus. The men who attended to the greasy heeled horses, went deliberately, without washing their hands, to the milking of cows, and as a consequence their hard-horned hands, smeared with nasty filth, abraded the teats of the beasts, hence the inoculation of the animals with horse grease, and thus vesicles formed, filled with fluid. Upon being milked these vesicles were ruptured, and if the servants had any sores on their hands, they in their turn became inoculated; so it came about that horses and cows and men and women were all affected with the filthy horse grease.

When Jenner first propagated vaccination as the panacea for small-pox he declared to his own nephew, George Jenner, pointing to a horse's greasy heels—"There is the source of small-pox." And with such virus, he argued, "What renders the cow-pox virus so extremely singular is that the person who has been thus affected is for ever after secure from the infection of small-pox." But Jenner himself lived to see that vaccination was as powerless as inoculation.

In 1811 the poor founder of vaccination was most severely humbled over the death of Lord Grosvenor, who was vaccinated by Dr. Jenner's own hands, but who was attacked by small-pox, and died at the confluent stage of the disease. Such was the confidence of the doctors—Jennerean devotees—whom Lord Grosvenor consulted at the commencement of his illness, that they declared "It cannot be small-pox *because Dr. Jenner vaccinated you!*" It seems as though the hand of the Deity was lifted up to check such overweening arrogance, "Though the wicked join hand in hand, they shall not go unpunished." As I have shown, vaccination and inoculation are violations of the laws of nature, and therefore must be insulting to the Creator of the universe.

The numerous epidemics of small-pox clearly demonstrate the utter futility of vaccination or inoculation to *stamp out* the disease, viz., 1811, 1818, 1825, 1838, 1853, 1854, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1875, and again in 1881. It is astonishing how obtuse the minds of vaccinators are on the subject of vaccination. In Jenner's time one good cicatrix was held to be sufficient, and so far as its being sufficient to poison the blood it was thoroughly efficient. People who are bitten by a mad dog do not stand quibbling as to whether one bite is enough to drive them mad; they know it is so. Not so with the vaccinator, for they are not content to follow their leader and make one perfect vesicle; the practice is now to stab the children in several places on *both* arms. But the constantly recurring epidemics are proofs that neither one nor a thousand cicatrices will destroy small-pox. I know for a certainty that one vaccination vesicle is sufficient to permeate the whole of the blood; and if any virtue were in it, the constitution would be successfully vaccinated; but no, even a million vaccination stabs will never produce a prophylactic or a preventative. This argument will stand good for ever, and when my body lies in the silent grave I trust that my spirit will continue to confront the Jennerites as long as they persist in their wicked system of vaccination.

Every pro-vaccinator knows well that those who suffer from small-pox are chiefly the people who have been most successfully vaccinated; and I declare a fact which defies every pro-vaccinating doctor in the world, that an unvaccinated child or full grown person never was a source of infection of small-pox at any given period of time. And what is more, I am confident that the disease of small-pox will never become epidemic through non-vaccination.

The disease to a large extent is preventible, providing all persons will attend strictly to sanitary measures, and obey the laws of nature. Re-vaccination is a complete hoax, and all who submit to it are the harbingers of small-pox. The practice of inoculation had to be abandoned, and why? Because the people demanded it, as experience had taught them that it was sowing the disease of small-pox instead of curing it. When the people's eyes are opened by the anti-vaccination literature now thrown broadcast over the land, vaccination and re-vaccination will also be wiped from the statute books of England.

Take away the *nearly three millions of money* which the interested doctors now gladly receive, and they would soon relinquish vaccination, ay, and be ready to cry out, as they always have when compelled by the people, "From the commencement we believed that vaccination was not only useless to prevent small-pox but that it created other vile diseases in the constitutions of those who had been the receptacles of the vaccination virus."

I was articled to a medical gentleman in Newcastle-on-Tyne, who was a public vaccinator in one of the largest districts of that extensive town; and as he was the Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, he had to teach the medical students the art and practice of vaccination. Be it understood that a certificate of proficiency from his hands was indispensably necessary to every student previous to presenting himself for examination at any of the legally authorised examining Boards, as a proof that he was well versed in the mode of (*poisoning* by) vaccination or inoculation. The aforesaid medical gentleman, Dr. Thomas F. McNay, was duly authorised by the Privy Council to supply the National Vaccine Board, in London, with weekly supplies of fresh *pure lymph*—so termed by pro-vaccinators; and for years it fell to my lot to charge thousands of small ivory points per week, with the purest lymph it was possible to obtain from the healthiest children, who were brought to the general vaccine station; and although the most scrupulous care was taken in the selection of children as vaccinifers for vaccination purposes, nevertheless, in spite of every precaution, the most sickening cases resulted; and not unfrequently death terminated the heart-rending sufferings of the poor little victims. Having witnessed such destructive tendencies of vaccination, is it any wonder that my heart should recoil at the perpetration of such villainy especially when sanctioned by the Parliament of enlightened England, and fostered by the medical profession?

Let me say here, it is my honest conviction that there is no possibility of securing human lymph, from any source whatever, to enable the shrewd medical man to assert, with perfect confidence, that no seeds of evil disease shall contaminate the the bodies of those, into whom it is implanted.

Such is the state of human society, as a whole, that I would not trust vaccine lymph even selected from my nearest relative. Is it not the veriest folly for Dr. Cameron or any other medical gentlemen to state in the House of Commons (even Dr. Wyld to boot) that by the Government enacting a law to enforce inoculation by calf lymph, all evil consequences attending it, such as syphilis, would be avoided. Surely every intelligent medical practitioner is prepared to admit, that you cannot get calf lymph at all until the blood of the animal is first of all impregnated with human virus: and where is that medical man who would have the assumption to state the virus put into the said Governmental calf would be entirely free from syphilitic matter, or even any other disease affecting the human system? It is to be hoped the people of England will utterly refuse to submit to be poisoned either with calf lymph or any other beastly matter, from one and every source whatever.

The only safe and proper course to pursue, is to reject vaccination *i.e.*, inoculation altogether, as an insane and most disreputable practice; and let each individual resolve to live in perfect harmony with the laws of the human economy; and my word for it, such determined resolution would almost famish small-pox from the earth, of course taking it for granted, that sanitary means are strictly carried into effect in every city, town, village, and hamlet.

I am deeply anxious to take away every prop from the terrorising clique of pro-vaccinators, and therefore it has occurred to my mind that to give my experience in the successful treatment of small-pox, very much ground will be gained for anti-vaccination; because the people run away with the erroneous idea that the disease is fatal, which is utterly false, and consequently this nicely concocted scheme of the vaccinators has added grist to the Jennerite mill.

When I am called to see a patient who is threatened with small-pox it is my custom to order a hot water bath, about 90 degrees, at the commencement. To prevent any fear of the water being too hot, place the elbow in it, which if borne well will not be found to be too extreme for the patient. A twenty minutes' or half-an-hour's bath will be exceedingly effectual.

A medicated vapour bath is equally as beneficial in all such-like ailments, and I strongly recommend it, because I feel quite sure, if such treatment be carried out, very few patients will die of small-pox. The patient must have provided the following mixture:

R. Black Cohosh Powder (*Cimicifuga Racemosa*), one drachm; Vervain crude (*Verbena*), half ounce; Marigold Flowers (*Calendula*), half ounce. To be infused in a pint of boiling water, covered up closely, and placed near the fire for half-an-hour. Strain off the liquid, and, when cool, add Cream of Tartar (*Potassæ Bitartratus*), two drachms, and sweeten with a little lump sugar. Dose: three wine glassfuls every two hours. Should the throat be affected, the following gargle may be made and applied frequently:

R. Infuse two handfuls of Garden Sage in a pint and a half of boiling water for an hour, in a close covered jug placed near the fire. Strain off the liquid and add two tablespoonfuls of table salt, and one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Shake well up and bottle for use. If the patient is too feeble to gargle his throat, then the nurse must securely fasten a bit of sponge to a probang and well bathe the tonsils every hour or two.

The disease must be closely watched, and if the breathing becomes much affected, and the stomach indicate morbid symptoms, then it will be necessary to prepare the following mixture, *viz.* :—

R. Tincture of *Veratrum Viride*, ten drops; *Lobelia Syrup*, one teaspoonful; Fluid Extract of Boneset (*Eupatorium Perfoliatum*), two teaspoonfuls; to be added to half a pint of the cold infusion of Pleurisy Root (*Asclepias Tuberosa*): shake well up, and bottle for use. Dose: one dessert spoonful to be taken every two hours.

As a rule there will scarcely be any need to adopt any other prescription, than the first one, previously stated, because it is almost a panacea for the disease of small-pox. If the bowels are constipated, it will be requisite to give two Compound Rhubarb pills once a day: yea, the patient had better begin the treatment, by taking two of the above named pills. In order to prevent the disease from pitting or disfiguring the face, it is essentially necessary to paint the face with the Tincture of Golden Seal (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), or Tincture of American Hellebore (*Ver-*

atrum Viride), about three times a day ; i.e., two drachms of either tincture to five ounces of Glycerine, and bottled for use, makes a grand preparation for painting small-pox ; and if this be faithfully attended to, I feel absolutely certain the object in view will be gained.

Even the application of simple Glycerine is very good, to prevent small-pox from marking the face of the patient. Wherever it is practicable, let the patient be isolated from the rest of the family, and if possible, place the sufferer upstairs. It is incumbent upon all who suffer from eruptive fevers, such as small-pox, scarlatina, measles, typhus, etc., that every excrement be removed from the sick room immediately, as thorough cleanliness, and plenty of fresh air (avoiding draughts) are imperatively necessary. It is highly important, also, that the sick room should be kept bright and cheerful ; of course the face of the patient, suffering from small-pox, must be secluded from the light, as the rays of light have a tendency in pitting, and causing the disease to dip deep into the skin. All the linen should frequently be changed, nevertheless let it be well aired before changing the covering of the bed, as such neglect might kill the patient, by causing the eruption to strike in upon the vital parts, and thus criminally defeat the doctor's skill and worthy intentions. The diet must be easy of digestion, such as oatmeal gruel nicely made ; boiled rice and milk is very good, so also are baked apples, dates, French plums, oranges, and other good ripe fruit.

Anoint the patient's skin with glycerine or olive oil, and for cleansing purposes use carbolic acid soap. This will considerably lessen the susceptibility of the inmates of the house who are the subjects of contagion.

Rest assured that the instructions laid down in these pages for the treatment of small-pox, if obeyed to the letter, will, without having recourse to disinfectants, by the blessing of God, save thousands of lives, which unfortunately perish through improper treatment.

I have taken the following pithy sentences from a speech delivered by P. A. Taylor, Esq., in the House of Commons, on June 11, 1880 :

"If hon. members have ever studied the history of the medical treatment of small-pox in the last century, they will be surprised that anyone who took it ever recovered without hideous marks. The infallible doctors of that day placed the unhappy patients in a hot room, with every door and window closed ; with enormous fires made ; with the clothes heaped upon them, which, in order to increase the effect, were coloured red. They refused the patient any drop of cooling drink. That was what the infallible doctors, who meant to enforce compulsory vaccination now, did in the last century. Now I will make a general statement in regard to vaccination in the past—not based on any authority of my own, but taken from the evidence of Dr. Farr, in reference to the dreadful and enormous fatality of small-pox in the last century. He says, 'Small-pox attained its maximum mortality after inoculation was introduced.' Inoculation in the last century was the pet of the infallible profession. The annual deaths from small-pox from 1760 to 1779 were, on an average, 2323. In the next twenty years, they declined to 1740. The disease, therefore, began to grow less fatal before vaccination was discovered. It is the fact that after the beginning of the century the deaths from small-pox still decreased, although the vaccination of the people at that time was probably not one per cent., and could have no influence whatever upon these rates of mortality.*

* What will the medical wiseacres of the present day, who are ever and anon shifting their vaccination points, say to these sledge-hammer facts?—D. T.

The vaccinating prophets of the present day, however, make the two coterminous, and declare that it was vaccination which produced the diminution at the beginning of the century. The fact is the whole thing is a foregone conclusion. If there happens to be no epidemic, the vaccinators triumphantly say that they have stamped it out, as they say they have stamped it out in Ireland, in Sweden, and in Germany; but small-pox, like all other zymotic diseases, comes in epidemics; the population begin to die; then the vaccinators fall back upon some excuse, always taking care it is consistent with the fundamental assertion that vaccination stops the small-pox. Sometimes they have bad lymph; sometimes they have not had enough marks: *not enough marks*. Jenner declared that one mark was as good as any other number; and although I am not a medical man I presume that it matters not whether there is one mark or twenty; if one is bitten by a cobra, one mark suffices. If a person has had cowpox what matter how many marks there are? Yet, after all, there can be no doubt that people die of small-pox after they have been vaccinated. Why, then the cry is, 're-vaccinate them.' If one vaccination does not do, then vaccinate early and always (laughter). Vaccinate once at least every seven years, we are told (laughter), and there was a gentleman who wrote to the papers the other day recommending persons to be vaccinated every three years! In fact, the unhappy man spends his life in a perpetual condition of cow-pox in order to escape small-pox (laughter). I was astonished to hear my hon. friend (Dr. Cameron) just now speak as if the value of vaccination was beyond all question and doubt, and had been proved to be an absolute protection against small-pox. Why my hon. friend himself, in writing to the *Times*, said, 'The recurrence, therefore, in the period of a mortality almost as high as that experienced prior to the Vaccination Act, shews either that the protective virtues of vaccination are mythical, or that there is something radically wrong in our national system of vaccination.' Just so! My hon. friend, like all the rest of the world, cannot believe that vaccination is a myth, and so he takes us a remedy to lymph fresh and pure from the cow. (Laughter.) Dr. Seaton, the medical officer of the Local Government Board, is precisely of the same spirit of assuming that vaccination is an absolute protection, and then making all the facts bend to his theory, deals in the same way with the late tremendous epidemic, in which upwards of 44,000 people lost their lives. What did he say of it? Was his faith shaken by it? Not in the least. All he said was, 'Except for vaccination this epidemic would, *presumably*, have caused such frightful and demoralising mortality as the worst pestilences of past centuries.' If the House will permit me I will tell them a little anecdote exactly characteristic of this kind of argument. I was talking to a friend of mine the other day, who is a warm advocate of vaccination, and he assumed a little superiority over me because he had himself had small-pox. But I said, 'Well, how came it you had not been vaccinated?' 'Oh,' he replied, 'I had been vaccinated, and so I had it very lightly. I should have had it very badly if I had not been.' Presently he said, 'You remember So-and-So. Well he had small-pox frightfully. They thought he must have died.' 'Good heavens,' I said, 'why had not he been vaccinated?' 'Well,' he said, 'he had been vaccinated, and he must have died but for that!' So much for the certainty of protection afforded by vaccination from small-pox. The late Dr. Schiefferdecker, of New York, in a monogram which he prepared upon the subject, came to certain conclusions in which Dr. William H. Weaher perfectly coincides. Those results were—1. That it is not true that vaccination is a preventative of small-pox. 2. That cow-pox virus is as decided a poison as that taken from the small-pox patient. 3. That vaccination propagates a variety of other diseases more

fatal than small-pox, such as scarlet fever, croup, typhoid fever, scrofula, consumption, syphilis, cancer, tuberculous formations, diphtheria, etc.' The well-known Herr Kolb, of Munich, says that 'in well-vaccinated Bavaria, famous for compulsion, in 1871, out of 30,742 cases 29,429 were supplied by the vaccinated.' I will quote one Englishman, who was examined before the Committee on which I sat in 1871, Dr. Collins, 'Had ceased to vaccinate ten or twelve years. Had known persons who had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated suffer dreadfully from small-pox, two of whom died of the most hideous confluent form, after successful vaccination and re-vaccination, one of them three times vaccinated. Has vaccinated thousands, but at last abandoned the practice, and gave up at least £500 a-year by so doing. Has found that cow-poxing weakened the powers of vitality, and often proved fatal.' The most satisfactory experiment that has ever come under my observation is the one I am about to quote.

The Austrian System of railways is all under one management, and is all under one great medical head. Dr. Leander Joseph Keller is that head, and when there was the last epidemic in 1871-2-3, he very carefully watched and analysed the effect of small-pox on those who had been vaccinated, and those who had not. The total number of persons to be reckoned with is from 55,000 to 60,000. The railway employs about 37,000 officials, servants, and workmen, and these with the wives and children, and the pensioners, give a sufficient number to form an average upon. In these two years there were 2,677 cases of small-pox; 2,158 recovered and 469 died. This is the table of the ratio in which they died:—

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
In the first year of life ..	57.14	43.78
From 1 to 2 years ..	62.05	38.96
„ 2 „ 3 „ ..	34.15	17.86
„ 3 „ 4 „ ..	21.88	16.88
„ 4 „ 5 „ ..	23.64	13.70
„ 7 „ 10 „ ..	19.23	7.76

In every case the table is therefore altogether in favour of those who have not been vaccinated. That table alone is a fact which is sufficient to raise a doubt, if not a certainty, as to the abomination of compulsory vaccination. (Hear, hear.)"

It has given me very great pleasure in quoting such telling arguments from the Hon. P. A. Taylor's speech, and more especially, as they were so much cheered during their delivery by the members in the House of Commons; and no doubt hundreds of the said gentlemen felt the regaling influence of the thrilling statements, as they were poured forth with vehemence and intellectual force. Personally, I feel, as an anti-vaccinator, deeply grateful to P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P., for his thorough manliness in bearding the Jennerite lion on the floor of the House of Commons, because it was in the Parliament of England, whence Jenner received his gift of £30,000 for propagating his deleterious system, which has unmistakably devastated the health of untold millions of people. I have myself conversed with two ladies, one had been vaccinated seven times, and after the seventh time she had a most severe attack of confluent small-pox, and the other had been vaccinated five times, and after the fifth time she had a heavy attack of small-pox. Each of these ladies were over 40 years of age when they had small-pox. Many persons I have attended, as patients, who had (long before I knew them) suffered most acutely from small-pox, and were severely marked—remember ye stiff-necked, and rebellious Jennerites, all this took place, notwithstanding that the infallible preventative—namely, vaccination had been most completely accomplished, again and again.

Away, away with such arrant nonsense from this beautiful earth of ours, and let the inhabitants of this vast globe be freed from the hydra-headed monster of vaccination, Jenner's pet nostrum. I have not received any fees for vaccination for 20 years, in fact, never since I became convinced of the stupidity of Jenner's "benign system of vaccine" variolation, which is rampart Charlatanism, yea, a thorough cheat.

The present awful epidemic of small-pox in London, has swept off the stage of action no less than "1,272 persons," at least such intelligence appears on large placards, which have been ordered by the medical officer of health, to be posted upon the walls around the town and neighbourhood of Sunderland! the gist of which is evidently intended to frighten the unwary one into re-vaccination. Notwithstanding such frightful devastation of human life, by the tremendous blundering system of vaccination, Drs. Buchanan, Seaton, The Editor of the *Lancet*, and hosts of others still persist in extolling "the great advantages of Jenner's great discovery." The Editor of the *Lancet*, in his leader on Dr. Buchanan's memorandum, Saturday, June 18th, 1881, has already taken the hint that anti-vaccinationists will not accept Dr. Buchanan's calculations, viz., his estimation of the numbers of vaccinated and of unvaccinated persons, with which he has been regaling the Premier, the Hon. William E. Gladstone, and the members of the House of Commons. The Editor of the *Lancet* goes on to state, that "When we come to the second stage of Dr. Buchanan's calculations, we are still upon debateable ground--namely, the estimation of the numbers of vaccinated and of unvaccinated persons in the London population. On this basis of an estimate which has been frequently used, and as frequently attacked, it is calculated that the population contains only 190,000 unvaccinated persons. Dr. Buchanan further assumes that 105,000 of this number are of persons under twenty years of age. Anti-vaccinationists have urged again and again, that the estimates of the numbers of the unvaccinated are far too low, and we cannot feel sanguine as to their acceptance of them now."

Well done Mr. Editor, this gives one some little hope your conscience is ill at ease, as to how matters stand just now; because you have seen it judicious to remind the pro-vaccinationists that they are keenly watched, and therefore they must be more on their guard as to what remarks they make in these eventful times.

The Editor of the *Lancet* further remarks, viz., "However, when Dr. Buchanan shows that during the past year the death-rate per million from small-pox in London, has been only 90 among the vaccinated, against 3350 among the unvaccinated, it is impossible to deny that the figures, after full allowance for possible errors of estimate, afford overwhelming testimony in favour of vaccination."

Stay, Mr. Editor, not quite so fast, in rushing to such untenable conclusions. Let me remind you, sir, that my good friend William Hume-Rothery, Esq., the President of the National Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League, has again and again visited the various towns, where small-pox has raged most furiously, viz., Harwich, New Market, Birmingham, &c., &c., and invariably he has by great vigilance, gone from house to house where the disease had visited the people, and obtained the undeniable information that goodly numbers of the sufferers from small-pox, had been successfully vaccinated; and because the marks had been effaced by the confluent stage of the disease, those cases were put down among the unvaccinated; and consequently, the same unmanly behaviour was practised in classing such-like cases among the unvaccinated, who died of small-pox.

This unprincipled conduct, has been invariably pursued, wherever the disease of small-pox has carried off lots of the sufferers. The only legitimate way of arriving at a proper conclusion on this important matter, is to appoint equal numbers of

honourable men, gentlemen who are indeed above all suspicion, representing Vaccinationists and Anti-vaccinationists, and let them examine the cases most thoroughly, as our anti-vaccinating president has constantly done ; if this plan be put in force, rest assured Mr. Editor of the *Lancet*, that the system of compulsory vaccination will speedily come to an end.

The following startling sentiments have just appeared in the *Daily News* for June 14th, 1881, "There has been a progressive increase of small-pox in London in each of the last decades ; and many medical authorities regard this increase as the direct consequence of the agitation against vaccination. The two things are at least contemporaneous. There were more deaths in the ten years ending 1870 than in the ten which ended with 1860 ; and the ten years since 1870 have shown a large further augmentation both of attacks and deaths. Small-pox seems, in fact, to be getting permanently established in London. In these circumstances a memorandum from Dr. Buchanan, which has just been presented to Parliament, is of striking appropriateness and value. The medical officer of the Local Government Board records the result of twelve months' inquiries of the Registrar-General into the statistics of vaccination. Rather more than a year ago the Registrar-General began to divide the registered deaths from small-pox into those of persons declared on medical authority to be vaccinated, those returned on the same authority as unvaccinated, and those in which the information was not given. The total deaths in twelve months were 1532, and of these 325 were of vaccinated persons, 637 were of unvaccinated persons, while 570 were not described. The Registrar-General reckons that there are nineteen vaccinated people in London to one who is unvaccinated. On this reckoning there are 190,000 of the latter class in London to 3,620,000 of the former. The small-pox comes among the whole mass, and 637 people die out of the 190,000, and only 325 out of 3,620,000. Even if we give all the undescribed cases to the vaccinated portion, though the probability is that they mostly belong to the unvaccinated, the mortality in the former class is only 247 in every million, while in the latter it is 3350 in a million. With every possible allowance for the errors which may lurk in statistical calculations, these figures must be regarded as decisive. Dr. Buchanan's researches have, however, gone somewhat farther into detail. The mortality from small-pox is greater among children under five years old than among persons who are between five years and twenty years of age, and it again considerably diminishes after twenty. Taking the deaths of the last twelve months as registered in London, Dr. Buchanan shows that of the vaccinated class 40½ in each million under five years old, and 61 in each million under twenty years, are carried off by this disease, but the unvaccinated class die of small-pox at the rate of 5950 for every million of children under five, and 4520 for every million under twenty. His conclusion is that by simply taking their children to be vaccinated Londoners can diminish the chances of their dying by small-pox under the age of five in the proportion of 146 to 1 ; and that even if the process is not repeated, the chance of their dying by small-pox before they are twenty is diminished by 74 to 1. Supposing vaccination not to be renewed in later life the chances in their favour will still remain as 37 to 1. He holds it, moreover, to be clearly proved that even when small-pox has been taken, a person who has been vaccinated in childhood has twenty times the chance of recovery which an unvaccinated person enjoys. [A greater delusion than this could never be conceived by mortal man.] These estimates are made on clearly established data, and they entirely omit all reference to the additional protection given by a repetition of the process later in life. Something approaching to immunity appears to be conferred by careful re-vaccination, though there seem to be some persons whom nothing will pro-

fect against infection, and on the other hand some who are naturally proof against it. The statistics freshly collected by the Registrar-General, and reported on by Dr. Buchanan, strongly enforce the established conclusion as to the immense value of Jenner's great discovery, which is the only real protection which the present state of our knowledge, science offers us against this most terrible and disfiguring disease."

Nothing so audacious as this has ever appeared from the pen of a human being. The simplest school-boy can easily see, at a glance, that the anti-vaccination agitation cannot in the slightest degree be reckoned as the existing cause of the disease of small-pox; neither can "medical authorities" wisely charge "the progressive increase of small-pox in London in each of the last decades" (i.e., 1860, 1870, and 1880—those years especially, wherein the disease of small-pox had enormously increased its ravages amongst mankind) to the judicious Anti-Vaccinators, whose judgment in reference to the utter inutility of the prophylactic or preventative power of vaccination, has been again and again established by each succeeding epidemic of small-pox. Note! Jenner vaccinated or inoculated the poor boy Phipps twenty times, and he ultimately died of consumption; also his own son, after successful vaccination, died of consumption. What does this teach? Most reliably it establishes the irresistible truth that vaccination is a blood-poisoning practice, and must be prohibited by the force of reason, if not by the law of the land.

Again, all studious men know to a certainty that it is a complete fallacy to look upon healthy people as centres of the epidemics of small pox, which ever and anon afflict poor humanity. Dr. Buchanan and his coadjutors, who are so very zealous in the defence of Jenner's fraudulent system of vaccination, cannot by the sleight of hand make falsehood into truth, nor truth into falsehood. Jennerism did never prevent small-pox from the very commencement, and I am perfectly sure it never will.

The Registrar-General, and all the pro-vaccinating force, which Dr. Buchanan can command, will never be able to establish the chimerical statements which I have quoted from the *Daily News*. It is essentially true, and the hosts of Vaccinators throughout the world will never be competent to undo my arguments, that vaccination is one of the principal causes of spreading small-pox; and the only rational way of stamping out the disease, is—as I have again and again repeated in this lengthy article—to live in harmony with the eternal laws of our being, and moreover, additionally see to it that sanitary precautions are rigidly enforced upon one and all throughout society.

This present awful epidemic plainly sets forth the infallible truism, that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, neither is it possible for a good tree to bring forth evil fruit. Who, in the name of all that is good, can be stupid enough to believe that 190,000 of unvaccinated persons in London, could be the cause of the present most serious epidemic of small-pox? Health cannot induce disease, under any circumstances whatever.

Where is the man, who dares to assert that God has made anything in vain? If parents will only live as they ought to live, their progeny will be fashioned most complete, and genuine health, apart from accidents and foolhardiness, will be the natural result.

When man was primarily created he comprised a beautiful mechanism, and naturally enjoyed physical health for many, many years: but what is the result of man's contumacious conduct towards the supreme Being? Is it not as clear as the

sunlight, that the progeny of mankind has deteriorated, and consequently man dies off, at an early date, righteously meriting a short-lived life, solely on account of ignoring the eternally fixed laws of of the Infinite Creator of the universe.

Finally in persistently urging the anti-vaccinating view of the subject of vaccination or variolation on all well balanced minds, let me duly warn one and all to remember that the penny-a-line scribbler of the *Daily News* article, which I have criticised fairly and honestly, is a complete specimen of his time serving brethren, because, as a rule, the newspaper scribblers side with the most popular party, no matter what the subject is, they must write in favour of that which is most likely to please dominant cliques : in fact I have heard an Editor of a certain newspaper, honestly avow, that it is his imperative duty to ascertain which way the wind blows, viz., he first of all must consider by taking sides with certain parties, which is best calculated to sell his paper, and ultimately fill his pockets, the best in the end. Whilst such a truckling spirit is the ruling power over vast numbers of society, nevertheless, there are still a few true men, who will not bow the knee to worship Baal, or in other plain words, the God of wealth.

Besides, I feel it is my bounden duty to put the notable fact before the general public, that there are considerably more than two millions of money, distributed amongst the abettors of the blood poisoning system of vaccine variolation, as fees and rewards.

Dr. Buchanan is a person who is most deeply interested in bolstering up the senseless practice of vaccination, and therefore everyone can most easily guess why he cracks up the beastly system of Jenner.

It was from the Registrar-General's returns that Dr. Charles Pearce obtained the following, first published in his "Vital Statistics ; a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sclater-Booth, M.P., February, 1877." Dr. Pearce says : "Vaccination was made compulsory by an Act of Parliament in the year 1853 ; again in 1867, and still more stringent in 1871. Since 1853 we have had three epidemics of small pox, each being more severe than the one preceding.

1st.	1857-58-59	..	..	14,244
2nd.	1863-64-65	..	..	20,059
3rd.	1870-71-72	..	..	44,840

Increase of population from 1st to 2nd epidemic, 7 per cent.

Increase of small-pox in the same period, nearly 50 per cent.

Increase of population from 2nd to 3rd epidemic, 10 per cent.

Increase of small-pox in the same period, 120 per cent.

Deaths from small-pox in the first 10 years after the enforcement of vaccination, 1854 to 1863, 33,515.

In the second 10 years, 1864 to 1873, 70,458."

"The Iceland records of small-pox epidemics, probably the only complete record in existence of such visitations during many centuries, show that periods of 30, 50, and even 80 years, intervene between small-pox epidemics, when these are not fostered and cultivated by medical malpractices, such as inoculation and vaccine variolation."*

There have been no less than 103,973 deaths from small-pox since vaccination became compulsory in 1853 up to the year 1873. But the fearful mortality which has already taken place since the present (1881) epidemic set in, will augment the number to a most alarming extent. It clearly teaches us that the more vaccination is persisted in, the more horrible will the epidemics become.

* "National Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Reporter," July 1st, 1879.

Again, I am very desirous to impress upon the consciences of Medical Authorities, Members of Parliament, Magistrates, and hosts of others, who heedlessly cram vaccination and re-vaccination down the throats of the masses, much against their own inclination, that the poisonous effects of vaccine virus, which is inserted into the blood of the people, by rude force of tyrants, is the primary cause of the immense numbers who die annually, from the following diseases, viz. :—According to the Registrar-General's returns, Consumption, Cancer, Scrofula, Tabes Mesenteria, Atrophy and Debility; these diseases being so nearly allied in character, I have grouped together, which yield the tremendous harvest of mortality of 97,587.

Surely such a lengthy array of impregnable facts against the blatant system of vaccination, must tend to the complete establishment of the principles of anti-vaccinators who have nailed their colours to the mast, and are determined never to surrender until Jenner's folly is annihilated.

Having discharged a self-imposed duty, which I felt was due first to the perplexed public generally, in reference to the disease of small-pox being necessarily fatal, and the utility of vaccination being prophylactic or preventative of small-pox—now happily thoroughly exploded as worse than a farce—and secondly to the medical fraternity, whom I am deeply anxious to put right on these matters of weighty import, my conscience can now safely rest and feel thankful, leaving results with the great and good Father of Mankind.





EXPLANATORY REASONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ENQUIRERS.

It has been my lot to treat a large number of cancerous patients since the last edition of my work appeared, and now as then, I find that notwithstanding nearly every patient had previously tried all available means, without obtaining relief, I have had the satisfaction of effecting many important cures. I would, however, most urgently impress all those who suffer from cancer to apply to me at an early stage of the disease. Were this more frequently done the percentage of successful cures would be largely increased. It affords me very great pleasure in observing that where I have been prevailed upon to undertake cases which were known to be hopeless as far as regards a complete cure, that I have materially benefitted the patients by easing them of pain and making life a comfort if not an enjoyment to them. It is with regret that I know hundreds of applicants, during the last six years have been deprived of my services simply because their circumstances have been such that they could not afford to meet the joint expenses of doctor's fee and taking lodgings near my residence, which latter condition is indispensably necessary, as pointed out elsewhere, to secure the full benefit of my New Mode of Treatment.

Some individuals have written most inconsiderately and unkindly to me when they thought my fees were higher than they ought to be, because they could not afford to pay them. As a rule the correspondence with these individuals has ceased without their making the slightest sign as to what they would be willing to pay me for my trouble, notwithstanding I make no secret of the fact that I do all that lies in my power to meet the wishes of indigent people.

If the general public would only consider for a moment the doctor's peril in the treatment of cancer, to say nothing of the long time—frequently an hour—occupied in each dressing, its unpleasantness, offensive smells, etc., I think they would see the justice of his demand for a fair reward for his labour. Twice I have been inoculated with cancerous matter from my patients; the second attack prostrated me to such an extent that my life hung in the balance of uncertainty for some time, and the intense suffering I endured for three months baffles all description. When my charges and the perfect safety of my treatment are contrasted with the charges of London surgeons who use the fatal knife, and whose operations usually occupy only three-quarters of an hour, and when I say that they are paid £150, *cash down*, why, I ask, should the dissatisfied ones make such unfounded complaints against

my charges, which are well known to all who have passed through my hands to be not only legitimate but very reasonable.

Besides this class of persons, there is another class that considers over-reaching a medical man a thing perfectly justifiable. When I was younger and inexperienced I was frequently imposed upon by tricky persons who wished to avail themselves of my treatment but did not want to pay for it. I have known persons take off their jewellery and fine clothes and cunningly come to me to be treated at reduced fees ! However, we must take the world as we find it.

There are others, again, who have expressed themselves as deeply disappointed because my book—the price of which was only 3/6—did not contain a full explanation of my treatment. A few words will dispose of this objection, raised by men who have not the least compunction in using other men's brains and trading upon other men's inventions. It cannot be gainsaid that the contents of my work are quite sufficient to compensate any reasonable person for his outlay. My aim throughout has been to explain the worse than futile purposes of the knife in cutting out cancers and tumours ; besides, enough has been advanced to show those suffering from these diseases to whom they can apply for specific treatment.

The extraction of a cancer is a most difficult surgical operation, and only to be successfully accomplished by men who have become duly qualified by years of hard and unremitting study and practice. This was my reason for considering that all such cases should not be tampered with by unprofessional people. On the other hand there are cases, which if early seen to, may be treated with my Dissentient Plasters and the administration of my Alterative or Purifying Medicines, without the patients leaving their own homes to lodge here in Sunderland. But it must be understood that a thorough knowledge of the case in all its peculiarities should be obtained before it can be decided what steps to pursue to reap success. Therefore arises the necessity that I should personally examine all cases. A written description, even when penned by the patient's dearest friend, must necessarily be imperfect, and often misleading, inasmuch as very few patients really understand themselves the peculiarities of their complaint.

My consultation fee is two guineas for every case of cancer or tumour ; and when it happens that the patient can be successfully treated at home, special arrangements can be made. Those patients who are obliged to lodge near my residence may rely upon receiving every attention at my hands, as it has been my invariable practice to be attentive to their wants.

And now a few words with regard to Bishopwearmouth and its surroundings. I cannot speak too highly of its bracing atmosphere and delightful walks and drives. In five minutes from Woodside, where I reside, one can walk right into the country where, secure from "the busy haunts of men," one can revel in the beauty of each changing scene, and, while pacing the fragrant turf, with each inspiration imbibe draughts of pure life-giving air. Then, again, if one feels inclined to do a little climbing, there are the famous Tunstall Hills, from whose height a splendid panorama of valley, hill, and sea lies spread out. Nearer at your feet lies the Borough of Sunderland, with its busy population actively engaged. Farther away, the vast expanse of the German Ocean, upon whose waters may be seen the mighty ships which "go down into the sea."

As regards the necessaries of life Sunderland is also highly favoured. I have never seen better meat than is here exposed for sale ; while fish, only an hour or two out of the water, can be had in great variety and abundance. The same may be

said with regard to poultry, game, vegetables, etc. In fact his must be a stoical heart who remains unmoved in the midst of such profuse manifestations of the kindness of Him who "fillet the earth with fatness."

There are many places of interest in the neighbourhood. A short journey by rail or carriage, and canny Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Metropolis of the North, is reached. Here a few days may profitably be spent. Then there is the ancient city of Durham, with its noble Cathedral full of reminiscences of olden times. Durham, too, is said to be famous for its "old maids and mustard," which is a very peculiar acquisition.

I have quoted the following passages from Mr. E. Thompson's very handy and instructive "Visitor's Guide to Sunderland and Neighbourhood" to show that no one need fear coming to Sunderland with the idea of its being an uninteresting place. Besides, as I have pointed out before, it is an immense boon to my patients to be able to be near me and take the full benefit of my treatment.

I may add that ample accommodation is to be found for the various sects of the Christian Church, and that the position of all the chapels and churches will be found described in Mr. Thompson's excellent "Guide," which may be obtained at any of the booksellers in the town.

SELECTIONS FROM MR. E. THOMPSON'S VISITOR'S GUIDE TO SUNDERLAND AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The Borough of Sunderland is the largest town in the County of Durham, pleasantly situated near the confluence of the River Wear with the German Ocean, and comprises the parishes of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth. It is distant 268 miles N. from London, 148 N.E. from Liverpool, 145 N.N.E. from Manchester, 137 S.E. from Edinburgh, 119 N. by W. from Hull, 77 N. from York, 72 E. from Carlisle, 22 N. from Hartlepool, 14 N.E. from Durham, 12 S.E. from Newcastle, 6 S. from South Shields, and 6 N. from Seaham Harbour.

Population, about 138,000; area, 2,768 acres. Returns two members to Parliament.

The Wear rises in the western extremity of the County of Durham, flowing in an easterly direction about half its length, thence taking a northerly direction past the town of Bishop Auckland and city of Durham to Chester-le-Street, and from thence again eastward to the sea at Sunderland, there forming the harbour: in its course it receives numerous tributary streams. Total length, 65 miles. In 1759 an act of parliament was obtained for rendering this river navigable up to Durham, but it was never put in force. A plan to render the Wear navigable to Durham had been proposed in 1720, and in 1796 the river was surveyed with a view of joining the Tyne and Wear by a cut through the Team Valley.

The County of Durham is remarkable for its coal formations, by which its whole condition is materially affected, as the production of coal is very large, and many are employed not only in coal mining, but in shipping it coastwise and foreign. From the "Mineral Statistics" we find that 23,613,519 tons of coal were raised in Northumberland and Durham in the year 1870, and 31,210,400 tons in 1877, of which about half was from the Durham coal-fields, Sunderland standing next to Newcastle in the amount of coal shipped from its docks. Iron ore is also found. The other products are: lead from Teesdale and Weardale, silver from the lead mines, salt from a spring near Brisley, millstones (near Stanhope), grindstones (near Gateshead), firestones, fireclay, brickclay, black-spotted limestone for chimney-

pieces (from Wolsingham), building limestone, lime, and slate. Silver sand, used for glass-making, is obtained near Seaham. The pig iron manufacture is of great importance, the quantity produced in 1870 being 676,964 tons, and in 1877, 734,438 tons.

Sunderland is a place of great antiquity, though it is only during the present century that it has attained its present dimensions and importance, the population in 1801 being 26,511. Several discoveries of Roman remains have been made in the neighbourhood at different times, and only a few years ago two ancient British vases were found during the course of excavations for reservoir at Humbledon Hill—they are unique specimens of antique pottery, and now deposited in the borough museum.

For many years Sunderland has been famous as a shipbuilding port, and at the present time that branch of industry is carried on to a greater extent than at any other port in the kingdom with the exception of the Clyde. The coal trade gives employment to a great number of persons: the number of tons shipped from the port in 1877 was 3,409,944. There are also extensive anchor and chain cable works, iron works, engine works, hemp and wire roperies, glass and bottle works, limekilns, spelter works, &c.

During the year 1877, 8116 vessels, registering 2,108,605 tons, cleared from the Port of Sunderland, the tonnage rates of which vessels amounted to £16,297 6s. 9d.

The conservation of the Port of Sunderland, which includes the River Wear and the South Docks, is vested in the River Wear Commissioners, who are elected by the coal owners, shipowners, and merchants.

Bishopwearmouth parish adjoins that of Sunderland, on the south bank of the river Wear. The trade, commerce, and manufactures, carried on extensively in this parish, are interwoven with those of Sunderland. The earliest record of the parish appears in the reign of Athelstan, in 930, who, in an expedition against Constantine of Scotland, visited this place and confirmed its privileges. The most ancient buildings are contiguous to the church, and the modern portion is that which joins Sunderland parish.

Monkwearmouth parish is situated on the north bank of the river Wear. In 674, during Egfrid's reign, Benedict Biscop obtained a grant of land here, upon which he built an abbey, and dedicated it to St. Peter; and here studied the early historian, "the venerable Bede." In 793 the Danes attacked the churches and monasteries in the north of England, and that of Wearmouth fell. In 1082 Wm. de Carlepho, Bishop of Durham, granted Wearmouth, with Southwick, to some monks, and from that time Wearmouth became the secluded residence of a few only of the Benedictine order. In the reign of Henry VIII. the monastery was evacuated by Prior Richard de Claxton. Few fragments of the old monastery now remain, the tower and a small portion of the church being all that are left. Some of the houses in Monkwearmouth parish are of great antiquity.

There are two daily newspapers published in Sunderland, namely, the "Daily Echo," for the advocacy of Liberal principles, and the "Daily Post," established on Conservative principles. There are also weekly newspapers, the "Times" and "Herald."

The North-Eastern Railway Company's new Central Station is situated in High Street west, and has a frontage of 76 feet; it stands back a distance of 41 feet from the street line, the intervening space being occupied by a cab-stand and portico. The latter is 30 feet in width and 21 feet in height, and is constructed with moulded

stone arches, upon circular shafts and stone piers, covered with a suitable iron and glass roof. The main buildings are of brick, with stone dressings, and surmounted by a Gothic clock tower 108 feet in height; there is a central hall, 134 feet by 24 feet, adjoining which are the general and special waiting rooms, the booking offices, parcels and luggage offices, station master's and telegraph offices, and other conveniences; also a staircase hall, 72 feet by 34 feet, leading down to the platforms, which are 17 feet below the ground level, and covered by an iron and glass roof of semi-elliptical form, the dimensions of which are—total length, 475 feet; height, 45 feet; and span, 95 feet. In the flooring of the central hall Hyatt's lights are placed to lighten the space below. There are four hydraulic lifts to convey the luggage to and from the platforms. A new line of rails connects this station with the Hartlepool Railway on the south, and the line to Newcastle and Shields on the north, thus making through communication from the south *via* Hartlepool and Sunderland to Newcastle and the north; it is also connected with the Pensher Branch Railway (for the south and west), and the Londonderry Railway (for Ryhope and Seaham Harbour.)

Wearmouth Bridge, which crosses the river Wear at the foot of Bridge Street, a cast and wrought iron structure opened for public traffic in 1796. It consists of a single arch: the dimensions are—span of arch, 236 feet; spring of arch, 33 feet; and height from low water, 100 feet; the weight of iron is 260 tons; the width of the bridge is 33 feet, and in 1858 were added 7 feet more to its breadth; also the ends over the springing at each end were raised level with the centre of the arch, improved, strengthened, and nearly made new. The abutments from which the arch springs are massive piers of nearly solid masonry. The original cost of the bridge was only £32,414, while the total cost of the alterations amounted to £40,000.

The N.E.R. Co.'s new Railway Bridge, which carries the line over the river Wear, is about 20 yards west of Wearmouth Bridge. It is an iron girder bridge in one span, supplemented at each end by a stone viaduct of three arches; the two main girders are 42 feet deep in the centre, the top and bottom booms being rectangular, 4 feet by 5½ feet; these girders are supported at each end by massive stone buttresses; the web of plate-iron is pierced with elliptical openings, giving the bridge a light and graceful appearance. There is a clear heading between the bridge and high-water mark of 85 feet; the weight of iron used in its construction is over 1,000 tons.

Roker is a pleasant bathing place, situate about half-a-mile north-east from St. Peter's Church, and from its position commands an extensive view of the North Sea. A little southward are the North and South Docks and Lighthouses, and in the distance Seaham Harbour; to the north-east comes in view Whitburn, one of the most agreeable marine villages on the coast. The battery north of Roker Terrace has some guns of heavy calibre; in front of the terrace is a steep declivity and a broad sandy beach, where are numerous bathing machines. The terrace and vicinity include the residences of many respectable families, and also a first-class hotel. This is a pleasant resort during the summer months, and easily accessible by tram car.

Monkwearmouth Dock, or the North Dock, is the property of the North Eastern Railway Company; the area is about six acres; it was opened in 1837, and is capable of receiving 50 vessels of heavy tonnage. The entrance is opposite the end of the South Dock. Here are placed life-boats, rocket apparatuses, life-

buoys, Manby's mortar, and other means for saving life in case of accidents to vessels approaching the piers and harbour.

The North Pier is 1770 feet in length, and is constructed of massive masonry. At its eastern extremity is the lighthouse, built of freestone, 75 feet in height, and estimated weight 300 tons; this lighthouse was removed 420 feet eastward from its original site, in its entire state and erect position, in the year 1841, by Mr. Murray, the eminent engineer.

About 18 acres of land in the vicinity of Roker (including the romantic Roker Gill) have recently been granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., for the purposes of a public Park. At this time (1879), steps have already been taken for the construction of a substantial bridge across Roker Gill, and the formation of a broad carriage drive to Whitburn. These improvements will greatly increase the attractive features of this charming locality.

The Sunderland Literary Society and Subscription Library is now in Fawcett Street: the new building was formally opened in October, 1877. The library was founded about the year 1793; it contains 13,000 vols., and there are 500 subscribers. The new building comprises lecture hall (which will seat about 400), reading rooms, and library; the magazine room contains a marble tablet to the memory of George Wilson Meadley, one of the original founders; the committee room contains a marble tablet to the memory of Joseph Brown, M.D.: the library and the reading room is a very fine and lofty apartment, lighted from the top by a glass cupola. The total cost of the new establishment was about £11,000; the property is vested in the hands of trustees.

The new Museum and Free Library buildings, the front elevation of which is nearly 200 feet long: the style is classic. The principal entrance, in Borough Road, leads into a spacious entrance hall 48 by 25 feet; on the right and left of this are the museum and curator's room, library and librarian's room, reading room, and room for science and art classes; the committee room is over the entrance hall; there are also three rooms for the hall-keeper.

The Museum contains a rich collection of interesting objects, the ornithological specimens being especially fine. The Free Library consists of about 8,000 vols. of judiciously-selected literature (including the Literary and Philosophical Society's library, Mechanics' Institute library, Sunderland Pier library, and 4,000 vols. presented by the late Ald. Candlish, Esq., M.P.) in addition to which there are upwards of 80,000 Specifications of Patents; the reading room is also well supplied with newspapers and magazines. The Museum, Library, and Reading Room are open daily, with free admission for all classes of the community. In keeping with this truly noble institution is the spacious Conservatory or Winter Garden on its southern side, facing into and an adjunct to

The People's Park, the northern portion of which is an extension of the original park, with which it is connected by a neat iron bridge thrown across the railway which divides the upper or older portion from this. The principal feature of the extension park is the terrace, along the north part or front of which is a very handsome Italian open balustrade, 3 feet in height, broken at intervals by large blocks for the reception of vases or statues—the length of the terrace is 600 feet, and breadth 60 feet. In the centre of the terrace stands a fine bronze statue, raised by subscription, to the memory of the late John Candlish, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sunderland, a gentleman to whom the town was indebted for many acts of public service and liberality, he having been, at one time or another, an active member of

almost every board and committee in the town. The statue was unveiled amid an immense concourse of spectators on 6th October, 1875, when Sir Henry M. Havelock, Bart., M.P., delivered the inauguration speech. To get him to do so was a happy thought;—as he recounted the victories gained by John Candlish on the bloodless arena of social progress, his own father's statue was in sight, commemorating the deeds of another foremost son of Sunderland, on a far different field. A little north of the Candlish monument is a very tastefully-designed drinking fountain, erected by the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows as a memorial for a prominent member of their Order. In this park the small but pretty lake, with its crescent-shaped island and rustic swan house, embedded in willows, &c., and the numerous varieties of aquatic birds which disport around, will always prove a source of attraction. The old or original park contains, on a lofty eminence, a monument erected by public subscription to the memory of the late gallant General Sir Henry Havelock, who was born at Ford Hall in this parish; here also are two Russian guns that were captured at Sebastopol. The visitor cannot fail to be delighted with the magnificent view of the German Ocean which here presents itself, extending about fifty miles north and south. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well turfed, and ornamentally planted, the walks are well flanked with seats, and altogether the park is a place of public resort equal, if not superior, to any of the kind in the north of England. The western portion of the park is plainly laid out, being designed for juvenile recreation and musical performances by military or local bands, which during the summer season, attract numerous visitants.

South Docks, which are situated on the south side of the entrance to the river Wear: these are the most important docks on the north-east coast, and afford every accommodation to the large number of vessels frequenting them. The docks were originally constructed by the Sunderland Dock Company, with the late George Hudson, Esq., M.P., as chairman, but by the Wear Navigation and Sunderland Dock Act, 1859, the docks were transferred to the River Wear Commissioners, and since the management has been invested in them, most important extensions have been made—besides the tidal and half-tidal basins, there are three deep-water docks, viz., the Hudson Dock North of 18 acres, the Hudson Dock South of 14 acres, and the Hendon Dock of 11 acres. There are two outlets from the docks to sea, whereby a great saving of towage and time is effected, as vessels can be at sea in a few minutes after leaving the staiths where they have received their cargoes—indeed the facilities afforded are such that steam colliers have sometimes taken in their cargo and sailed with the same tide by which they arrived. The revenue of the Commissioners from the whole port is £120,000 per annum. On the east side of the docks are situate the Sunderland Marine Engine Works, one of the most perfect establishments of its kind in the kingdom, being supplied with new and improved machinery; here are also large graving docks for the repairing of vessels, extensive granaries, iron shipbuilding yards, boiler works, foundries and fitting shops, timber yards, etc. At the south end of the docks are the extensive works of the Patent Fuel Co., and a little further south, on the sea banks, the Hendon gas works, paper mills, and spelter works.

The south pier is 650 yards long, and in fine weather is an agreeable and much frequented promenade. At its eastern extremity stands an iron lighthouse 38 feet high. On the beach behind the south pier is a Coastguard Station, Lifeboat houses, and a Look-out for the members of the Volunteer Life Brigade, who are drilled in the use of the rocket apparatus and other appliances for saving life in case of shipwreck; here also are cattle sheds for the importation of foreign cattle.

The Wave Basin Battery, with four guns of heavy calibre, is situate on the south pier.

The General Post Office is opposite St. Thomas' Church, and further along John Street, on the other side, are the premises of the new County Court buildings.

The Infirmary is a large brick building, erected in 1868 at a cost of £18,000. The interior arrangements are excellent: there is every accommodation for officers, matrons, and nurses: there are (1879) 110 beds, and a large number of in-door and out-door patients. The building is surrounded by 4 acres of land.

Humbledon Hill Waterworks: the yield of water is about one million gallons per day; the pumping engine is of 100 horse-power. Sections of the shafts, showing the various strata through which they pass, can be seen at the works, and a glass of cold water, fresh from the bowels of the earth, can be had direct from the pumps. The grounds being beautifully laid out, are a favourite resort in summer time. The capital of the Company is about £200,000; the offices are in Fawcett Street.

Wear Glass Works, which cover eight acres of ground: they give employment to upwards of 700 men and boys, and can manufacture 150 tons of glass in a week. About half-a-mile north from the glass works, down Timdon Street, is the thriving locality of

Deptford, situated on the south bank of the river: it has extensive iron works, glass bottle works, chemical works, rope manufactories, and shipbuilding yards, closely intersected by irregular streets.

Southwick, on the north of the Wear, opposite Deptford, has extensive potteries, bottle houses, engine works, and iron shipbuilding yards. Continuing the course of our route from the glass works into Silksworth Row, past the now disused Gill Cemetery, we again emerge into High Street, and shortly arriving at our starting point, the Central Station.

Tunstall Hills are rather more than a mile south-by-west of Sunderland. The high and wild ridge of limestone which forms the most remarkable feature in this district terminates in two round depressed summits, from which there is a fine view of the coast and surrounding neighbourhood—they also form a beacon to the mariner approaching Sunderland port. The walk to Tunstall Hills is a favourite one at all times; they are a great resort for those who desire to get a little fresh air, or a brief intercourse with nature. Tunstall Hope, a dale little to the south, is thought to have been the bed of an ancient river.

Ryhope Dene (about three-and-a-half miles south), is beautifully romantic, finely diversified with wood and water, and famous for its botanical wealth. The little stream that meanders through its mazes adds no small charm to this delightful retreat.

Seaham Harbour is a small seaport 6 miles south. The harbour and town were begun on the 28th November, 1828, by Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, proprietor of the manor of Seaham. The harbour, which consists of two wet docks, one dry dock, and one tidal basin, allowing room for about 300 coasting ships, was designed to facilitate the shipment of the coals from his lordship's collieries. The lighthouse forms a prominent feature, being built upon a rugged piece of rock. The progress of the town has been remarkable: begun on one of the most desolate spots of the coast, where not a single habitation stood before, it has grown into a considerable place, with 1150 inhabited houses, church, chapels, schools, literary institute, weekly newspaper, etc. There are also large bottle works,

foundry, anchorsmith's and chain works, chemical works, and blast furnaces. Lord Byron, the poet, was married at Old Seaham Church, and his autograph may be seen in the register. Pop. in 1871, 9,031.

Marsden Rocks, about 5 miles north along the coast, is a romantic place. There is a house of refreshment called the "Marine Grotto," a house cut out of the rocks by Peter Allan, during a residence here of upwards of 22 years: there is a set of apartments, including a ball room of some extent, which is considered a great curiosity, and is visited by persons from many miles around, who make it a place of recreation; and it is well worth recording that on many occasions it has sheltered shipwrecked mariners, who have been wrecked near these rocks.

Souter Point Lighthouse, near Marsden Rocks, with electric light, intermittent, showing bright every half-minute, five seconds duration, and a red and white fixed light over Whitburn and Hendon Rocks; also a fog-horn station, sounding every 45 seconds, of 5 seconds duration. There is a coastguard station here, where every apparatus is kept for saving life in case of shipwreck.

The Whitburn Coal Company are sinking a new shaft near Souter Lighthouse.

Hylton Castle is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west. There has doubtless been a building on the present site from times of the remotest antiquity, though the present building probably dates no further back than 1400. The east front shows an oblong tower rising above a Gothic portico; on this side there are arms of Hylton and their crest, and although defaced by time there can still be made out the arms of England and France quartered, together with the arms of Percy, Vesey, Loraine, Lascelles, and several others: the castle has undergone many changes, still the elaborate carvings and armorial bearings remain as hundreds of years ago; it is now fitted as a modern mansion. In a manuscript account of the ancient possessors of Hylton Castle, it is observed that many of them were remarkable for their learning and piety, but those that have figured in arms are innumerable—"Since the time of the Conqueror, one of them was slain at Faversham (in Kent), one at Normandy, one at Mentz (in France), three in the Holy Wars under Richard I., one in the same under Edward I., three at the battle of Bordeaux under the Black Prince, one at Agincourt, two at Berwick against the Scots, five at Bosworth, and four at Flodden Field." The church (now in ruins) which adjoins the castle is extremely ancient. Hylton Castle can be seen from Wearmouth Bridge, standing out in bold outline against the western sky.

Pensher Monument, about six miles west, on a lofty hill, was erected in 1844 (of freestone) to the memory of the late Earl of Durham: the design is a Grecian Temple, and from its elevated and conspicuous situation it can be seen from many parts of the country.

Victoria Bridge, which spans the Wear a little north of Pensher Monument, was built of stone in 1838 at a cost of £35,000. The design is from Trajan's Bridge at Alcantara.





APPENDIX.

ADVICE TO PATIENTS.

I have, throughout my medical career, made considerable concessions to the poor, in the treatment of their diseases ; but the Cancer Treatment entails so much labour and expense that I am obliged to charge high fees, which necessarily impinge on the straitened incomes of the needy. I trust, therefore, that the more wealthy inhabitants of the places where such indigent persons are to be found suffering from the various forms of the diseases of Cancer and Tumours, will imitate the example of Him who "went about doing good," and stretch out a kindly hand to the poor, and assist them in obtaining prompt relief.

It is of the utmost importance that all who suffer from Cancer or Tumours should at once consult the doctor, because the malady is much sooner extracted, and the success consequent on the treatment is naturally more complete, on account of the disease not having burrowed so deeply into the integuments, cellular and fibrous tissues.

Taking this rational view of the subject, it must be patent to all that procrastination under circumstances of such vital importance to the safety of life is exceedingly culpable.

A word of advice to enquiring patients is really needful, viz., that it is utterly useless to apply to their family doctors for information as to the utility of the New Cancer Treatment, because the nature of the New System of Extracting Cancer and Tumours is purposely withheld from the Profession until it is legitimately purchased by some medical gentleman who wishes to practice the treatment.

The intrinsic merits of my New Mode of Treating Cancer and Tumours are fully known to two worthy medical gentlemen of Cheltenham, who, at my request, kindly visited patients undergoing the treatment. These highly esteemed medical friends are not only capable of judging of the Treatment but they recommend people to take advantage of it.

The best course for enquirers to pursue is to read the book very carefully for themselves, and to pay no heed to the dogmatic opinions of prejudiced medical men. And should they require any further evidence of the value of my system beyond what the book contains, which is hardly probable, I beg them to write to me direct, and *not to my patients*, enclosing stamped directed envelope for a reply. This will be an indication, albeit a small one, that the enquiries are not made out of idle curiosity.

NOTABLE FACTS.

Two hundred cases of Cancer and Tumours have been treated by me during the last seventeen years, out of which number only nine recurrences have taken place, and thirty-six patients, whose maladies were hopeless, have been greatly benefitted. Under my treatment ladies aged seventy years, and upwards, have been enabled to sleep well and enjoy their daily walks. Lodgings, suitable for all classes, are to be obtained in Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland; also kind and attentive nurses can be recommended by myself, if required.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth W—— to Miss Corringham, of Misterton, near Gainsboro', Nottinghamshire :

“ Kirton Lindsey, June 1st, 1875.

“ I am thankful to say that Dr. Turnbull has made a wonderful cure of my breast. I had been to four doctors before, and none of them did me any good. I went through Dr. Turnbull's treatment very well. All the time that he applied the plasters I was able to walk two or three miles every day; and then the Doctor applied poultices until it came out. Mine came out on the tenth day, with the poultice, quite clean. It is not the least shock to the system. I would advise all who are afflicted, as I was, to go to him. I think there is not his equal in England. He is very good to his patients.”

This lady became a patient of mine on the 12th of March, 1874. At her first consultation with me she said that *during the previous night her cancer had bled so dreadfully she almost despaired ever seeing me at all.* On examination, the right breast presented a most fearful aspect, clearly showing that her cancer was in the very last stage. I could not wonder at her medical advisers saying that *they did not believe she could survive three months.* However, by my New Treatment I effected a complete cure, and shortly after her return home she wrote me as follows :

“ Dear Sir,—You will be pleased to hear that I am very well. I have not had any trouble with my breast; the skin is now quite hard and nice. Dr. S—— said you had not only prolonged my life, but had made me look ten years younger; and if ever he has any similar cases he should send them to you. My niece joins me in kind regards to Mrs. Turnbull and yourself. Yours very truly, E. W——.”

If my medical brethren would copy Dr. S.'s example, and commend my System of Cancer Treatment to the people, solely on account of its intrinsic worth, such conduct would redound to their credit. Several persons, through the influence of Mrs. W——, were induced to undergo my treatment, and all of them had reason to rejoice at the results. In passing, I would just remark that it would be well if those moving in good positions, who have undergone my treatment, would emulate the conduct of Mrs. W——. Who can tell how much good might result from publishing their honest testimonies to the world, especially seeing the large number of persons who are suffering from Cancer and Tumours. “A word to the wise is sufficient.”

From the *Gospel Standard* for December, 1871, we cull the following, penned by the Rev. Richard Lovesey, Baptist Minister, late of Rochdale. In describing the death of an aged Christian lady, who was dying of Cancer, he says: “She called my dear wife to her (knowing she was suffering from the same disease) and entreated her to seek proper advice, and said, ‘You are young, but I am old.’ She then gave my wife half-a-sovereign, and said, ‘Take this as a dying token of my

love to you.' My poor wife promised her that she would seek advice, which she has done, and hers did prove to be a Cancer, but it was drawn out by the treatment of Dr. Turnbull. Therefore, for the benefit of others, we drop this hint, if you have any dread of a Cancer, have it examined in time, before it gets too large, as with the blessing of God it may be removed if seen to soon enough."

I hope the practical advice given by the Rev. Mr. Lovesey will be acted upon by all who are suffering from Cancer or malignant growths. More than eleven years have passed away since Mrs. Lovesey's Cancer was extracted, and I rejoice to find that she is enjoying perfect health. Mrs. Lovesey is always ready to speak a word in behalf of my treatment.

TESTIMONIALS.

In publishing the following Testimonials, in behalf of my new scientific discovery for the practical extraction of Cancers and Tumours, my apologies (if any be necessary) are its safe application in every admissible case; its extraordinary power over those destructive forms of disease, which are well known to afflict hundreds of people in this country; and the desirability of making known the eminent success of my system to the Medical Faculty, and to the public generally: so that they may know where, and to whom to apply for Surgical relief in all *bona fide* cases of Cancer and malignant growths, providing the maladies have not been tampered with until they are too far advanced. There is no loss of blood or the slightest danger to the life of the patient attending the application of my treatment, hence its superior advantages over the orthodox cutting mode of Practice.

It is necessary to add here, that all Cancers and Tumours are not treated exactly alike, because many are successfully cured without extraction; whilst others again, are treated by Medical Electrolysis alone; thus showing that my treatment comprises numerous remedies. I have stated these important facts, to keep the public well informed in these matters.

The following examples of my treatment will strengthen the foregoing statements. Mrs. D—, residing at Montpellier Terrace, Cheltenham, was attended by two surgeons of the town and they decided that her Cancer was too advanced for them to operate upon with safety, and advised her "*to prepare for the worst, as nothing could be done to save her life.*" She, however, having heard of my success with Mrs. Lovesey's Cancer, communicated with that lady, and being completely satisfied with the intelligence Mrs. L. had conveyed to her immediately sent for me. As soon as I arrived I found her very weak, and an examination of the Cancer, which was situated in the left breast, proved it to be in the last stage. However, seeing she was anxious for me to try and save her life, I undertook the case, and to her great joy my labours were crowned with complete success. Dowager Lady F—, knowing Mrs. D— so well, requested Dr. M— to visit the patient, and examine the case for himself, in order that she could have his independent testimony. I saw Dr. M— a few days after, and he candidly admitted that he *had never seen anything like it in all his extensive practice.* He further said that *my discovery was a great surgical boon*, and wished me every success. As this gentleman was a retired medical practitioner, and highly esteemed, it is pardonable on my part to be proud enough to publish his evidence, and sufficiently assured that it will have great weight.

Mrs. H—, Queen's Parade, Cheltenham, had suffered for about ten years from a scirrhus Cancer in her left breast. She would not have anything done to it on account of her great age. However, the Cancer burst on December 5th, 1874,

when she sent for me in great haste ; but when I arrived she was in bed and in a prostrate condition. On examination I found that nothing could be done to staunch the profuse bleeding but the immediate application of a strong preparation of the Cancer plaster, to which she readily consented. Although the patient was nearly 86 years of age, I could not but remark that she stood the treatment as calmly as many younger patients ; and the result was that the totally cancered breast was completely and most successfully extracted. The strongest opponents of my new mode of Cancer treatment must acknowledge the above case to be an enviable feat in the art of surgery.

I could give many similar successful cures, even where the flesh has been thoroughly rotten, but I think that enough has been said to convince every reasonable and well-trained surgeon that my new discovery for the treatment of Cancer and Tumours has won for itself a place in the annals of the science and art of surgery.

A clergyman who was on a visit to Cheltenham, about twelve years ago, made it his special business to call and congratulate me on my great achievements in the treatment of Cancer. He said that Mrs. D—— had related to his wife the full particulars of her wonderfully unexpected cure, and he felt that he could not leave the town without making my acquaintance. He then persuaded me to publish a pamphlet on my new discovery, so that those persons who were suffering under the dreadful disease of Cancer would be enabled to escape the knife, which killed more than it cured. To encourage me he promised to circulate the pamphlet in his parish. I promised to consider the friendly suggestion, and, while thanking him for his disinterested kindness, I said if I did issue a pamphlet I should certainly send him a few copies. As will be seen I have succeeded in obtaining some very valuable testimonials from clergymen, ministers, and patients, which I trust will remove the scepticism of my medical brethren, and the blindness of others, as to the value of my system. I have cause to be deeply grateful to Mr. William Austin Norman, my faithful and oldest friend in Cheltenham, who at last succeeded in persuading me to publish the first edition of my work on the New Cancer Treatment, inasmuch as I believe that several of my patients are now living and doing well, who, but for the reading of that book, and placing themselves under my treatment, would long ago have ended a life of anguish.

It is well known that everything new has to contend against the vested interests and customs of society ; therefore it is that I send forth this little work fully expecting it to meet with the heavy surges of professional dislike, and unmanly misrepresentation on the part of those who never stood to think for themselves, but who are ever ready to depreciate and vilify whatever does not emanate from themselves or their own particular clique. For example, the celebrated Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was branded a "Quack ;" his only crime being to dare to think for himself and propound a physiological fact which did not fit the theories of his contemporaries. Such is the force of truth, however, that men of the same school which once called him a quack, fool, and fanatic, now accept his teachings, and are prepared to erect a statue to perpetuate his fame. Galvani, the originator of medico-electro-galvanism, though a medical man of considerable intellectual attainments, was traduced by his professional brethren and ridiculed by the unthinking multitude. But what is the position galvanism occupies to-day ? Why it is an acknowledged curative agent for an important class of diseases, and its power is extolled in high places. Hahnemann, the founder of

Homœopathy ; Priessnitz, who established Hydropathy on a medical basis ; Samuel Thomson, founder of the Organic System of Medicine in the United States of America, which bids fair to revolutionise the whole medical world ; and the indefatigable Wooster Beach, who travelled all over Europe to establish the Reformed or Eclectic System of Medicine ; each and all these medical worthies had to pass through the fiery ordeal of persecution. Nevertheless, each of them was a heaven-sent luminary, their light continues to shine on, and their power will be felt in the medical world as long as time rolls on and mankind needs medicinal help. The faculty is now only too glad to make use of the discoveries of these immortal sages, who, when living, were despised and rejected as men totally unworthy of the slightest respect. What mighty changes are wrought even in a single generation.

In commencing my New Cancer Treatment I was not so sanguine as to expect that every case which might be submitted to me would necessarily be cured ; yet, nevertheless, I unhesitatingly state that my present list of cures far exceeds anything I ever expected to realise, and is with pardonable pride I believe, unparalleled in the history of medicine. So firm, in fact, is my conviction of its superiority that I believe will ere long sweep away all blindness and prejudice and take its legitimate position in the vanguard of curative agencies. How far I am justified in this belief I leave a discerning public to judge ; and, in addition to the arguments already advanced, beg to submit the following testimonials and reports of cancer and medical treatment which speak most eloquently for themselves.

From MR. J. W——, Cheltenham, Jan 12th, 1876.

“Having suffered from a Tumour on my forehead, which kept gradually increasing larger and larger for nearly 40 years, I was persuaded to go to Dr. Turnbull. Happily I embraced the opportunity, and am thankful to say, though it is two years since I was cured, my forehead is now quite well, the place where the tumour was being only marked by a slight scar. Two Medical Gentlemen, and a good many others saw me after the Tumour was taken out ; and when I was well, several of my old friends did not recognise me, because of the difference in my appearance, being then able to wear an ordinary sized hat, instead of the large one I had usually worn, which had to be made purposely to cover the great Tumour.—J. W——.”

From the REV. A. MORTON BROWN, LL.D., Cheltenham, Jan. 12, 1876.

“I am very happy, having known Mr. W—— for many years, to bear my testimony to the truth of the above statement.—A. MORTON BROWN, LL.D., Minister of the Congregational Church.”

From F. STROUD, Esq., Solicitor, Clarence Parade, Cheltenham.

“I can also testify to the cure.—FREDK. STROUD, Solicitor.”

From MR. J. H. LAKE, 14, Clarence Street, Cheltenham.

“I have reason to believe Mr. Wellington's tumour is cured.—J. H. LAKE.”

For a full description of this case please refer to page 71.

From MRS. E——, Cheltenham, Jan. 13, 1876.

To Dr. Turnbull.

“Dear Sir,—I am happy to state to you that by the Divine blessing on the means you employed, I am thoroughly cured of the Tumour that was in my arm near to the shoulder, from which I suffered so much and so long. I was under

medical treatment for a considerable time, but without finding any benefit. I almost despaired of being cured. But I was led to put myself under your treatment, and I feel I cannot thank you enough for the cure you effected. I am now quite well; and it is nearly six years since you pronounced that my arm would do nicely. You are at liberty to make whatever use you please of this letter. I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully, M. E——."

From the REV. J. DAVIDSON, 4, Hawarden Parade, Cheltenham, Jan. 13, 1876.

"I am happy to bear my testimony to the above case. Mrs. E—— is a member of the Primitive Methodist Church, and the cure is considered by all who know her quite extraordinary. JOHN DAVIDSON, Minister."

From MRS. MOREHEAD, 7, Lansdown Place, Cheltenham, Jan. 13, 1876.

"Mrs. Morehead has sent several poor people to Dr. Turnbull's late Dispensary at their own requests. Some were suffering from Cancers, or Malignant Tumours, and had been told by other medical practitioners were incurable, but Dr. Turnbull cured them. Mrs. Morehead heard, also, of a lady in superior position, who declared that Dr. Turnbull removed two Cancers she had been suffering from for a long time, and who had always been told by other medical men were incurable."

From MRS. L ——, Cheltenham, Jan. 17, 1876.

"Dr. Turnbull cured me two years ago of a Cancer in my right breast, and I am pleased to say I am quite free from it, and shall be glad to give any information to inquirers who may wish to call on me. I was recommended by Mrs. J——, of Suffolk Street, in this town, who had herself been cured of a Cancer in her right bosom, and praised Dr. Turnbull's treatment very much, because he did not use the knife.—M. E. L——."

Mrs. L —— says she keeps quite well, and is able to attend to her duties. Notwithstanding she is a poor widow, with five children dependent upon her, whom she supports by going out washing, she has experienced no return of the disease, which is a conclusive proof of the efficiency of the treatment.

From the REV. J. A. ASTON, M A., Vicar of St. Luke's.

"I gladly bear testimony to what appears to me to be a remarkable cure of Cancer effected by Dr. Turnbull, in the case of Mrs. L——, a parishioner of mine, living at No. 9, Frances Street, Cheltenham. The Cancer was removed a few years since, and Mrs. L —— appears now in very good health.—JOHN A. ASTON, Vicar of St. Luke's, Cheltenham.

From the REV. JAMES SPENSLEY, 1, Andover Terrace, Cheltenham, Jan. 13, 1876.

"When visiting some sick persons, I called upon Mr. L ——, who was suffering from decline, and evidently dying. On mentioning to him the importance of having some medical attendant, he said, 'Dr. Turnbull is my doctor, and in him I have all confidence because of the way he removed a Cancer from my wife's breast two years back. He went on to say that his wife having long suffered great pain, and tried various means without gaining any relief, she met with Mrs. J——, of No. 1, Suffolk Street, Bath Road, who urged her to go to Dr. Turnbull, for he had taken one from her bosom over three years before, which the doctors wanted to cut

out. The cases of cure that I have met with lead me to speak with the greatest confidence of the excellence and wonderful success of Dr. Turnbull's Cancer Treatment.—JAMES SPENSLEY, Wesleyan Minister."

From MRS. H——, Cheltenham, Jan. 18, 1876.

"I am pleased to state that Dr. Turnbull cured me of a very troublesome Cancer, and that I am now quite free from pain, though it caused me very great anguish night and day for a very long time. I shall always be pleased to show the remains of the Cancer, which I had put in spirits as soon as it came out, to anyone that may call.—E. H——."

Mrs. E. H—— told me, when she was placed under my care as a Dispensary Patient, by Mrs. Van Hagen, Dyffryn, Cheltenham, that "a Surgeon she had previously consulted, begged her to go into the Cheltenham Hospital to have the large malignant growth, from which she had suffered for more than 10 years, cut out; for 3 years the pain was, at times, almost unbearable, but she said, that she would not consent to go into the Hospital, therefore was obliged to suffer the frightful agony as best as she could." It is nearly two years since she was perfectly restored to health.

From the REV. WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, M.A., Westbourne Lodge,
Cheltenham, Jan. 20th, 1876.

"I have pleasure in testifying that Dr. Turnbull removed what was said to be a Cancerous Tumour from Mrs. J——, 1, Suffolk Street, and Mrs. H——, 3, Edward Terrace, both residents in this Parish, and that from the interval that has elapsed since he did so, during which they have been free from pain or inconvenience, his treatment appears to have been quite successful.—WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, Vicar of St. Philip's and St. James's, Leckhampton."

From MRS. J——, 1, Suffolk Street, Bath Road, Cheltenham, January 27th, 1876.

"I, the undersigned, am glad to state that I can testify to Dr. Turnbull removing a Cancerous Tumour from my right bosom rather over five years back, which other doctors wished me to go to the Hospital to have it cut out. I have never had any pain from that time to the present moment, and I hope ever to feel grateful to Dr. Turnbull for the good cure he made of my breast. Whoever calls on me, it will be my duty to speak well of the treatment which has done me so much good —S. J."

From the REV. EDWARD WATSON, Accrington, Lancashire, January 13th, 1876.

"To my certain knowledge Dr. Turnbull has been successful in the cure of several cases of Cancer. Most cordially do I recommend his mode of treatment. I wish it were known all the wide world over.—E. WATSON, Wesleyan Minister."

From MRS. S——, attested by the REV. H. S. WARLEIGH, Vicar of Ashchurch.

"M. S——, of Fiddington, begs me to tell Dr. Turnbull that her health has been very good ever since he cured her of Cancer in her left bosom three years ago, and that no return of the disease has shown itself. I believe her statement to be correct.—H. S. WARLEIGH, Rector of Ashchurch."

Mr. Alexander Dyson, 4, North Parade, Cheltenham, who supplied Mrs. S—— with tickets for my late Dispensary, said to me on the 17th of January, 1876, that

Mrs. S— was enjoying very good health. He sees her frequently, therefore his testimony is excellent. The most important point connected with Mrs. S—'s case is, at the time she had to pass through my treatment, she was 5 months gone in pregnancy. My patient bore up well during the whole time the Cancer plasters were applied, and she made a rapid recovery. Her confinement, during childbirth, was very satisfactory. Surely the success of the above case, ought to put to silence all prejudice against my new discovery for Cancer Treatment."

From MRS. S—, January 19th, 1876.

To Dr. Turnbull.

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to tell you that the cure you performed, by God's blessing, on my arm, by removing a Cancer two years ago, was entirely successful, and that I feel no inconvenience from it now, and there is no sign of its return. With many thanks for your skill and kindness.—I remain your obedient servant, M. S—."

"Witness to the truth of the statement, JOHN B. ROCHFORT, Bafford Lodge, Charlton Kings."

From CAPTAIN ROCHFORT, Bafford Lodge, Charlton Kings, Jan. 19th, 1876.

"Dear Dr. Turnbull,—In reply to your letter, I can with confidence bear testimony, from personal observation, to the complete success of your Cancer treatment in the cases of Mrs. S—, and Mrs. B—, both in this parish, who were supplied by me with Dispensary tickets, and consequently came under my immediate observation. The former told me last week that there were no signs of a return of the Cancer in her arm; and the latter person, from whose right breast you drew a *large* Cancer, also a small one from her right arm, goes to washing and laundry work daily, and never complains of any returning symptoms. As it is just upon two and a half years since you pronounced them cured, and there is no sign of a return of the disease in either case, I may with safety state that I consider your treatment of Cancer as perfect and effectual as anything human can be, and likely, with God's blessing, to be a boon to many poor sufferers.—I remain yours truly, JOHN B. ROCHFORT."

From MR. E. WILKS, Dunalley House, Cheltenham, Jan. 18, 1876.

"Dear Doctor Turnbull,—As to your Cancer Treatment, I think it is a most important discovery in medical science. I recommended a friend to you, who had Cancer in the left breast, about five years ago, and you cured her. She is now better in health than ever she was, demonstrating I think, that your way of treating Cancer is founded on true physiological principles, in harmony with the laws of health, and promotive of long life.—I am yours truly, EDWIN WILKS."

"P.S.—Mr. Curtis, who lives not far from my house, called on me and said that his wife (whose age was 35 years at that time) was cured of Cancer in her left breast by Dr. Turnbull, two years ago, and there is not the slightest sign of any return of the disease up to the present time, for which he feels thankful, and very grateful to the Doctor."

From MISS D—, Cheltenham, Jan. 30, 1876.

Dr. Turnbull.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the cure you effected of six painful tumours, some of them being large ones, in my head, five years ago.

Should you think proper to use this testimonial for the benefit of others, you are welcome.—I am, Sir, yours obliged, C. D——.”

From Miss S——, Pinswell, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20, 1876.

Dr. Turnbull.

“Sir—Sixteen years ago I had a substance come in my side, and not knowing what it was I went to Dr. Turnbull, four years ago, for advice, and he found it to be a dangerous malignant Tumour, and having been under his treatment three months I can now say I am perfectly cured; for which I am very thankful, and may the Lord reward him.—M. S——.”

Attested by the REV. T. ATKINSON, B.A., Colesbourne.

“I believe the foregoing statement to be true.—THOS. ATKINSON, Curate of Colesbourne.”

From MRS. S——, Cheltenham, Jan. 20, 1876.

Dr. Turnbull.

“Dear Sir,—I feel grateful to be able to say that I have never felt anything of the Tumour since you removed it from my back about seven years ago. It troubled me for ten years, but more especially during the last twelve months before coming to you to have it taken out. I feel it is only a duty to make these cases known, so that poor sufferers may know where to apply under similar circumstances. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial if you think it will be of any service to others.—M. A. S——.”

From Miss GLOVER, 6, Queen's Circus, Cheltenham.

“Having known that Mrs. S——'s Tumour was cured by Dr. Turnbull, about seven years ago, I have very great pleasure in testifying to the correctness of the above statement.—S. A. GLOVER.”

From MRS. R——, Cheltenham.

Dr. Turnbull.

“Sir,—It is with great pleasure I send you this testimonial of the cure of the Tumour on my forehead, of fourteen years standing, which you drew out in a fortnight without the use of the knife. There has nothing of the disease re-appeared, though it was extracted more than two years ago. I most gratefully acknowledge the great service you rendered me, and if you think proper to make use of these few lines to benefit others, you are quite at liberty to do so.—Yours, E. R——.”

From MRS. S——, Cheltenham, January 20, 1876.

Dr. Turnbull.

“Sir—It is now two years ago since you cured the Cancer on the right side of my tongue, and I can truly say that I am quite well. My family and I feel truly grateful to you for the great benefit I derived from your treatment, and am ready to make it known for the benefit of others. As Mrs. Smith urged me by all means to go to you, I feel certain that she will be kind enough to sign her name to my testimonial.—E. S——.”

Attested by MRS. SMITH, 1, Magenta Place, Cheltenham.

“Witness to the truth of these statements.—MARY ANN SMITH.”

From MR. WM. A. NORMAN, Alstone Cottage, Lower Alstone, Cheltenham,
January 18, 1876.

“For upwards of twenty-seven years I have known Dr. Turnbull, and having acted as Honorary Secretary to the late Cheltenham Medico-Eclectic Dispensary (of which Institution he was Physician), the greater part of that time, I have had the best opportunity of witnessing his treatment of the various diseases incident to human nature. Few persons out of the profession have read and thought more upon medical subjects than myself, and believing as I do that of all the plagues and scourges of mankind the disease of Cancer to be the most fearful, I have taken great interest in, and paid especial attention to, the cases of Tumours and Cancers that have been brought to the Dispensary, and I hesitate not to say, from what I know Dr. Turnbull to have accomplished here and elsewhere, that his success in these dreadful diseases is unparalleled and unapproached by any other medical man, past or present.

WILLIAM AUSTIN NORMAN.

From MRS. M. A. B——, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Jan. 19, 1876.
To Dr. Turnbull.

“Sir,—I beg to inform you that after the lapse of two and a half years since you performed a cure of Cancer in my right breast, and of one in my right arm, removing them entirely by the roots, that I am in good health and work daily as a laundress.—I remain yours respectfully, M. A. B——.”

Witnesses. REV. J. F. S. GABB, M.A., late Vicar of Charlton Kings.
 CAPTAIN J. B. ROCHFORD, Bafford Lodge.
 MRS. E. CLAYTON DAUBENY, The Grange, Charlton Kings.

From MR. THOMAS B——, Cheltenham, Jan. 25, 1876.
To Dr. Turnbull.

“Dear Sir,—I feel that I owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the great relief I have received from your skillful treatment in removing a troublesome Tumour from the lower lid of my left eye. When I consulted you my eye was so bad that I could scarcely see at all. Now, through God’s blessing and your kind treatment, my Tumour is quite gone, and my eyesight is almost restored as good as ever. I therefore esteem it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to communicate to you this fact, and shall be pleased to recommend you whenever it is in my power so to do.—Yours faithfully, T. B——. Thanking Miss Hyde Clarke, of 4, Cotswold Villas, Painswick Road, Cheltenham, from whom I received the Dispensary ticket.”

This patient was nearly eighty years of age when the tumour was extracted.

From MRS. P——, Cheltenham, Jan. 26, 1876.

“Having suffered from a painful Tumour in the upper lid of my left eye for twelve months, I have great pleasure in testifying that Dr. Turnbull has most successfully extracted it, and I am now perfectly cured.—M. P——.”

“I can testify to the correctness of the above.

“J. A. ASTON, Vicar of St. Luke’s.

“A. B. CUMMINGS, 12, Montpellier Avenue.”

From MR. G. P—, Leckhampton.

To Dr. Turnbull.

“Sir,—Having suffered for several years with five Tumours on my head, which caused me great pain, and having heard of others being cured by you, I felt anxious to get relieved. I am thankful to say I not only got relieved, but perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, and also to give my name and address to any who may wish to make further enquiries.—G. P—.”

Attested by the REV. F. TEAL, 27, Clarence Square, Cheltenham.

“Mr. G. P— is a class leader in our society at Cheltenham, whose testimony may confidently be relied upon.—F. TEAL, Wesleyan Minister.”

From the REV. N. HAIGH, Primitive Methodist Minister, Compton Street,
Chesterfield, January 28, 1876.

To Dr. Turnbull.

“My very dear Sir—Gratitude itself, which is the most popular of motives would lead me to do anything in my power as testimony to your skill in the Medical Profession, and especially in Cancers and Tumours. As you know, I had three tumours in my head the size of an ordinary marble, and I could not well imagine how a patient could have a less painful process. During the first week you seemed to prepare the way to extract them, and then you most easily took them out and healed them with little pain to myself, and in a couple of months they were healed up, and I have felt nothing of them since. All that I can say is that you went about it *“like a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.”* I trust I am very grateful to you for the good you did me, not only on that occasion, but in the severe illness I had through rupturing a blood vessel in my chest soon after I came to Cheltenham.—Accept my best love, and believe me yours most truly, N. HAIGH.”

From MR. J. W—, Cheltenham, January 29th, 1876.

To Dr. Turnbull.

“Sir,—It is nearly six years since you extracted a large tumour from my head, and from that day to this I have not been any more troubled with it. I shall ever feel grateful for the cure you performed upon me at that time. You are at perfect liberty to make use of my name, if you think such publicity will lead others, suffering as I was, to apply to you for relief. All I can say is that your New Treatment answered very well for me, therefore I hope you will be successful in curing many more of my fellow creatures suffering from that disease.—Yours respectfully, J. W—.”

From the REV. W. SPILSBURY, Wesleyan Minister, Ilfracombe, Jan 31, 1876.

“My dear Dr. Turnbull,—While I resided in Cheltenham I watched with increasing interest the cases in which your Cancer Treatment was successful; and I am glad to hear that you are still pursuing a prosperous course. I certainly should have the utmost confidence in advising persons so afflicted to place themselves under your care, and especially when the disease is in its earlier stages.—Believe me yours faithfully, WM. SPILSBURY.”

From the REV. J. TONKIN, Congregational Minister, Ullesthorpe, Lutterworth,
near Leicester, January 31, 1876.

"I have been acquainted with Dr. Turnbull both as a private gentleman and a Professional for years. During this time my duties have called me into the company of those who have given invaluable testimony to Dr. Turnbull's skill in extracting cancers. One of my own Church members (Mrs. Edwards, 40, Albert Street, St. Paul's, Cheltenham) related to me the case of her own cure. She had suffered for nearly eleven months from a large malignant tumour in the left arm. She had various consultations, and used divers means to become freed therefrom, but without avail. She then applied to Dr. Turnbull, whose skill proved triumphant, and she was perfectly cured. It is about six years since the tumour was removed, and the arm remains quite free from the disease. Whenever I may now meet with persons suffering from similar causes, I have pleasure in strongly advising them to place themselves, if possible, under Dr. Turnbull's skillful treatment.—J. TONKIN."

From MR. H. B —, Tewkesbury, January 31, 1876.

To Dr. Turnbull.

"Dear Sir,—It is nearly six years since I was cured, and I feel at the present time quite well, and I think there is no need to fear that the disease will again return. You are quite at liberty to make use of my name in any way you think proper, as I shall ever be grateful to you for the cure you made of the Cancer in my tongue. I would advise all people who suffer as I did to place themselves under your care immediately as it will give them a better chance to get cured. And as you very properly remarked, "*the sooner such like cases come to me the better,*" because you are "*the more likely to be successful in curing the disease.*"—With best respects from your humble patient, H. B.—"

Mr. W. A. Norman, a gentleman interested in spreading information respecting my New Cancer Treatment, addressed a letter to a clergyman at Cubberley, about six miles from Cheltenham, on the 26th January, 1876, relative to two cases of Epithelial Cancer in the lower lip, which Mr. Norman knew had been successfully treated by me, when Physician to the late Cheltenham Medico-Eclectic Dispensary. The cases referred to are Mr. David Smith and Mr. Stephen Nerden, both parishioners of the above clergyman, and well-known to him. The case of Smith having stood well for four years, and that of Nerden's equally well for two years, Mr. Norman wrote to the rev. gentleman in order to have the cases attested by him, fully believing that such testimony would prove of some value to the public. The following is the rector's reply :

The Rectory, Cubberley, Cheltenham, January 27, 1876.

"Mr. Norman,—The two cases you mention, Smith and Nerden, were both successful, and I believe the disease to have been Cancer, though in neither case did I see the patients before the operation. Another case in this parish failed, though why I cannot say, and the patient is now under the treatment of Mr. C——.—Believe me yours truly, C. H. WILSON."

As I am naturally anxious to convince the general public of the superiority of my New Cancer Treatment over the orthodox cutting-out system, I shall endeavour to give the reasons why the case above referred to turned out a failure. In the first place I would premise that I never attempt to deceive a patient by holding out fallacious hopes, either of cure or non-return of the disease. No common sense

mortal would venture to give positive affirmations on these points, certainly no surgeon need be envied who would do so. As for myself I make no claim whatever to infallibility in the treatment of Cancer; nevertheless, I can with good grace and without hesitation declare that I have kept fully abreast of all the latest improvements in the art and practice of orthodox surgery; and it is my honest conviction that there is nothing known to the practitioners of to-day that can compete with my new discovery.

The case referred to by the Rector of Cubberley was that of a poor woman afflicted with a Cancer in the right breast, and who, while undergoing the extracting process, was compelled to go to work out in the open fields, in the keen cold winds, to earn a scanty livelihood for herself and invalid husband. It will readily be seen that the poor woman's circumstances militated against her recovery, and made it quite impossible for my treatment to be successful; for it is well known to the profession that Cancer is a very subtle disease, and that it requires every possible care and attention to prevent its recurrence. My poor patient, in a letter written by a friend, says: "I think I caught cold by going out to the fields too soon after I got about. I ought to have come to you, but I could not because of the money." From another part of the letter I gather that she is under the parish doctor, and instead of getting any better, she daily gets worse. When she first consulted me as a Dispensary patient she said she had suffered from the Cancer in her breast for twelve months, and that she had been under the care of a surgeon for a long time, but he could not relieve her of the agony she endured. In the course of a month under my treatment she was freed from all pain. This happy state of things lasted for several months, and would in all probability have continued if the poor woman had not been obliged to work in the cold fields.

It may be necessary to give a few particulars of the three following cases of Epithelial Cancer of the lower lip. Mr. David Smith, of Cubberley, suffered for many months, and was treated by a qualified surgeon, but he could not do him any good. Mr. Stephen Nerden, of Cubberley, had been a sufferer for upwards of twelve months, and was attended by a legally qualified man, but his case got gradually worse and worse. And Mr. Joseph Juggins, of Foxcourt, near Cubberley, had been a sufferer for two years, and though he had undergone the usual treatment he failed to obtain the relief he so much desired. These three patients underwent my treatment some years ago, and each of them was perfectly cured, and from what I have heard there is every probability of their remaining free from another attack. Mrs. Van Hagen, Dyffryn; Miss Hyde Clark, 4, Cotswold Villas; Mr. John D. Steel, jun., Queen's Circus; and Mr. Thomas Steel, 78, High Street, who were subscribers to the late Cheltenham Medico-Eclectic Dispensary, kindly supplied the aforesaid patients with the tickets for the Institution; they can, therefore, bear testimony to the cures. These invincible truths must tell in favour of my system. The poor woman's case is no doubt a failure, but a failure which may be traced to the natural causes mentioned, and not arising from any defect in my treatment. This, I feel confident, must be the opinion of unprejudiced persons, especially when they come to take into consideration the fact that I have only had nine recurrences out of the large number of two hundred operations which I have performed during the last seventeen years. I sincerely trust that these facts will stimulate scientific minds to examine my new discovery of the treatment of Cancerous growths, so that they may become convinced of its practical importance, and help to hasten on the time when it shall have supplanted the present cutting out process.

From MRS. W——, near St. Luke's, Cheltenham, February 10th, 1876.
To Dr. Turnbull.

"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in being able to bear testimony to the efficiency of your Cancer Treatment, having had a Cancer perfectly removed from the back of my right ear, which was a source of great annoyance to me for a long time. Hoping that those persons, who may be suffering from this horrid disease, will be induced, from your wonderful success, to place themselves under your professional care.—I am, dear Sir, yours most gratefully, E. M. W——."

Mrs. W—— suffered from an Epithelial Cancer behind the right ear, which, without doubt, would have destroyed the whole of that organ had the disease not been most effectually cured. There is every probability that the malady will never trouble her again. After the Cancer was extirpated, the wound healed up most thoroughly, the cicatrix being scarcely discernable. Here is another powerful instance of the efficiency of my new mode of treatment of morbid growths; and the profession cannot but perceive its thoroughness in the treatment of Cancer; hence its likelihood to supercede both the knife and the scissors in such like cases. Had either of these plans been adopted a large portion of the ear would have been destroyed, and of course resulted in the disfigurement of the patient, which has been altogether avoided in my mode of treatment.

From MRS. E. M——, Winchcomb, Feb. 10th, 1876.

"I had suffered from Cancer in my right arm for fourteen years, when I was advised to place myself under Dr. Turnbull's treatment. This was in September, 1872. Under the Divine blessing I am thankful to say the cure was complete, and with the infirmities of advancing age I have felt nothing of the effects of Cancer. I cannot be too grateful for his personal kindness and generosity, nor praise too highly his method of removing Cancer.—E. M——."

From the REV. THOMAS EVANS, Wesleyan Minister, Winchcomb, Feb. 10th, 1876.

"Mrs. E. M—— is one of the oldest members of the Wesleyan Society in this town, and the cure of the Cancer (from which she suffered so long) under Dr. Turnbull's treatment at her advanced age is very remarkable. She is now in her 80th year, and enjoys fair health, without any effects of the Cancer, or any threatening symptoms of a return of the complaint. I consider this case a high recommendation of Dr. T.'s system.—THOMAS EVANS, Wesleyan Minister."

Mrs. Moreton's Cancer was Epithelial in its nature, and she had been treated for it by several qualified surgeons at various periods. I think she said one surgeon operated on the Cancer, but it returned again; at any rate she passed through much agony, and nothing that had been employed had sufficed to kill the disease. It is really encouraging that the cure should have proved so permanent, especially when it is well known that *ætas senilis*, or, in other words, senile gangrene, which is peculiar to advanced life, is almost sure to follow such diseases.

From MR. EDWIN BERRY, 95, High Street, Cheltenham, May 20th, 1876.

"For ten years past I have known Dr. Turnbull, and have heard of many marvellous cures he has effected in taking out Cancers and Tumours from the head, breast, and other parts of the body. I am well acquainted with two of his patients, who were suffering from the dire disease, of some years standing, and had been unable to meet with any relief, until they were induced to place themselves under his

treatment ; and for some time, now, they have both been cured, and in neither case is there any sign of any return. They are perfectly well, and enjoy health and strength ; and, mark, it is entirely through Dr. Turnbull's wonderful treatment these persons owe their complete recovery from Cancer. Having never heard of any other doctor who has been successful in curing these maladies ; and knowing, as I do, the fearful amount of unrelieved cases there are in this country of ours, I deem it my especial duty to place before the public what I know to be true in regard to these gigantic cures ; and I am quite prepared to furnish ample testimony to anyone who may doubt these statements.—EDWIN BERRY.”

From MRS. T. J——, Pamington, near Tewkesbury, Feb. 12, 1876.

“To Dr. Turnbull, Sir,—I should like you to know for your satisfaction, and the public for their benefit, that the Cancer you took out of my foot more than a year ago, was a perfect cure, and that my foot continues quite sound up to the present time.—Your obedient patient, M. J——.”

Witnesses, THOMAS JACKSON.
ANN WELLES.
MARTHA JACKSON.
GEORGE JACKSON.

From MR. J. B——, 18, Rodney Terrace, Cheltenham, Feb. 20th, 1876.

“To Dr. Turnbull, Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in testifying to your excellent mode of treatment in the removal of a tumour from the under eye-lid of my son's left eye, in the year 1870, and that you made a perfect cure of it.—Yours truly, J. B——.”

When this morbid tumour was extracted, Mr. B——'s son was only nine years of age. The little fellow was remarkably patient under the operation, and there is not the slightest doubt that if the morbid growth had not been removed it would have disfigured him for life.

From MRS. D——, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

To Dr. Turnbull.

“Dear Sir,—You will, I am sure, be pleased to hear how rejoiced my friends were, on my return, at finding how successfully you had extracted the Cancer from my breast, which had been to me such a source of suffering. I had consulted some of the first physicians in Vienna and London. They all recommended operation, with the exception of one, who candidly told me that it would only increase the evil. I would not submit to have it cut out, when soon after that I was most fortunately recommended to apply to you. Indeed, I consider it one of the greatest blessings God ever bestowed on me, was the opportunity of hearing of the great cures you are constantly making. That the process I underwent should have caused so little pain and inconvenience, particularly to a person of my age (sixty-four), seemed extraordinary ; but, of course, much was due not only to your skill, but also to your great care and unremitting attention, for which I feel most grateful, and shall ever consider myself your debtor. I now enjoy perfect health, and although it is so short a time since I left Cheltenham, I have quite recovered the use of my arm.

I remain, dear Sir, yours most sincerely, C. DELISLE.

P.S. I consider it a remarkable circumstance that from the commencement of the treatment I have not had to keep my bed even for one day.”

I regret to state that some time after this cure was effected, while Mrs. Delisle was out walking, her foot slipped and she fell to the ground. To save herself she unfortunately put out the arm nearest the breast from which the cancer had been extracted, and the consequence was that the heavy fall caused the extensive cicatrix to be torn open again for about three inches in length and an inch in depth. This proved much more difficult to cure than the original wound; but it is gratifying to know that my patient's breast is now doing well, and that her general health is excellent. Mrs. Delisle's testimonial is a proof of her gratitude for the cure performed, and it is hoped she will long enjoy perfect health.

From the REV. G. G. C. TALBOT, A.M., Rector of Withington, near Cheltenham.
March 10th, 1876.

"I certify that Dr. Turnbull operated on J. J—, of Foxcote, in this parish, for Cancer in the lip, some years ago, and that he is now perfectly cured.—G. G. C. TALBOT, Rector."

The above testimonial was obtained by Mr. W. A. Norman, who had interested himself very deeply in my New Treatment.

From MR. J. J—, near Northleach, July 20, 1876.

To. Dr. Turnbull.

"Dear Sir—I write to express my gratitude to you for the cure of the Cancer in my under lip. It is now more than two years and a half since it was removed, and I am thankful to say I have not experienced any symptoms of return.—Yours truly, J. J—."

Witness, A. GIBSON, Rector, Chedworth."

From MR. WILLIAM LEAR, Evangelist, 20, Grosvenor Place, South, Cheltenham.

"Having known Dr. Turnbull for five years, and proved his efficacy as a medical attendant in my own family during that period, I have very great pleasure in drawing the especial attention of the public to his New Cancer Treatment, which has effected so much good for many in the town; besides many others of whom I have heard who have come to Cheltenham from other parts of the kingdom for the express purpose of being under his treatment. There is one person living in Keynsham Street, of this town, whom I have visited, and from the success of her cancer case I am prepared to speak with the greatest confidence. She had her left breast skillfully removed two years ago, by Dr. Turnbull, and she is now doing quite well. I have much pleasure in recommending persons suffering from cancer to avail themselves of his treatment.—WM. LEAR, Evangelist."

From MRS. H. A. H—, North Wraxhall, Chippenham, March 19, 1881.

"To Dr. Turnbull. Dear Sir,—I shall ever feel grateful to you for having cured me of Cancer in my left breast by means of your New Cancer Treatment, after having received advice from three doctors but without obtaining any relief since that time four years have passed, and I am thankful to say I have had no symptoms of return of the disease. I should be very pleased to give particulars of my case to any person who may contemplate placing themselves under your care, and willingly bear testimony to your skill, also to your kindness to me while under your treatment.—I remain yours truly, H. A. H."

From the REV. E. PEARSON, D.D., Minister, United Methodist Free Churches,
Cheltenham, April 2, 1881.

“Dear Dr. Turnbull,—I very greatly regret that manifold hindrances have delayed the fulfilment of my purpose to write a testimonial, which would express my judgment as to your medical abilities especially in the treatment of Cancer; and my gratitude to you for your kind attention to a very dear relative of my own, when in the last stage of that terrible disease. I need not remind you that, in years gone by, when I was one of the Vice-Presidents of the late Cheltenham Medico-Eclectic Dispensary, of which you were the practising physician, I had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the remarkable success in curing or relieving Cancer, to which many of your patients bore willing testimony. Some of your cases I was privileged to visit during the progress of the patients to convalescence; and frequently by voice or pen, I felt it a duty, and a pleasure to bear witness to what I could not but regard as your extraordinary skill in the treatment of malignant disease. Recently, in a case where Cancer had made such advancement that cure would have been a miracle, I have been a witness to a manifestation of kindness, sympathy, patience, skillful resource, and truly christian tenderness on your part to a suffering patient, such as I have never seen surpassed, and rarely if ever equalled by any medical practitioner. In this case, kindly undertaken by you when hæmorrhage was certainly threatening the patient’s life in a few days at the most, you succeeded in prolonging life for months under greatly alleviated circumstances; and so favourable did the symptoms appear under the progress of your treatment, that the friends of the patient were encouraged to hope for her some years of added and enjoyable life. Though these hopes were doomed to disappointment, there was no doubt that all had been done to relieve pain and prolong life that human skill could accomplish. I have no hesitation in expressing a conviction, that had the case been undertaken by you at an early stage, and had not many years of previous suffering worn down the powers of endurance, the life of the patient might, under your treatment, have been prolonged for years. Your christian demeanour, your skill, and your kindness in connection with this case, have won for you my profound respect and gratitude; to say nothing of the high appreciation I had previously reason to entertain for your professional abilities and your gentlemanly urbanity. You are at liberty to make use of this letter at your pleasure. Present my christian regards to Mrs. Turnbull, for whose kindness and sympathy towards the dear departed one, I feel truly grateful; and believe me to be my dear sir, yours ever faithfully, E. PEARSON. P.S. When your new book is out of printer’s hands, I shall be happy to subscribe for a copy, if you will kindly forward one to my address.

From MRS. E. BARKER, Lockwood, Mar. 23rd, 1881.

“Dear Doctor Turnbull,—You are aware that I had suffered from Tumours in the right breast for about a dozen years when I placed myself under your treatment. A rather serious discharge, with pain, for 12 months decided my coming to Cheltenham in September, 1878, I returned home in July, 1879, fully cured, and I have had no reason to complain either of pain or suffering in the breast since.—Yours faithfully, E. BARKER.”

From MRS. S. S—, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, April 2nd, 1881.

“Dear Doctor Turnbull,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the success of your treatment of Cancer, having for the last eighteen years been quite free from any symptom of its return. Mine, as you are aware, was in the left

breast, and I no sooner discovered it than it grew alarmingly quick; having consulted two medical gentlemen, they informed me it must be cut out at once. Happily, my parents would not listen to their proposal, but determined to place me under your care. I have great reason to feel thankful they did so, otherwise, I believe I should have been the victim of that most malignant disease. I have been 16 years married, and have had six children, all of whom have been nursed with that breast principally, and I feel it as well to-day, as when the cure was effected. I have recommended many to your treatment, and can only hope that hundreds of suffering humanity may yet be benefitted by your treatment.—I am sincerely and gratefully yours, S. SUMMERSIDE.”

The Connaught Hydropathic Establishment, Harrogate, March 9, 1881.

“My dear Dr. Turnbull,—It is now two years since Minnie returned to us, and as, during this long period, there has never been the slightest indication of the return of the tumour, all apprehensions are removed; thus time has justified the opinion you expressed when she left your care, and my child is permanently cured. She is also in every other respect in the best of health. Make what use you please of this communication, and I shall be glad if any afflicted with the terrible malady are, through this testimony, induced to come to you. With best wishes, believe me, very sincerely yours, J. HARLE.”

From MISS ALICE CARDWELL, 9, South Parade, South Shore, Blackpool,
Lancashire, April 22nd, 1881.

“Dear Dr. Turnbull,—I am thankful to be able to write to you to say that I have been home twelve months, and that my side keeps well. I rejoice to be able to say that I feel no return of the Cancer, and that my general health is much better than it has been for some years. How thankful I am that my father brought me to Cheltenham to go under your treatment, and I always feel sorry when I hear of any one that cannot come to you to be cured. You can make what use you like of my name. We shall be pleased to answer any enquiries to anyone that sends a stamped envelope to us for any information we can give them; and many thanks for all your kindness and sympathy to me while I was under your care.—I remain, yours respectfully, ALICE CARDWELL.”

“I, Sarah Cardwell, can testify to this, as I was with my daughter all the time that she was under Dr. Turnbull's treatment.”

From MRS. S——, Victoria Crescent, Dewsbury, March 21st, 1881.

“Dr. Turnbull. Dear Sir,—It is with much satisfaction that I bear my testimony to your skill in the removal of a large tumour situated just under the right ear. The operation is, I hope and believe a permanent and life long success, for which I am ever grateful.—Yours very truly, M. S——.”

From MRS. PIFF, 411, High Street, Cheltenham, March 21, 1881.
To Dr. Turnbull.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you, that since the removal by you of the Tumour in my left arm in 1874, and also one in my left hand in 1875, I have been greatly relieved from pain, and feel that a thorough cure has been effected, and shall be glad to give my personal testimony to anyone interested in the matter.—Yours truly, M. PIFF.”

From Mrs. E. M——, Hill View House, Pensnets, near Dudley, March 23rd, 1881.

“Dear Dr. Turnbull,—It is now four years since I was cured of four cancerous tumours under your treatment, all being taken out at the same time. I stayed at Cheltenham 18 weeks, and came away perfectly cured, and have never felt anything of them since. I feel very grateful for the service you rendered me, and shall be only too pleased to answer any enquirers you may refer to me.—Yours respectfully, E. MOBBERLY.”

75, Kidgate, Louth, July 10, 1878.

To Dr. Turnbull, dear Sir,

It is impossible to over-estimate the grand cure you have, by the blessing of God, made on my dear wife's head. The entire removal and complete cure of a large, offensive, malignant tumour is a fact that should be known everywhere that other sufferers might be partakers of the same benefit. Long as life shall last we shall have a grateful remembrance of coming under your treatment. May you long be spared to be a blessing to many sufferers. Make what use you please of this note.—Sir, yours very truly, H. WRAY.

South Medomsley Colliery, County of Durham, March 8th, 1881.

Dear Dr. Turnbull,

I am happy to state to you that I can, with great confidence, bear testimony to such a complete cure which your “New Cancer Treatment” effected in my left breast on the 8th of April, 1878, making a total of four months that I was under your care altogether; and, so far, that is up to this 8th day of March, 1881, I really think there is no reason to fear that the disease will return again, from all appearance. In my case I look on it as almost a miracle that, after so long standing, and the disease being so firmly rooted, you should, by God's blessing, remove the Cancer by your treatment, and send me home again fully restored to my usual good health, to the great joy of my dear husband and family. I am really a wonder to myself, as well as to all who knew me at the time when I thought of placing myself under your treatment, as it was never expected, on my leaving Bishop-Auckland (our place of residence then) on the 4th of December, 1877, that I should be able to return home alive again when I left for Cheltenham. I was afflicted with, and suffered much, from Cancer for six years, before I put myself under your treatment. I had been twice, partly cured, by the burning process, but, alas! it broke out again, after which I sought for further advice, but again to no avail, for it got worse and worse, until, by the good providence of God, I was led to put myself under your “New Cancer Treatment,” and am thankful for the blessed results. I shall ever feel grateful for the great kindness and interest you took in my case. I can really do wonderfully well in attending to my household duties, and am keeping very well in other respects. Trusting this testimonial will afford you every satisfaction, and I hope very many more that are suffering from such a dreadful disease will be advised by me to apply to you at once, because delays are most truly dangerous. If any further evidence from me, or reference to any one who know of my case, will be of service (by sending a stamped envelope, duly addressed) I shall only be too happy to give those who require it every encouragement.—Believe me yours respectfully, JANE ADAMS.

From Mrs. E. R —, Frampton-on-Severn, July 18, 1881.

“Dear Dr. Turnbull,—I have great pleasure in giving my testimony to the skill and ability you displayed in your treatment of my case of Cancer. I had had pain in my left breast about two months ere I sought advice. I consulted five doctors and they all said “You are suffering from Cancer;” and all agreed in this that I must undergo an operation—that the knife must be resorted to. I shrank from this, and being recommended to a certain hospital in London, where cures were effected without the aid of the knife, I went and submitted to the treatment for some time, but, deriving no benefit, left; and hearing that you had been very successful in your mode of treating Cancer, I consulted you, and rejoice that I did so, for after being under your care a few months the diseased part came away, and the only inconvenience I now suffer is from a tenderness of the skin, the result, of course, of the remedies used. I feel very grateful that through God’s blessing on your efforts I am cured of this dire disease, and if my name and address would be of any service, shall be glad they should be used, and will answer any questions any applicants would like to make.—I am, dear Dr. Turnbull, yours sincerely, E. ROWLES.”

Cheltenham, March 11th, 1881.

We are anxious to call the attention of the public to the remarkable success attending Dr. Turnbull’s treatment of Cancers, Tumours, &c.

We can testify from personal observation to many wonderful cures effected by him in cases that had previously been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent Physicians. During the past year we have seen many who have been cured of Cancer by his skillful treatment, and often hear of others cured by him very many years ago, they continuing to enjoy good health, and having no recurrence of the disease.

In the removal of Tumours, both internal and external, Dr. Turnbull has been very successful. We cannot speak too highly of his skill, care, and unremitting attention to his patients. We would strongly recommend his book to the notice of those suffering from such diseases. Most heartily do we wish Dr. Turnbull’s treatment was more widely known for the benefit of suffering humanity.

The address of J. C. and M. C. can be had on application to the Doctor.

CANCER CASES.

Miss Sarah H —, aged 23 years, residing at C — L —, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, was placed under my care by her father, in the month of January, 1863, suffering from a very large malignant growth in her left breast. She had been treated by the family surgeon for several months, but without receiving any real benefit. The breast was exceedingly hard, and it was so heavy that the patient was obliged to have it bandaged up, in order to aid her to bear the excessive weight of the scirrhous tumour, and the great anguish entailed by it. In consequence of the family doctor failing to cure the breast, he, as a last resource, advised a consultation with a very eminent operative surgeon, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Accordingly they met by appointment, and decided that amputation was really imperative; but her anxious father said emphatically: “*I will not yield to such decision, until she has first been to Cheltenham and tried the treatment of Dr. Turnbull.*” Happily for my patient, with the means employed, and God’s divine blessing, she returned home, after three months’ treatment, with her breast quite cured without extraction. Since that time she has

been married sixteen years, and has borne six children : and to her great joy (as well as yielding intense delight and satisfaction to my own mind), that breast which was condemned to utter destruction by the use of the surgeon's amputating knife, is equally as strong as the right one ; yea, and in suckling her babes it may be considered, indeed, much better than the breast which had no disease in it whatever. I give this case especially to show that I have, in many instances, saved the breasts of females, and other portions of the human frame, from being maimed for life, even after the most popular and skilled surgeons have concluded that operations and amputations were indispensably necessary to save the lives of patients. It is now full eighteen years since the above-named patient was discharged, and she remains at the present time quite as free from any return of the tumour as when she first started for her home.

An aged Cheltenham Lady, having heard of my skill in the cure of cancer and other morbid tumours, sent for me on the 8th of October, 1867. She gave me to understand that she had suffered for more than thirty years from a tumour in her left cheek, though she frankly admitted that it had not troubled her till within a few months previous to my professional visit. An eminent man in the medical profession, looked at it as a friend, when it was but a tiny substance like a wart, and he thought it would never be of much account ; consequently it passed unnoticed for many years. Another medical practitioner was consulted (several years before I was called upon) and, as he suggested an operation, the lady allowed the case to go on untouched, until at last the tumour became very troublesome. Then, and not till then, was anything permitted to be done to it. My candid opinion was asked whether it could be cured, and I replied that I thought it could, notwithstanding its malignant appearance. The next question was, "How long will it take?" My answer was that it would take about three months to make it all right. After a few preliminaries were gone into, my patient stated that she would place her case in my hands, "trusting to God to bless the means employed." In consequence of the advanced state of the case, I made up my mind to treat it as gently as possible, so that the lady might not be tried too severely by the means used. It is very pleasing to state that I effected a cure of my patient's difficult and long-standing case in thirteen weeks. On account of my success my grateful patient presented me with several pounds over my usual fees for the treatment. Although it is nine years since this case passed through my hands there is not the slightest indication of a return of the disease, and I have the privilege of referring any lady to my patient who may wish for information as to my mode of treatment.

Mrs. Mary E—, aged 51 years, residing in Albert Street, St. Paul's, Cheltenham, consulted me in July, 1869, respecting a large and very painful malignant tumour, situated on the back of the arm, very near the shoulder, of about ten months' growth. She informed me that she had been to see her family doctor in Wiltshire, and after he had seen it several times he pronounced it a most serious case indeed. He gave her to understand that nothing short of an operation could do her any good. The operation was declined by my patient because she could not afford to stay away from home the length of time the doctor said it would take to cure her arm. "Providentially," to use her own words, "through seeing you, Sir, as chairman at a public meeting, I made up my mind at once that I would place myself under your care, though I had never seen you before, to my knowledge." I commenced this case with great confidence, and in fourteen weeks effectually cured it, and though seven years have elapsed there is not the slightest sign of a return of the disease. I saw this patient's arm some time ago, and with great

warmth of feeling she said, "I shall ever have reason to bless God that I was directed to you ; because it is owing to your skillful treatment, and the Lord's divine blessing on the means, that my arm is so well to-day."

Mrs. W——, aged 49, residing near Cheltenham, consulted me respecting a cancer in her left breast, on Sept. 17, 1870. She told me that her constitution had suffered exceedingly from the disease for a long time, and that it had been treated by a Cheltenham Surgeon for five or six months, without the slightest beneficial result. After some hesitation she resolved to undergo my treatment. On examination I found that the good lady's constitution had materially suffered from an unpleasant discharge that continually exuded from the nipple, which if allowed to continue a few months longer, might have led to very disastrous results. Having made my diagnosis with great care, and obtained the entire confidence of my patient, I succeeded in totally removing the cancer in six weeks, and she made a first-rate recovery in about fourteen weeks. She is now stouter and healthier than she had been known to be for years previous to undergoing my treatment.

Miss D——, a Cheltenham lady, whilst I was in attendance upon her sister, consulted me respecting her left breast, which she said had been "a constant source of trouble to her for thirteen years." There was an open sore in it exuding cancerous matter, and it was attended at times with very great pain. The lady had had the best advice that money could procure, and had tried so many remedies without receiving any benefit, that she was beginning to despair of ever being cured, but on hearing of my success in curing similar cases where other surgeons had failed, she decided to undergo my treatment. The happy result was a complete cure in a few months, and although the cure was effected about sixteen years ago, I have had no intimation of a return of the disease.

Miss Mary Ann S——, aged 32, consulted me in August, 1865, concerning a malignant tumour on the lower part of the right side of the abdomen, from which she had suffered for a long time. Before consulting with me she had had the opinion of another Cheltenham surgeon, who proposed cutting it out. This, however, she declined, and having heard favourable opinions expressed as to my treatment, she placed herself under my care. I commenced the case with some anxiety, on account of its locality. However, after a few weeks' treatment I found the disease giving way, and ultimately it was thoroughly cured.

Mrs. Mary S——, aged 32 years, residing at Pinswell, about seven miles from Cheltenham, applied to me on the second of April, 1872, for advice relative to a very extensive malignant tumour, located on the left side of the abdomen, of several months' growth. After assuring the timid patient that she had nothing to fear from my process, I commenced my usual manipulations on the abnormal growth ; and in the course of eight weeks she experienced a great riddance of her troublesome enemy, which enhanced her happiness not a little. It took altogether about twelve weeks to effect a cure. I have the greatest satisfaction of stating here that, though the above presented a most serious aspect at its commencement, and notwithstanding she had to lodge in Cheltenham, away from home comforts, my patient rapidly recovered. She is now enjoying perfect health, and there is not the slightest sign of any return of the malady. This patient was supplied with tickets for the Dispensary by Mrs. Van Hagen, Mr. Charles Norman, and Mr. A. Cummings, Cheltenham. She showed her kind disposition by giving ten shillings to the late Institution, as a small token of her gratitude for the good she had experienced under my care. It is truly pleasing to a doctor's mind when he sees that his labours are appreciated, especially by the poor.

Mrs. T—, aged 58 years, Colesbourne, was admitted a patient of the late Dispensary on the 8th of July, 1872, suffering greatly from a scirrhus cancer in her right breast, of twelve months' growth. She had been under the care of a surgeon for a long time, but her breast got no better; and as her medical adviser felt fully persuaded in his own mind that nothing but the knife could extirpate the disease, he of course proposed amputation as the most effectual mode of treatment. The patient having heard of my process desired to avail herself of it before submitting to the knife. After due examination of the poor woman's breast I soon saw it was a case suitable for my plan of treatment. I commenced my regular system with the patient at once, and though the poor creature had to walk seven miles to and from Cheltenham, she bore up under the treatment admirably. It took eight weeks to extract the tumour, because the treatment had to be greatly modified. My faithful patient made a grand recovery in the course of a few months. It is only just to add that the patient had a great deal to contend with during the whole period she was passing through the extracting process. The poor people of the neighbourhood tried to persuade her that the treatment was sure to kill her; nevertheless, her courage not being so easily daunted, she persevered until she obtained a satisfactory restoration to health. A kind lady friend, who had herself experienced my Cancer treatment, sympathised with the poor woman, and purchased several tickets for the Dispensary, so that she might secure the advantages of my skill. It is also pleasing to add that, when the patient was no longer able to attend personally at the Dispensary, the kind friends in her village subscribed and paid the whole of the expenses for my professional attendance, which lasted several weeks.

Mrs. Anne S—, aged 75 years, Cheltenham, was admitted a patient of my Dispensary on the 30th July, 1872, suffering most severely from a scirrhus cancer in her left breast, which was completely broken into an extensive mass of corruption; exuding continually vast quantities of cancerous matter, mixed with blood, and thereby causing a heavy drain upon the vital fluids of the system, which gradually undermined her bodily strength. She said that the disease had existed for eight years, and that she had had advice from a good many medical men in Cheltenham respecting her case; besides she had been to London, and seen one of the most skillful surgeons, formerly belonging to one of the hospitals in the Metropolis, but every vestige of hope that a cure could be effected was destroyed by one and all. She was told that the Cancer could be cut out, but that the operation might prove fatal. After careful examination it was unmistakably plain that a most intricate case had presented itself to my notice. However, nothing daunted, relying solely upon what I had previously accomplished for others, I undertook to do everything in my power to save her life. This peculiar case was followed with marvellous success. In the course of eight weeks the frightfully malignant tumour was removed, and in about eight months the large wound cicatrized, and she made an exceedingly good recovery. In fact, seeing that her general health was so greatly shattered, and also having a tiresome hacking cough, there could not be a greater triumph for my new mode of cancer treatment. It is needless to add that the patient felt very grateful to me for what had been done for her. Mrs. Van Hagen, Mr. A. Dyson, Mr. W. S. Davis, and Mr. W. A. Norman supplied the patient with tickets for the late Dispensary.

Mrs. E. M—, aged 75 years, Winchcomb, was placed under my surgical care on the 10th September, 1872, suffering from a cancer of several years standing in her right forearm. She had been under the care of several surgeons at different times, but she never derived any real good from their treatment. Having being strongly

recommended to me, she (being poor) obtained a ticket for my Dispensary. Though this troublesome case had baffled the skill of other men it happily yielded to my treatment, and her arm was cured in about ten weeks. Mrs. M— manifested her grateful feelings to the utmost of her ability by presenting a pocket book to me, besides, she gave two shillings to the Dispensary fund. Her manner in giving was so hearty that I could not but accept her gifts with pleasure. Mr. C. S. Holliday supplied the patient with tickets for the Institution.

Mrs. Mary S—, aged 59 years, Charlton Kings, was admitted a patient of my Dispensary on the 8th of November, 1872, suffering from a cancer in the right forearm. She had been under other surgeons of Cheltenham who had done their utmost to cure it, and when they had failed to do it any good with their applications of caustic, etc., they recommended her to the Cheltenham General Hospital to have it cut out, to which she positively refused to yield. Having heard of my success in the cure of cancers, she procured a ticket for the Dispensary and placed herself under my care with implicit confidence. The stubborn-looking malignant growth succumbed to my usual cancer remedies in about eight weeks. The wound cicatrized nicely and the arm was perfectly healed, to the complete satisfaction of the patient, in three months. J. B. Rochfort, Esq., and Mr. A. Dyson supplied the patient with tickets for the Dispensary. In proof of her gratitude she presented a very nice flower vase to me as a little memento of her excellent cure.

Mrs. Mary Ann B—, aged 36 years, H— Yard, Charlton Kings, was placed under my professional care on the 13th of December, 1872, by J. B. Rochfort, Esq., suffering from a large scirrhous cancer in her right breast, which was broken into a sloughing sore, and discharging great quantities of cancerous matter. She also had another malignant tumour in her right arm, of several months' growth. She said she had suffered extreme pain for nearly five years from the cancer in her breast, and that she had been treated for two years by other surgeons without any benefit. Happily for my patient, Mr. Rochfort not only supplied her with tickets for the Dispensary, but saw that she had proper nourishment while under my care. In fact, it must be frankly stated that I could not have effected a cure in this case had the worthy President of the Institution not acted the part of the good Samaritan. It took about eight weeks to extract the cancer from the breast, and three weeks to take the tumour out of the arm. Both wounds cicatrized well, and the patient made a good recovery after six months' treatment.

Mr. Stephen N—, aged 52, Cubberley, was admitted a patient of the Institution on Feb. 24, 1873, suffering from an epithelial cancer in the under lip of twelve months' standing. The surgeon who had attended upon him said that nothing but cutting it out could cure it. The patient, however, having heard of the Dispensary and my successful mode of treatment, succeeded in obtaining tickets of Miss Hyde Clarke and Mr. J. D. Steel, jun., and placing himself under my care. The result was a complete cure after about ten weeks' treatment.

Mrs. C—, aged 78, late of Tirley V—, consulted me with respect to an immensely large scirrhous cancer in her left breast, on April 14, 1873. On examining her she said she had neither seen nor felt anything in the breast till within seven months of consulting me, and that she believed it arose from a severe blow from a bone of a turkey whilst she was dressing it for dinner, for from that time she had experienced constant darting pains through her breast, followed with fearful swelling and intense hardness. She also said that she had seen a medical man, who had done all he could for her, but who had failed to give her any relief; consequently he

proposed a consultation with a medical friend. They accordingly met upon the case and came to the conclusion that nothing but amputation would do her any good. To this, however, she would not consent, and hearing of my treatment from some of her relatives, she determined to consult me before anything else was done. She did so, and, after a few preliminary arrangements, I commenced my treatment, and succeeded in extracting the immense cancer in the short space of seven weeks. The extensive wound cicatrized rapidly, and the breast was healed in about eleven weeks.

Mr. Thomas B—, aged 34, of Oldham, through the advice of the Rev. Thos. Osborn, Wesleyan Minister, consulted me on the 3rd of June, 1874, respecting a malignant tumour located in his forehead, just between his eyes, dipping behind the upper eyelid, thus portraying its dangerous character. Having carefully examined the morbid growth in all its bearings, I was convinced that a very difficult case had presented itself to my notice. Seeing that this tumour was beset with no ordinary surroundings, I took the precaution of writing down the particulars of its history, and the treatment it had undergone at the hands of several noted medical practitioners some years before the patient had even heard of me. He said he had consulted about ten medical men, several of whom were eminent in the profession. One cut the tumour; others applied lotions, etc.; while others, again, seeing what had already been done, advocated the "let alone" system. The patient tried the last-mentioned plan for about three years, but the tumour became very painful, and he determined to consult me. Not feeling over anxious to commence this difficult case, I stated my charges, which were to be paid weekly in advance. Mr. B— said he did not want to go home again without something having been done. His tearful pleadings prevailed upon me to undertake his case, but before commencing operations I had a paper drawn up, and signed by him, lest there should be any misgiving afterwards, providing the operations should in any way mar the appearance of the eye, which I feared in my own mind might occur, on account of its peculiar character. The preliminary matters being disposed of, I dressed the case at once. In about five weeks the growth was extracted, and he went steadily on improving, and ultimately I had the satisfaction of effecting a very good cure of this uninviting case. Of course, as the tumour dipped behind the eyelid I did not attempt to touch that part, lest the sight might become affected; nevertheless, I felt assured the patient would continue to do well. He lodged with Mr. Butler, of 18, Rodney Terrace, who deserves much praise for his careful nursing. My patient left Cheltenham on July 16, 1874, and still continues to do well.

"18, Rodney Terrace, Cheltenham, Feb. 12, 1876.

"I hereby certify that Mr. B— lodged with me during the whole time he was under Dr. Turnbull's treatment; and having attended to him throughout his illness, and from frequent conversations we had together about his case, I am prepared to prove the correctness of the above statements.—JOSEPH BUTLER."

Miss Mary V—, aged 30, of P— Street, Cheltenham, consulted me on the 27th Jan., 1874, in reference to a malignant tumour situated on the back of her neck, from which she had suffered more or less for eighteen months. It was successfully removed, and the wound rapidly healed in the course of a few weeks. At the present time there is every reason to believe that the disease will never return again.

Miss Eliza D—, aged 43, residing near St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, consulted me on August 18, 1874, about a large tumour in her right armpit, for which she had been treated by others without obtaining a cure. I undertook the case, and

happily for the anxious woman a complete cure was the result of my treatment. The patient felt exceedingly grateful, and said if the disease made its appearance again she should consult me in good time. Not having heard from her I conclude that she continues to do well.

Mrs. Ann W—, aged 61, 52, K— Street, Cheltenham, consulted me on April 1st, 1873, respecting a large tumour on the crown of her head. This patient bore the treatment exceedingly well, and a speedy and effectual cure was the result. I have reason to believe there has been no relapse. Mr. P. L. Treeby, of 12, Jersey Place, Cheltenham, supplied the patient with tickets for the Dispensary, and will kindly attest this statement.

Mrs. Mary T—, aged 53, Leckhampton, was placed under my care as a Dispensary patient on March 10, 1870, by Mrs. Gunning Campbell, Grove Villa, the Park, Cheltenham. The patient was suffering from six tumours on the top of her head, which had troubled her for years, and it was not until they became very painful that she would submit to have anything done to them. In the course of a few weeks of my usual treatment the tumours were satisfactorily removed, and she obtained what has proved to be a *permanent* cure.

Mrs. G—, aged 52, of No. 15, K— Street, Cheltenham, consulted me on April 30, 1874, respecting a Cancer in her left breast, of many months' growth. Having but recently attended her through a severe illness I knew she was very weak and nervous, and I intended, therefore, to modify my treatment in her case. The extraction of this Cancer occupied nine weeks, and in the same period the breast was satisfactorily healed. The husband was so delighted at the skillful and clean manner in which the Cancer was extracted that he had it preserved in spirits for the information of enquiring patients and those who wish to be convinced of the success attending my treatment. He says :

“ January 28, 1876.

“ To Dr. Turnbull,—My dear wife will be pleased to see anyone who may wish to put themselves under your treatment, as she must speak in great praise of your kind and skillful attention to her, which, under God's blessing was the means of effecting a complete cure of her Cancer.—Believe me to remain yours truly, Mr. G—.”

Mrs. Mary L—, aged 40, of 9, F— St., Cheltenham, was admitted a patient of the late Dispensary, July 23, 1873, suffering from a scirrhus Cancer in her right breast. The patient said, “ I have suffered very much for a long time, and have tried many things which were strongly recommended to me, but nothing has as yet been successful in doing me any good whatever. Having met with a Mrs. J—, of No. 2, Suffolk Street, Cheltenham, whom you cured of a Cancer in her right breast, some years ago, she pressed me by all means to get a ticket for your Dispensary, as she felt confident that you would cure me.” After making an examination of the patient's breast, I was obliged to tell her it was Cancer that she suffered from ; nevertheless I believed that it could be cured. I commenced with my usual preparations, and in about five weeks the Cancer was successfully extracted, and in six more weeks the breast healed satisfactorily. Although nearly eight years have rolled away since the Cancer was removed, the patient says that she feels quite healthy, and the breast is perfectly strong. Mrs. Van Hagen supplied Mrs. L— with tickets for the Dispensary.

Mrs. Sarah J—, aged 44, of 2, — Street, Cheltenham, was placed under my care by Mrs. Van Hagen as a Dispensary patient, on the 24th of October, 1870.

She stated that the Cancer had been growing larger and more painful for upwards of eight months. Having heard of my success in the treatment of Cancer, she determined, if possible, to place herself under my care. Having made a careful examination of the case, I gave the patient to understand I had no doubt but that her breast would be cured. I commenced my usual process at once, and in about six weeks the Cancer was completely extracted, and in the course of seven more weeks the breast was soundly healed. The patient was so delighted that she kept the remains of the Cancer in order to let several ladies and gentlemen see it; they having heard of my success, called especially to look at it. It is nearly eleven years since this patient was cured, and there is not the slightest sign of any return of the disease.

Mr. George P—, aged 32 years, Cheltenham, procured a ticket for the Dispensary from Mrs. G. L. Campbell, Grove Villa, The Park, Leckhampton. He had suffered from five tumours on the crown of his head for years, but he never thought anything about them until they became sore and painful. In about three weeks I had the satisfaction to pronounce the patient's health first-rate, and it is in every way probable that the tumours which have been so completely extracted will never return any more to trouble him. Eight years have elapsed since he was cured, and still his health keeps good,

Mr. G. C—, aged 50 years, residing near Cheltenham, consulted me as a Dispensary patient on the 16th of October, 1871, having procured a ticket from Mrs. Hyde Clarke, The Hut, Uphatherley. In my examination I discovered that he had a morbid growth just above his upper lip. He said, "It has been ten years growing, and I feel anxious to have it removed, if it is possible." In about eight weeks the patient's tumour was most effectually extracted, and there is every reason to believe he will continue to do well. This patient called to thank me for the excellent cure I had performed on his upper lip. He said, "I had great fears that my Cancer could not be cured." It will puzzle many people to discover where the growth has been extracted, because the wound has cicatrized so nicely, and there is scarcely a scar left visible to the eye. I always feel cheered when the poor patients manifest gratitude for the good they have received.

Mr. D. S—, aged 42, of Cubberley, was placed under my care, suffering much from an epithelial Cancer in his lower lip. He stated to me that he had been treated for it by his club doctor, for a long time; but instead of getting any better, the lip gradually got worse. Hearing of the late Eclectic Dispensary, he procured tickets of the late Mrs. Col. Lane, Conegree, Uphatherley, and of Mrs. Van Hagen, Dyffryn, Leckhampton. After about nine or ten weeks' treatment I had the great pleasure of discharging the patient as perfectly cured. This patient did, what I am sorry to remark but few patients do after they get well: he went off, the morning I pronounced his lip quite well, with excited feelings of intense joy, to thank the above lady subscribers for their kindness in supplying him with tickets for the Dispensary. How pleasing it is for anyone to do a kindness for grateful people! but, *vice versa*, how grievous it is when the recipients of blessings and kindnesses do not manifest gratitude in return! This patient's lip remains quite well to this date. In fact, it could not be better. It is eight years since I discharged him cured. Such cures are truly encouraging to the operator.

J. G—, aged 13 years, of 14, M— Street, was admitted a patient of the late Dispensary on the 9th of August, 1867. She was suffering from a hard tumour in the left breast, which extended to the arm-pit. There were constant darting pains passing through her chest, therefore her appetite failed, and she could not enjoy a comfortable night's sleep, and, as a matter of course, her constitution became ex-

tremely weak. Her mother stated that the child had been under medical treatment at the General Hospital for nearly eleven months, without getting scarcely any relief. She was discharged cured in about eight weeks.

Mr. Joseph J—, aged 53 years, F—, near Cheltenham, was admitted a patient of the late Dispensary on the 19th of December, 1873, suffering from an epithelial Cancer in his lower lip, of two years' standing. He had been treated by other practitioners, but without any good results. Having heard of my treatment he obtained a ticket from Mr. Thomas Steel, a subscriber to the Eclectic Dispensary. It was my opinion the Cancer could be cured. The patient was willing to undergo my treatment, and in the course of eight weeks the disease was successfully cured. The patient has had no return of the complaint. Nearly eight years have passed away since this patient was cured.

Miss S. S—, aged 29 years, residing in Cheltenham, applied to me for surgical aid, with a ticket for the late Dispensary, which had been given her by Mrs. J. Cowley. On examination I found the patient was suffering from a fibroid tumour in the uterus, which she said had troubled her for nearly eight years. She said, "I have been treated for it in a London Hospital for several months, and other surgeons in this town have done their utmost to cure me, but from all the surgeons I have consulted, and the treatment I have undergone, I have only obtained partial relief." It is needless to add that I undertook this serious case with very faint hopes of much success, because she suffered so very much from hæmorrhage. However, it is my privilege to report that, through the efforts put forth, this patient's most trying malady yielded to my Eclectic Treatment in the course of a few months. There is good reason to believe that she continues well to this date, otherwise I should have heard of it. It is about nine years since she obtained an unexpected cure.

Mr. Thomas N—, aged 30, Cheltenham, applied to me on the 24th January, 1874, with a ticket for the Dispensary. He was suffering from a large ganglionic tumour in the right wrist, which greatly interfered with his work; and, being a basket-maker, it can easily be understood how such a tumour would affect the poor fellow in following his occupation. The tumour was completely extracted in a few weeks, and the wrist made as strong as ever. It is eight years since the cure was made, and the patient still continues free from any return of the complaint.

Mrs. Jane P—, aged 36 years, Cheltenham, consulted me respecting a cancerous tumour, of long standing, in her left breast. Being unable to pay for my surgical treatment, she obtained a ticket for the Dispensary from Miss Thornhill, 2, Essex Villas, Pittville. This patient was effectually cured in a few months without extraction. She had been under medical treatment previous to coming to me, but could not obtain any relief. Her health keeps satisfactory up to the present time, though nearly nine years have elapsed since she was cured.

Miss Sarah Ann B—, aged about 51, when she was placed under my care was living in a situation at 387, High Street. The patient had had a large substance on the right side of the neck for upwards of twenty years, and which had all at once, without any apparent cause, become exceedingly painful, and compelled her to seek surgical advice. I advised her to apply to Mrs. Van Hagen, who kindly supplied her with tickets for the Dispensary during the time she was under my treatment. This peculiar and highly dangerous case yielded to my manipulation in a few months, and the patient was completely cured of her malady, which she feared at the commencement would have terminated fatally. It is nearly sixteen years since this patient was discharged as cured, and as she is still living, and as I have heard of nothing to the contrary, I reasonably infer that there have been no manifestations of the return of the complaint.

Mrs. E. H——, aged 53 years, L——, Cheltenham, was placed under my care on the 15th May, 1874, by Mrs. Van Hagen. She was suffering from a very large malignant tumour on the left buttock, and which prevented her entirely from taking a sitting posture; in fact, she stated that the heavy weight of the tumour, and the severe pain she endured, caused her to keep her bed constantly in a certain position, or else her life was a burden to her. On making enquiries, I ascertained that the tumour had been getting larger and more painful for quite ten years. Seeing that my patient was in indigent circumstances, I advised her by all means to go into the Hospital, where she could be properly nursed, and have plenty of good food. Finding that I could not persuade her, I placed her case before Mrs. Van Hagen, who, to her honour be it said, promised to supply the patient with nourishing food, and provide her with a suitable nurse, if I would undertake the troublesome and hazardous case. I undertook the case; and it is pleasing to state that a complete cure was effected in about three months. Up to this time there has been no return of the disease. It is quite seven years since this patient was cured. [This dear charitable lady (Mrs. Van Hagen) passed away to the better world three years ago.]

C. B——, aged 2 years, Dyffryn Cottages, was admitted August 28, 1867, suffering from a hard unyielding tumour at the lower part of the bowels, in the left side, just above the pubic arch. Several medical gentlemen had been consulted, but without relief to the patient. Cutting-out was suggested, but this was not consented to. The disease yielded to the Eclectic treatment in six weeks, the tumour being successively removed.

Miss Alice Cardwell, aged 30, of No. 9, South Parade, South Shore, Blackpool, consulted me at Cheltenham, on the 18th of November, 1879, relative to two large scirrhous tumours situated in the mammary glands, which had troubled her for some time, especially the one in the left breast, which had existed there for about two years. It appears that while the tumours were painless she did not care to have anything done to them. But as soon as the pain commenced in the left gland, her general health began to decline, and not till then was any medical advice sought or secured. My patient had been under the care of some one in Lancashire for about eight weeks without obtaining any practical relief. When the young lady came to me it was very evident that nothing could save the left breast, which was of immense size from the disease; besides, there was in it a large wound which called for immediate action. Having satisfied myself, by a careful examination, what was best to be done for my patient, and having fully explained to her parents, who were present during the consultation, that I would endeavour to save the right mammary gland, at their request I began operations immediately. The Cancer Plaster was applied to the left breast, and the right one was dressed with Discutient Plaster, so that by pursuing concurrent treatment of each mammary gland, no opportunity was lost in order that the right breast might be saved. In about ten weeks the whole of the left breast—which was as hard from the disease as it is possible for human flesh to become—was completely extracted, and in the course of ten more weeks the extensive wound cicatrized nicely, and looked as well as it possibly could do, under the circumstances. Happily the tumour in the right breast yielded to the Discutient method, by which means I have frequently saved other breasts similarly diseased. I may state here in passing, for the encouragement of the weak and timid, that my patient's strength—which had from long-continued pain and suffering been greatly reduced—speedily recovered itself, and she once more enjoyed her usual vigour of both mind and body. In fact no patient could possibly do better than she did, and

I am pleased to state that ever since her health has continued very good indeed, which blessing she could not enjoy for years before the extraction of her Cancer. Such is the gratitude of my patient and her mother that they consider it an imperative duty to recommend my mode of treatment wherever they find it necessary. A testimonial in reference to the case will be found elsewhere, and I have no doubt it will convince all who read it of the value of my treatment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, aged 60, of Lockwood, near Huddersfield, consulted me respecting her right breast, which I think she said had been diseased for about 12 years. She had had it attended to by a duly qualified medical man, who applied Belladonna Plasters to it *nearly all that time*; but all that had been done to the breast did not prevent the disease from spreading. My patient said the mammary gland did not break into a wound till twelve months previous to seeing me, and that it had discharged largely ever since. Her husband, the Rev. John Barker, having purchased a copy of my *New Cancer Treatment*, thereupon determined to come to Cheltenham in order to place Mrs. Barker under my care. On examination I found the breast completely diseased, and that it comprised several encysted tumours, known to the profession as *Cysto-Sarcoma*. Having given my patient to understand that, bad as her case was, I was confident of success, I was allowed at once to commence operations, and in the course of nine weeks' close application, the disease was thoroughly eradicated. I have pleasure in stating that the lady during the whole time that the extraction was going on, was enabled to come regularly to the surgery, and with great fortitude would sit and watch me removing the portions of the Cancer that had been destroyed by the plaster. Between the dressings, which took place thrice a week, my plucky patient could enjoy several short walks a day about Cheltenham, and no doubt by these means she greatly helped on her recovery, inasmuch as her pleasant surroundings in Cheltenham must have tended to divert her attention from the condition of her breast. A goodly number of my patients have been able to act in a similar manner, and by so doing, have all unconsciously helped on the doctor's labours. Altogether Mrs. Barker was under my care about 18 weeks. The large wound cicatrized satisfactorily, and my patient left me in good spirits. From that day to this there has been no recurrence of the disease. A cheering testimonial from the lady appears in another part of my book which cannot fail to interest all who are similarly afflicted, and encourage them to seek the same remedy. July 9, 1881.—I have just received the copy of this case from the Rev. Mr. Barker, and he says the statements are substantially correct.

Miss Jane H—, aged 24, of Cheltenham, consulted me on August 17, 1880, in reference to a malignant tumour situated in her left breast, the pain of which was so severe at times that she found it very difficult to bear up under it. She said the substance first of all looked like a wart, and it kept on gradually enlarging for two years, but it did not become troublesome or painful till within three months previous to her coming to me for advice upon it. The smarting and shooting pains through the breast, and thence down her left arm, produced sickness and great languor. Being urged by her mother she placed herself under my care, when I discovered it was a case especially suitable for *Medical Electrolysis*, and after three applications the sickness and pain entirely and finally ceased. The extraction of the tumour was perfectly effected by the Cancer Plaster, and altogether she was about nine weeks under treatment. I have very strong and convincing reasons to wish this case to be carefully noted, because the young woman was living as cook at Park Villa, Park Place, and was able fully to perform her duties all the time she was under my treatment. This is another indubitable proof of the small amount of

pain my system of extracting Cancers imposes upon the patient. This young woman continues to enjoy excellent health, and perfect immunity from the dreaded disease.

Miss Mary Frances G —, aged 79 years, of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, came to England especially to consult me, on the 4th of June, 1880, respecting a Cancer on her forehead, and because of its long continuance, the disease had dipped down into the eyebrow, and no doubt in a little while, the left eye would have been destroyed. The lady though of advanced years was both cheerful, and really very healthy looking; her appetite was excellent, and on the whole was very active on her feet. Being so strongly recommended by a young lady belonging to New Ross, Ireland, whom I had cured some months previously, of a scirrhus cancer in her left breast, Miss G—, who was accompanied by her lady companion, said that she had come with the greatest confidence to Cheltenham, fully believing that I could cure her disease. After duly examining the cancerous wound, I gave my patient to understand that it was my candid opinion she would not be many weeks here, before the wound would be completely healed. I had the pleasure of sending the aged lady home to Ireland, perfectly well, at the expiration of ten weeks' treatment. I have heard of the lady's welfare, at intervals, since she went home, and from all accounts, my late patient enjoys good health, and I am informed there is no sign of her dreadful enemy returning to trouble her quiet hours. One cannot help thinking, that if a patient at the advanced age of 79, could pass through my Cancer Treatment so successfully, no one after this, no matter what their previous notions may have been respecting it, could scarcely manufacture sufficient reasons to prove that the treatment was more than they could stand. All that is really required of any one, is simply to place implicit trust in the skill of the doctor, looking of course to the infinite source of all good, and, as a rule, every patient is either greatly relieved, or permanently cured.

Mrs. Piff, aged 50 years, 411½, High Street, Cheltenham, consulted me on the 12th of June, 1875, in reference to a malignant tumour near the posterior part of the left forearm, which had troubled her for several months. I commenced my usual extracting process on the same day, and had the satisfaction of completing a most satisfactory cure in about three months. In consequence of having succeeded so well with the above named case, my patient was emboldened to entrust another similar tumour to my professional care twelve months later, which was situated in the palm of her left hand. Happily, under divine guidance, my labours were crowned with a complete cure: and the best of the operation was, that none of the tendons connected with the fingers suffered the slightest injury; consequently my good patient, who is a plodding industrious green-grocer, has worked steadily at her business from that time up to the present period with great comfort. I have duly examined the same upper extremity to-day, February 25th, 1881, and it is my happiness to report, that the said left forearm, and the palm of the hand are just as free from disease, and as perfect in their movement, as when I discharged her as satisfactorily cured. It is now nearly six years since the extraction of the tumour of the forearm was so nicely accomplished, and almost five years since the tumour was scientifically and skillfully removed from the palm of the hand: and to my certain knowledge, there is not the least sign of any recurrence of the troublesome malady.

Mrs. Ann J —, aged 67, of Linton, near Ross, Herefordshire, consulted me on the 19th of August, 1875, in reference to a very large hard substance in her right breast, which she said was caused by a blow from a ball some six months before she

came to see me. She had tried several applications to remove it, but it rapidly grew worse. After a careful examination I told my patient that it was a scirrhus Cancer, and there was every reason to believe it could be removed most effectually in the course of seven or eight weeks. Having assured the good lady that she would be fully equal to the pain she would be called upon to bear, she there and then decided to undergo the treatment, and I immediately applied the first dressing before she left the surgery. Being confident that my patient possessed a good constitution, I made a commencement with the assurance that she would be cured of her dreadful malady. For seven weeks she travelled thirty miles, to and fro, three times a week, to be dressed with the Cancer Plaster; and I must admit that out of all the people who have passed through my treatment, no one has stood it with greater fortitude. During the last week or two of the time the plasters were applied Mrs. J— stayed with her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sims, Draper, 347, High Street, Cheltenham, because the shaking of the train caused her more pain than she had when sitting quietly in the house. The remains of the Cancer were drawn out by poultices, which were applied for about six weeks after it came away, as is my usual custom, in order to expedite the healing process. The dear old lady was nursed by her nieces, Mrs. Sims and Mrs. Delamere, and too much cannot be said in their praise, because their kindness and attention wonderfully assisted my patient through the remainder of my treatment. Altogether Mrs. J— was under my care sixteen weeks. I met with her nephew, Mr. Henry Sims, on the 24th of February, 1881, and on making enquiry respecting his dear aunt's health he immediately replied with much cheerfulness, "She is perfectly well, Sir, and has been ever since she left your care," which was on the 14th of December, 1875. Mr. Sims further remarked, "My aunt is over seventy years of age, and she really enjoys very good health indeed." Is it not a comforting thought that my Cancer Treatment has been such an incalculable blessing to so many of my fellow creatures, who, without its aid would have suffered untold anguish, and then have sunk into an untimely grave? Feeling that I should like to know, before printing these statements, whether Mrs. J— and her relatives approved of what I had written, I sent the manuscript to Mr. Henry Sims for correction, if any was thought requisite. I have had it returned to me without the slightest alteration, proving that all contained therein was substantially correct. Moreover, the following signatures were kindly and voluntarily attached to the document, clearly manifesting their appreciation of the cure I had performed.

M. A. SIMS.

J. K. DELAMERE.

ANN JONES.

Mrs. S—, aged 50 years, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, consulted me on the 8th of June, 1877, relative to an immense tumour which had troubled her for upwards of eighteen years. The tumour was situated on the right side of her neck, just close behind the ear, and it dipped deep through the sterno-mastoid into the sternocleido muscles, in fact the jugular vein was greatly interfered with; besides the nerves and the common carotid artery were much affected by their close relationship with this ugly excrescence. The patient informed me that she had it operated on about seventeen years ago, but it returned again, and that the substance had gone on enlarging, until it became hopeless for any surgeon to venture another operation. The great size of the tumour necessitated a very large bonnet to be made, especially to hide the cumbrous mass from the public gaze, and consequently it caused my patient to be disfigured very much indeed. After a careful examination, I weighed

matters over in my mind, and being fully convinced, from past experience, that it was practicable to attempt the removal of such a hideous looking substance. I commenced its extraction with grave consequences staring me in the face. Nevertheless, being fully aware that it was in my power to go so far with my Cancer Plaster, of course I persevered with my process as deeply as I could possibly go, at the same time keeping a close watch on the large blood vessel that naturally supplied the head and neck ; having got to the base, or foundation of the large tumour, I applied the poulticing process for some time, which soon encouraged me with hope that the last of the vicious looking and most troublesome mass had been completely destroyed. My patient made a grand recovery, in the course of four months treatment. Being very desirous of knowing how the lady had got on, during the four years she had been away from my professional care, and at the same time feeling anxious to report such a good encouraging case in the third edition, of course I wrote to my late patient, in reference to her general health, on the 18th of March, 1881, and the reply I received from one of her daughters is very cheering indeed. It appears that the lady since she went home cured from Cheltenham, has had to wade through much heavy care and intense worry of the mind, in consequence of her eldest daughter being struck down with a most severe attack of illness, which has rendered her a hopeless cripple. Still it is remarkable that, notwithstanding all her tremendous burden and anxiety of mind, there is not the least sign of any recurrence of the disease. Whilst I deeply sympathize with my late patient in her excessive family troubles, on the other hand I heartily rejoice that she herself is in possession of such excellent health and spirits. I have seen my patient Mrs. S— only three days ago, August 14th, 1881, who is, just at the present time, on a visit to Miss R— (a late patient of mine, living in Sunderland, who happily is also enjoying a good cure, performed by myself), with whom an acquaintance was formed, whilst both of them were passing through my Cancer Treatment, lodging next door to each other at Cheltenham four years ago. The lady tells me, that “her health was never better than it is now.” I was pleased to have the privilege of looking at the cicatrix once more, and especially to find that in its appearance it was first-rate. Indeed, the casual observer would scarcely detect the place whence the large tumour had been so successfully removed. Mrs. S— said to me, “from leaving your care Doctor, my health has continued to improve from day to day, and I am really feeling perfectly well.” Such testimony was truly cheering, and what more can anyone require than such evidence of my success ?

Mrs. Mary Ann J—, aged 47 years, of Hornsea, near Hull, consulted me on the 30th of October, 1875; respecting a large Scirrhous Cancer in her left breast, from which, she said, she had suffered for upwards of two years. The lady had previously consulted two other medical practitioners, men of considerable ability, and they had done all in their power to arrest the progress of the disease ; but, notwithstanding all their efforts, they utterly failed to accomplish any practical benefit for her. Having heard of my success in the treatment of Cancers and Tumours, she determined that she would try what I could do for her. After carefully examining her Cancered breast, I came to the conclusion that it could be cured ; consequently, I resolved, after the lady had had some refreshment, having made a long journey, that I would give her the first dressing of Cancer Plaster, in the afternoon of the same day. I must acknowledge that Mrs. J—’s case proved to be one of the most troublesome I had experienced for a long while. No doubt the delicate state of my patient’s health, and the heavy cares of life which she had had to battle

with, had something to do in the difficulties of the healing process. In consequence of the fungus flesh setting in, again and again, I was obliged to apply various remedies in order to effectually destroy it: in fact the Cancer Plaster had to be employed twice, and even nearly the whole of the pectoral muscles had to be removed down to the ribs, before success crowned my efforts in this case. Thanks to Divine Providence, I had the satisfaction of sending the lady home perfectly cured, after being under my professional care nearly twelve months. I must not omit to mention one important fact, that her daughter, Miss Alice's faithful nursing, contributed much towards the recovery; for every doctor will readily admit that good nursing is of great value in conquering any disease. In submitting these statements to my late patient, for her approval, March 22nd, 1881, I am authorised to add, that though six years have elapsed since her Cancer was cured, there has not appeared the slightest sign of any recurrence of the disease, which is highly encouraging to both doctor and patient. It is quite true there is some tenderness over the part, and that occasionally the very thin skin breaks, but when the case is duly considered, it is hardly possible for it to be otherwise; because I had to take away all the muscle that covered the ribs, before the disease could be effectually destroyed; and consequently, the substance that grew over the wound in cicatrising, can only be likened unto a thin cartilaginous membrane, and it is a matter for astonishment that the part keeps covered at all. It is most satisfactory, that this dreadfully difficult case should remain in such a remarkably grand condition, and more especially as the lady has passed through a sea of trouble since the Cancer was effectually cured.

Miss H. A. N—, aged 37, Marshfield, Gloucestershire, consulted me on the 1st of November, 1876, respecting a disease in the nipple of her left breast, which had troubled her for three years, and was gradually getting worse. On questioning the patient she told me that a medical man had repeatedly burnt the nipple with strong caustic, and occasionally he thought it was cured. But a discharge, mixed with blood, accompanied with considerable pain, kept on recurring, and spreading itself, as time went on, between her shoulders and down her left arm. Naturally her spirits were more and more depressed, and having heard of my success in the cure of Cancer she felt anxious to know if I could possibly save her breast. Having thoroughly examined the diseased nipple, and from large experience in such like cases, I felt it was my imperative duty to forewarn the lady that she was not to feel disappointed, if her whole breast was taken away: because psoriasis in the nipple had hitherto, at least in my practice, indicated that cisto-sarcoma had permeated the whole of the breast; and, consequently, in all such cases, the only effectual mode of treating the malady, was to remove the whole of the mammary gland, and then a good cure crowned the efforts put forth. However, to prove to my patient that I was not regardless of the importance she naturally manifested in the preservation of her valuable member; and, moreover, being a most staunch advocate for Conservative Surgery, I complied with her laudable request: because she said, "I am willing to spend all my money upon it, providing you can only save my breast." I commenced, what I term my discutient method of treatment, with which I have been very successful in dispersing many tumours, in different parts of the human frame, which had previously been condemned for amputation. After pursuing the aforesaid mode of treatment for over two months, I was at length compelled to acquaint my patient with the inevitable fact, that nothing short of dismemberment would avail in curing the diseased nipple. A few days were allowed the lady to

think over my advice : consequently, she sent for her only sister, and other relatives, so that matters might be well weighed over in concert together—to use the words of Solomon, “In the midst of council, there is safety.” My patient came to the surgery again, fearfully agonized, after consultation with her relations, and said to me, “I must yield to your advice, fully believing that you have done your best to save my poor bosom.” In order that no more time might be lost, I commenced instantly with my usual extracting process, *i.e.*, the application of the Cancer Plaster. In the course of eight weeks, the whole member was most successfully removed : and, as I had pronosticated previously, the whole breast was diseased with encysted tumours : clearly proving, that all the cauterising of the uninitiated surgeon’s nitrate of silver, and caustic potash, would never have caused cicatrising results to take place : of course, I am ready to admit, that nothing but practical experience could have foreseen what would happen in such a case as this. It is only fair to remark here in passing, that my highly nervous patient, who had so much dreaded the removal of her bosom, went through the extracting process very well indeed. To show the amount of real courage my patient possessed, she had three other tumours extracted (at the same time this was being removed), which were situated on the left thigh, leg, and foot ; and ultimately the lady made a truly excellent recovery, in the course of eighteen weeks treatment. I have been informed that my late patient has been married for about two years ; and, happily, so far, all has gone well with her, which is of vast importance to herself and her husband. Besides I have heard that the lady is now a happy mother, and she has a fine boy 15 months old. Before submitting these pages to the press, I sent my manuscript for the lady’s approval ; and in her reply, March 23rd, 1881, she says the whole of it is substantially correct, save, and, except, where I had stated that she had only consulted one medical gentleman. My late patient states that there were three qualified medical men whom she had consulted, and (she reminds me) as you are aware, to no purpose. I am exceedingly pleased to hear such good intelligence from my late patient. It is to be hoped that the lady, her husband, and little one, will long live to enjoy good health and happiness.

Mrs. Rowles, aged 61, of Frampton-on-Severn, consulted me on the 5th of May, 1880, respecting a Scirrhous Cancer in her left breast, which had troubled her for a very long time. She had had the advice of her own family doctor, but he could not prevent the disease doing its direful work. She had also spent four months in a noted London Cancer Hospital, without obtaining any relief. Having heard of my treatment she placed herself under my care. I treated the case in the usual manner with my Cancer Plaster, and in nine weeks the immensely large mammary gland was successfully extracted. It took rather more than nine weeks to heal the large wound. Nevertheless, the cicatrix which I examined about the 17th of April, 1881, only two days before I left Cheltenham for Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, looked exceedingly well. The lady had heard of my intended removal, and prudently made a special journey to let me have another chance of examining her breast, which I was enabled to pronounce all right. She was very nervous when she commenced my treatment. To her credit, however, she improved as the cure went on. This is a matter of frequent occurrence to me, wherein those persons who have most dreaded the operation have turned out to be the best of patients, and as a rule have made excellent cures. Having submitted this manuscript to Mrs. Rowles, it has been kindly returned this morning, July 13th, 1881, with the intimation that my statement of her case “does very nicely.” It is very gratifying to me when I find

my patients ready with their testimony as to my success in curing them. The facts then become incontestible. A testimonial from this lady—which cannot fail to impart confidence to all who are similarly afflicted—will be found on another page.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wray, aged 72 years, then of Hull, consulted me on the 14th of March, 1878, concerning a large cancerous sore, situated on the top of her head, which smelt very badly; in fact it was almost more than my olfactory nerves could stand. The lady told me that for twenty years she had carried the tumour on the head, but that it kept gradually enlarging, and she took very little notice of it because the substance was painless. At length the substance broke out into a wound, and it became both painful and dreadfully unpleasant on account of the increasingly bad stench, which arose from the constant discharge that attended it. My patient had previously consulted a celebrated medical man in Hull, but he advised her, at such an advanced stage of life, and the intricacy connected with the case, not to allow any one to operate, because it might kill her immediately. Having duly examined the case, it was my decided opinion that the malignant substance could be effectually removed. The lady and her good husband conferred together, and ultimately concluded for me to undertake the case at once. I commenced the application of my Cancer Plaster, which, happily for all duly concerned, very soon destroyed all smell, and then it became much more endurable to attend to the future dressings of the horrifying substance. My patient bore up under the treatment admirably well, in fact her fortitude was wonderful. The lady and her dear husband placed implicit confidence in my skill, and therefore that enabled my patient to persevere most courageously with the Cancer dressings, which proved most successful in eradicating every vestige of the malignant disease. Mrs. Wray was under my care about fourteen weeks, and I have since learnt from a lady patient, she was good enough to recommend to me with a very large tumour, from Louth, that her health is really excellent, though her age is now 75. I have the satisfaction of stating that it was my privilege to cure Mrs. L—, whom Mrs. Wray so kindly urged to place herself under my professional care. July 9th, 1881.—Mr. H. Wray has kindly returned the above manuscript this morning, and he makes the following statements, “I have examined the manuscript and find it correct, except the time my dear wife was under your care, which you have put down sixteen weeks, but it was only fourteen. We came to Cheltenham on the 13th of March, and left June 21st, and I am happy to say her cure is perfect. She can scarcely tell where the Cancer has been, as the part where it was, looks as clear and white as on any other part of her head, and I am happy to say she is looking very well at present. Mrs. Wray called on Mrs. L— (who she recommended) a few weeks after she came back from Cheltenham, and was glad to find hers a good case of cure; and according to your request, she called on her yesterday (July 6th, 1881), and in the course of conversation Mrs. L— said, “It was very providential that she went to Cheltenham, and under your treatment, that her’s was a good case of cure.” Having never heard how Mrs. L— had got on, since she left me at Cheltenham, I was anxious to know of her welfare, because it was a most interesting case of cure. Mrs. L— had suffered for ten years from a large tumour on the right buttock, which had prevented her from sitting down anywhere with any degree of comfort. It had continued to increase until it became a mass too heavy for the lady to bear. She had previously consulted several doctors respecting it, some advised that it should be cut away, and others said “let it alone,” as it was difficult to meddle with such a substance. The lady ultimately procured a copy of my *New Cancer Treat-*

ment, in the month of July, 1880, and then determined (but more especially after having been so strongly recommended, by my ever grateful patient Mrs. Wray) to come to Cheltenham, and place herself under my care. Mrs. L.— consulted me on the 25th of August, 1880, in reference to a small malignant tumour situated in the middle of her neck, just over the thyroid gland, and she said it gave her much pain at times when swallowing either solid food or liquids; besides, my patient let me examine the troublesome mass, which has just been described. Having assured my patient that both tumours could be managed nicely, without cutting, she was exceedingly delighted with such cheering intelligence. The treatment pursued with both substances was, Medical Electrolysis first, then finished off by the application of my Cancer Plasters, which culminated in a grand cure in both instances. This lady did not bear pain so well as many others have done; nevertheless, on the whole she managed pretty well, and I had the pleasure of sending her home, enjoying good health, after she had been under treatment about ten weeks. The news of the lady's welfare, through enquiring of Mrs. Wray, has cheered me very greatly; and therefore with pleasure I place it on record, so that it will appear in the third edition of my *New Cancer Treatment*, and consequently it will prove an additional attraction to my readers.

Miss Clara Minnie H —, aged 8 years, of Harrogate (late of Leeds), was brought to me by her aunt, Miss Harle, on Dec. 4th, 1878, suffering from a Colloid (Cancerous) Tumour in her right mammary gland, which had existed from her birth. It appears that the substance had gradually enlarged from the size of a pea till it became larger than a hen's egg. For years the growth of the tumour was almost indiscernible. In fact, Miss Harle said it was not till they went to Morecambe Bay, during the summer, that she was forcibly struck with the enlarged circumference in the dear little child's breast; and naturally feeling alarmed, she called the father's attention to it. On their return home the family doctor was called in, and he said the removal of the substance was inevitable. The father then placed his child under my care. Having examined the case, I felt pretty well sure that a cure could be effected, notwithstanding there was much anxiety in the treatment of such a young child. However, I was obliged to put aside all sentimentality and buckle to the important work before me. Doctors have their finer feelings as well as other mortals, yet duty oftentimes compels them to hide their sympathy in order to keep up the courage of their patients. Having fully stated my opinions to the dear little child's relatives, I was assured by her father that he left the complete management of the case in my hands, "feeling quite confident that I would do my utmost to save the life of his dear little pet." Such implicit confidence tended to lighten my labours and urge me on. Happily the extraction of the tumour was completed in about seven weeks; and to the joy of all concerned my little patient's strength rallied very quickly, so that the cicatrization of the wound—which was necessarily large, on account of the whole of the mammary gland having been extracted—was fully accomplished in about eight more weeks, making a total of fifteen weeks from the commencement to the successful completion of this most difficult case. I am highly gratified to learn (July 6th, 1881) that my little patient is quite fat and well and growing up a fine strong healthy girl, to the astonishment of all who are in possession of the circumstances.

Mrs. Jane Adams, aged 59, of South Mendomsley Colliery, (late of Bishop Auckland), consulted me on the 5th of December, 1877, in reference to a scirrhus Cancer in the left breast, which had caused immense pain and suffering for upwards

of eight years. My patient told me that such had been the character of the pain, that "she thought her reason would have given way under it." She had passed through most tormenting treatment for several years, from the severe applications of caustics, that various professional men had applied, and all without effecting any good, that she was obliged to give up in complete despair of ever obtaining a cure. However she obtained a copy of my *New Cancer Treatment*, and being so highly encouraged with what she read therein, and by what she heard from others, who had been under my treatment, she determined to place herself under my care, firmly believing that if a cure could be effected at all, I should be able to do it. I examined her case most minutely, and though I was convinced the case presented great difficulties, nevertheless, on the ground of my experience, and success in similar cases, I resolved, that I would undertake the case, and therefore my patient had her first dressing of the Cancer plaster, the morning of her first interview with me. The Cancer was most thoroughly extracted in about nine weeks; and, bearing in mind that Mrs. Adams lost a son by death, after a few days illness; also that her husband had passed through much keen affliction of both mind and body, during her absence from home, my patient made a splendid recovery, and she was enabled to return home, to the intense delight of her husband and family, on the 9th of April, 1878. Having written to Mrs. Adams to ascertain how her health was faring, on the 6th of March 1881, I received a most kind and welcome letter from her husband on the 8th of March, 1881, (accompanied with a good testimonial, which appears amongst the list) giving me most encouraging accounts about the excellent health of his wife. Persons wishing to know the full particulars of the utility of my *New Cancer Treatment*, have only to ponder over the experience of my late patient, and if such a cure as her's is not sufficient to embolden others who suffer from Cancer to undergo it, then all I can write will be of no avail; because a more successful recovery could not possibly take place, especially when we glance at the adverse circumstances that she was called to pass through, whilst the healing process was being effected.

Mrs. C. D—, aged 49 years, of Cheltenham, consulted me respecting a very large fibrous tumour, which was situated in the left groin, and it presented very grave difficulties, because of its contiguity to the large femoral artery that supplies the whole of the lower limb. On questioning the lady respecting its continuance, and the steps she had taken to prevent its growth, I ascertained from her that it had been growing for full eighteen years, and that comparatively nothing had been done to remove it. The patient said she had previously consulted three doctors, two of whom belonged to the town of C—, but none of them would risk an operation, because of the highly dangerous character the tumour assumed. In fact, the cleverest operator with the knife, no matter how expert he might handle such a deadly weapon, would naturally pause before pushing such an instrument into a substance surrounded as it was with important blood vessels and nerves, and with such consequences attached to it. In my opinion those surgeons acted the better part of valour, not to hazard an operation with a knife, knowing as they did, the serious anatomical character which the cumbrous excrescence manifested to an expert's eye. After due deliberation, well knowing when and where to stay my hand with my highly successful Cancer Plaster, I commenced my usual mode of extracting such like vicious looking tumours; of course I don't wish to imply that I had no anxiety of mind in attacking this pendulous substance, which lay on the thigh, and dipped down towards the *labia majora* of the vagina. However, having confidence in my

own powers, and yet at the same time remembering the source whence wisdom and strength may always be obtained, I undertook the tremendous responsibility of removing the ugly looking substance, which had so long interfered with the comfort of my patient. In about eight weeks' application of my Cancer Plaster, I had the satisfaction of obliterating the frightful tumour most completely. I need hardly say how rejoiced the lady was at my success. My patient possessed a highly nervous temperament, nevertheless, she bore the treatment most courageously, and consequently the healing process was characterised with tolerable rapidity, considering all the circumstances of the case. One day, only a short time before the completion of the case, the lady said to me, "What do you think Dr. E— (one of those professionals whom she had consulted previous to seeing me) has been saying to my neighbour next door, whom he is at present attending?" I said, "I don't know, but I am curious enough to know what he did say." "Well," she said laughingly, "he says that he could have taken the tumour away in half-an-hour," depreciating at the same time my services, because I had spent several weeks in effecting a cure. Again the lady wisely observed to me, "Why did Dr. E— not propose an operation, for he saw it twice; and all he could say was, that 'it was an ugly looking thing,' but left me just as you found me, and the ugly thing never touched." The conduct of bouncing Dr. E— reminded me of the notorious fable of *The Fox and the Grapes*, because I had been bold enough to undertake the operation of the hideous mass, and effect a perfect cure. My poor envious medical brother, who is fond of the knife could not forbear disparaging my skillful treatment; and more especially, because he knew that the lady had paid me handsomely for my professional services. It is my pleasure to add, that this lady has done well ever since the extraction, and up to the 15th day of March, 1881, there was not the slightest sign of any recurrence of the troublesome tumour: and to the credit of my late patient be it said, that she has frequently visited several of my patients and given them every encouragement to persevere with my treatment.

Mrs. F. H—, aged 54 years, of B—, L—, near Huddersfield, consulted me on the 1st of May, 1879, respecting a scirrhus Cancer in her left breast, from which she had suffered much pain for three years. She had previously consulted other doctors relative to the case, but had not received the least benefit. At length she was told that the breast must be cut off, but to this process she would not yield. Having heard of my mode of treating Cancers and Tumours, from a lady she knew very well, whom I had been most successful in curing of a Cisto-Sarcoma of an immense size in the right breast, that had troubled the said patient for 12 years; this successful cure gave Mrs. H— great confidence in my treatment, and, without any delay she came to Cheltenham to place herself under my care. On examination of her breast, I saw that she was suffering from scirrhus Cancer in the mammary gland. After assuring the lady and her husband that I believed the case could be cured, they fully decided there and then, without losing any time, that I should undertake her case at once, hoping I would be enabled to make as good a cure of her breast as I had accomplished for her friend. The Cancer plaster was applied as usual, and in ten weeks the disease was extracted; the large wound healed exceedingly well, and in the course of ten more weeks my patient obtained a good cure. Happily for Mrs. H— and her husband they had the pleasure of returning home much happier than when they first came to Cheltenham; and my success not only pleased them, but the whole family and their friends greatly rejoiced with them. I have had many patients who succeeded in showing greater fortitude whilst under-

going the extracting process, but, on the other hand, no case could make better progress than Mrs. H.'s did when the cicatrizing process fairly set in. In fact I wish all cases were equally successful. It is grievous to think that this lady's relatives are opposed to making her cure widely known, for the benefit of others, and I regret to say that scores of my best patients are animated by the same feeling, thinking that it would injure their families. Such scruples in reference to cancers and tumours being kept private are entirely futile. Publicity does not necessarily injure any patient; on the other hand the knowledge of such important cures when scattered far and wide, accomplish much good. A letter has been written by Mrs. H. to Miss Butler, with whom she lodged while under my treatment, dated March 4th, 1881, from which I make the following extract:—"When sitting in my chair at home I cannot help wondering if you have any one at your place at this time undergoing the Cancer Treatment. I have had many persons to see me about Dr. Turnbull's treatment, but I have not been able to send you any patients. They considered the time was too long for them to be away from home, and again they looked at the expense of the doctor's fees, lodgings, etc., which were terms too heavy for them to meet. With regard to myself I am happy to say that I am very well at present; indeed I have not been better for seven years than I am feeling just now. Give my respects to the doctor and tell him I should be glad if he would begin to charge less for his treatment in Cancer cases, because there are so many persons who cannot afford to pay his high charges. I never heard of so many cases of Cancer as at the present time." This letter is a striking testimonial in reference to the cure my new Cancer treatment effected in this case. It is very nice to know the heartfelt views and feelings of those who wish you success in your profession: however, it is always wholesome to remember, that none but those who have the work to perform can rightly estimate the value of the professional skill, and the time required in the treatment of Cancer cases. It is no uncommon sentiment to hear from the lips of my Cancer patients,—“Well doctor, now that I have really experienced what a vast amount of hard work you have to do, in the treatment of your cancered patients, I am not the least surprised at your charges, neither do I begrudge the payment of your advanced fees.” Ever since I commenced my Cancer treatment, I have always made a great difference to poor patients.

James L. B——, Esq., J.P., aged 50 years, of P——, Manchester, consulted me at Cheltenham, on the 31st day of October 1877, in reference to what he had been informed, by several eminent medical gentlemen of London and Manchester, was Cancer in the bowels, especially seated in the Sigmoid flexure of the Colon; he said “nothing that the doctors had prescribed for him had done him any good.” The gentleman said, “having procured your book on the *New Cancer Treatment*, I read its contents most carefully, and felt persuaded that if anything would do me good, your system of medical treatment would do it.” After questioning my patient thoroughly, he gave me to understand that in consequence of the severe pain in his bowels he could neither sit, walk, or lie down without suffering most excruciating agony. His appetite was very middling, and in fact he could scarcely enjoy anything, because his pains were extreme, in short “his life was a burden to him.” Having carefully examined the patient's bowels, I discovered undoubted proof that he was the subject of Cancer in the rectum, and also that the colon was diseased. I told the gentleman exactly how matters stood, and that the symptoms were most serious indeed, nevertheless, it was my opinion I might succeed in doing him good. My patient having brought his wife with him, he said, “we are staying just now

at the Queen's Hotel, but we will see about private apartments to-morrow, and then you shall have a good opportunity of doing everything in your power to benefit me." I undertook the case, and at once prescribed for the gentleman. Happily in the course of a few weeks' treatment, my patient became so much better, that he determined upon having all his family, and servants with him in Cheltenham, and accordingly, he took a large house for twelve months, in the Promenade. In fact my treatment did him so much benefit, that he was enabled to sit upon an ordinary chair as well as anyone, and consequently was encouraged to drive out in his own carriage for hours together, and enjoy himself with his wife and children. I should think from the description he gave respecting the various places they had visited, during the nine months he was under my immediate care, there were very few places within twenty miles of Cheltenham that Mr. and Mrs. B—— had not visited. I found my patient very nice and agreeable, and because I had been so very useful to him, he became exceedingly familiar, and many pleasant chats we had together, on all kinds of topics, religion, politics, and things in general. I have known my patient walk more than four miles with much pleasure, and evident delight. Having got on so well with walking, he was induced one day to take a much longer stretch out than usual, which gave him a most decided warning that he had done more than was prudent at one time. After that, I urged him to make use of his carriage principally in future, which he did, with great advantage. As he had made so much progress, he told me that he was anxious to go home for a few weeks, in order to look after his vinery, and a large garden, which he was passionately fond of. Well, I could not see any objection to such a proposition, so of course, after giving him another examination and finding nothing to prevent my patient from carrying out his project, we took leave of each other and parted, fully expecting to see one another, and himself in particular all the better on his return from Manchester. How true is the well worn adage, "Man proposes, but God disposes." When my patient went home, he was seen by many of his friends and especially by a medical man, who audaciously wormed himself into the gentleman's good graces, by relating, with artifice, a story relative to the said doctor's own personal affliction, of ulceration of the bowels, which he graphically described to my patient, and that he had managed to cure himself by syringing his bowels very frequently with large quantities of warm water. This wonderful doctor with adroit duplicity, having succeeded so nicely to gull my late patient with his plausible tales of cleverness, obtained permission to attend and prescribe for the gentleman, with the distinct understanding that he, the cunning practitioner, was not to send in a bill for medical attendance, &c. Poor Mr. B—— being worked upon, by this expert trickster, submitted with child-like confidence to the treatment, and very soon it was apparent to his indefatigable nurse, Mrs. B——, and the family, that Mr. B—— was gradually getting worse, and in a fortnight my late patient became a complete wreck of a man. As soon as Mrs. B—— was fully convinced that her husband was rapidly sinking under this foolish fellow's guidance and treatment, she begged and entreated her husband to give him up, and start at once for Cheltenham, that he might "have the attendance of Dr. Turnbull, who had so greatly benefitted him." Unfortunately when the gentleman came back, I was too poorly to go and see him. It is true I did manage to go into my surgery and prescribe for my late patient, but, I durst not venture into the open air: this was on the Saturday, August 5th, 1878. On the following Monday, about 4 o'clock p.m., the 7th of August, I was summoned by the gentleman's coachman to go "and see his master immediately, because they all thought he was dying." In

consequence of my own very weak state I could not start off instanter, with the messenger, but had to send for the Brougham, nevertheless, in a very short time I was enabled to be at the side of my patient. After a minute examination, I told the gentleman that his bowels had burst, and nothing I could do would save him from death. He suffered extreme agony, during the short time he lingered. I had every confidence that my patient was fully prepared for the better world. After the dear gentleman had been dead about an hour, at Mrs. B——'s request, I performed a post mortem examination on the body. This act prostrated me for a considerable period afterwards, on account of my nerves being so dreadfully shattered by a severe attack of illness, previously referred to. The examination clearly established the fact that the stupid medical man had, by his muddling and blundering, and syringing the cancered bowels with large quantities of warm water, decidedly precipitated matters. The bowels burst near the Sigmoid flexure of the Colon, but the rectum was just as when my late patient left my care. Looking at the whole case as it really stood, it was very evident, that the disease would have killed the gentleman at any rate. Had he remained with me in Cheltenham, it is just possible that he might have lived a little longer. I have purposely given a good description of this case, first, because it sets forth how much good may be accomplished by my treatment, even in the very worst of cases; and secondly, how dreadfully foolish it is for any man to attempt to prescribe for a disease he knows next to nothing about. Had the late Mr. B——been quietly left to my care, no doubt the organic medicine, which I had prescribed with such marked success, would have continued to relieve him; although I verily believe, that he could never have been cured.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mobberley, of Pensnetts, near Dudley, consulted me on the 19th of Jan., 1877, respecting four cancerous tumours, which had troubled her for nearly two years, more especially the one situated at the back of her neck, which was of immense size, close to the back of the scapula, or shoulder-blade, and extending very nearly to the spine; the one in the left forearm was of a good size, but the one in the front of her neck, just over the thyroid gland, was comparatively small, nevertheless it was very painful, and the fourth one was in the right breast. Having duly examined them, I pronounced them curable; but advised the lady not to have them all extracted at one and the same time. My patient determined on having all the tumours commenced with at once, from such decision I at once dissented, knowing from long experience, that it is far better not to attempt too much at once. However, to meet my patient's wishes, I commenced the treatment there and then. The lady suffered a good deal from having the Cancer Plaster upon four different parts at the same time, nevertheless, on the whole, my patient bore up bravely, and I had the entire satisfaction of accomplishing a most complete cure in four months. Before sending these statements to press, I wrote to Mrs. Mobberley, in order to ascertain whether she was still keeping well, and thoroughly free from any return of the disease. Her daughter, Miss Eliza, who nursed her mother through all her treatment at Cheltenham, writes in return, "March 26th, 1881, that her mamma is exceedingly well in health, for which blessing all of them, as a family, feel truly grateful to me." Such cheering intelligence about my late patient doing so well, after being cured four years, is highly encouraging indeed. The lady has passed through a heavy bereavement, during the last nine months, having lost her husband. Poor fellow, I remember very well his great anxiety to get his wife cured, and how pleased he was when I succeeded with her serious case. How frequently we have to learn that "*there is but a step between us and death.*"

Miss Sarah Jane R——, aged 38, of Sunderland, consulted me on the 2nd of July, 1877, respecting a scirrhus cancer in her left breast, which had been attended to by a duly qualified medical gentleman, who did his utmost for some months to disperse the substance, but failed to do the patient any good. Having carefully examined the breast, it was my firm opinion that nothing but extraction would remove the disease. My patient was very anxious that I should try and save her breast by my Discutient Method, which she had heard extolled very much by another late patient of mine, living at 66, Dock Street, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. I consented to the importunities of my patient, yet at the same time I was very frank, and told her from the nature of the case, it was my decided conviction that she would have to yield to the extractive mode of treatment, before the malady was completely conquered. Having done my best to disperse the tumour, and without success, I then plainly set forth the importance of applying the Cancer Plaster instantly, to which she reluctantly yielded; and in the course of about eight weeks, the dreadful disease which had troubled my patient so many months, was most completely removed; and in the course of ten weeks' more treatment, Miss R—— was enabled to leave Cheltenham cured, and up to the present time she has done well. Since I came to Sunderland, I have frequently seen Miss R——, and she tells me that her health keeps remarkably good. I may remark that I advised my late patient to live on vegetarian diet, which she faithfully carried out for years, but I am sorry to say that she has during the last few weeks, taken to animal food again. I plainly told her about the 7th of July, 1881, that it was my opinion the vegetarian diet was best adapted to her, and that I verily believed her present state of good health was greatly owing to the vegetarian food she had lived on during the last few years. Although I set my patients a good practical example, they will not summon up courage and carry out the regimen, which is attended with such good results. I am very often told both by patients and others, that I am a good specimen of vegetarianism and teetotalism; nevertheless, both males and females shrink from putting away animal food, as though it was really indispensable diet.

SURGICAL CASES.

Mrs. Ann O——, aged 50, of Cheltenham, summoned me on the 6th of February, 1878, for Broncho-Pneumonia, which proved to be a most serious attack indeed. It appears that for about eight weeks, before the patient took to her bed, she had been a heavy sufferer from a dreadful hoarseness and tightness of breathing in the chest, which was accompanied with a hacking cough that caused her very much pain. Her husband being a coal and wood merchant, my patient, who was always anxious to assist her partner in life's battles, would stand for days serving customers, in all sorts of weather, and thus she contracted one cold upon another, until her poor body could stand the unnatural pressure no longer, and consequently the disease had gained a firm hold on her chest, so much so that her life was despaired of for some time. The nasty rusty looking phlegm that she used to spit up, looked like rotten liver, and the stench was truly horrible. My poor patient declared that her lungs were coming away, and begged me to let her die, as her weakness was so great, she said she "would prefer dying, and going to heaven, than remain here and become a burden to anyone." She was watched for many weeks, night and day, by faithful nurses; but my patient being a stout heavy person, was too weighty to lift, and unfortunately, the heat of the bed-clothes and the fearful perspiration from

which she suffered almost continually, prevented the nurses from having the means to keep the poor sufferer dry, which was a source of great annoyance to me, because I could easily foresee the sad consequences which ultimately followed. Although everything was done that circumstances would admit to be procured for her comfort, nevertheless disastrous consequences took place, which caused me and all concerned no end of care and worry of mind. The whole of the muscles covering the Sacrum and Coccyx through stoppage of the circulation of the blood, mortified, and came away in a mass, and finally the Coccyx itself dropped off, so that the membrane covering the bowels could be plainly seen; at this juncture matters became most appalling indeed. At this stage of affairs, I told the husband and the nurse that it was imperative my patient should be kept off her back night and day, or else life itself would be jeopardised, if my instructions were not faithfully obeyed. Accordingly, my advice was carried out, and though much good was effected by this means, yet, nevertheless, evil consequences sprang up in another quarter. By my patient being kept on her side, then the muscles on her thighs suffered in a similar manner. A deep wound formed in the thick of her right thigh, and a large piece of flesh dropped off, leaving the bone of the thigh exposed, and in fact greatly diseased. Being almost put to my wits ends what steps to be taken for the best, I resolved that my patient should be placed flat on her chest and bowels, which she declared she could not endure; and that "she really would rather be left alone to die, than to remain in such prolonged misery." Not being easily conquered by difficulties, and never caring what amount of labour I am called to put forth in behalf of my patients, providing any good can be accomplished, I reasoned with my patient, and begged of her to follow out my plans, and in the end her life would be spared, and a great victory would ultimately be won. It pleased the God of Providence to bless the means employed; and, in the course of several months, the whole of the muscles of the lower part of the back, *i.e.*, the Sacrum, etc., the diseased bone of the right thigh, and the muscles were most completely healed, besides her chest that suffered extremely, was made thoroughly strong; yea, and finally my poor patient, who had been reported as dead and buried twice, during her long illness, was most triumphantly cured, and lives to this day, July 9, 1881, doing well. I have put these deeply interesting facts on record, as it is so commonly believed that when mortification sets in violently, as it did in Mrs. O——'s case, and also in the following one which I am about to relate, that the disease of gangrene cannot be stopped. I was summoned from Cheltenham, about the 5th of April, 1881, to visit Mrs. H——, aged 77, living at 66, Dock Street, Monkwearmouth, who had been attended about three weeks by a duly qualified medical practitioner, who treated the patient for a most serious attack of Bronchitis. It appears about two days before I visited this patient, that her doctor declared mortification had set in, and he thought "she could not possibly live out the week." When I arrived at the residence of the patient, and on examination, I soon learnt that it was too true, mortification had set in. From the lower half of the dorsal region of the back, taking in the whole of the lumbar region down to the bottom of the Coccyx, *i.e.*, the bottom of the spine, and even on both sides of her hips, the muscles were frightfully discoloured, almost black; and in several places the flesh had rotted off, leaving the bone pretty nearly denuded of muscle, thus causing a very unpleasant odour in the bedroom. After careful consideration I prescribed the usual remedies, which I employ in all such like cases, and said to the patient's relatives, that twelve hours would decide whether the gangrene could be positively stayed in its progress.

Having prepared my remedies, I administered the first dose of medicine, and put on the first application of the external preparation, taking good care to initiate the attendants into the work, so that no time might be lost, and that every chance was given my patient to recover. These precautions were taken as I had to leave for Cheltenham the next day. To make matters brief, let it suffice that my patient did gradually recover her wonted strength, to the great surprise of her late medical attendant, her relatives, and her numerous friends. My patient lives still at this date, July 11th, 1881, and is enabled to take her daily walks with her husband, who is aged 81, and is very hale and hearty. I could give many more cases of Senile Gangrene, namely, mortification in old age, wherein I have succeeded in stopping its progress, when other medical practitioners have utterly failed to do any good whatever; and I have no hesitaton in stating, that were I summoned in time to scores of cases of Gangrene, which usually baffle medical men, no doubt my remedies would be equally as successful, as in those I have described.

Mrs. Ann L—, about 50 years of age, Cheltenham, procured a ticket for the Dispensary from Mrs. Croker, Selkirk Parade, Pittville. She was suffering most acutely from erysipelas in her head and eyes. The patient was perfectly cured.

Miss Maria M—, aged 24, was admitted a patient of the Dispensary suffering acutely from white swelling in the left knee. She had been in the Hereford Infirmary for three months without obtaining any practical good. Having relations in Cheltenham, she was induced to leave Hereford for this town, and as soon as she arrived I was sent for to examine the affected limb. I made my diagnosis, and pronounced the disease to be white swelling. The patient was placed under my care to try what effect the Eclectic system of treatment would have upon the disease. This case proved to be a very perplexing one; but at the end of thirteen weeks a perfect cure was the result. Fourteen years have now elapsed, and the patient continues in perfect health.

A. H—, aged 52, 1, Whitecross Square, was admitted on August 23, 1867. She was suffering from scrofulous ulcers behind the right ear, and under the lower jaw. She had been under medical treatment more or less for four years. The pain, at times, was very great, and there was a constant discharge from the wounds. She determined upon seeing what organic medicine would do for her, and, to her no small delight a cure was effected in twelve months.

A. L—, aged 38, 21, Gloucester Place, was admitted August 28th, 1867. She was afflicted with a large and painful abscess in the right hand. She had attended the Allopathic Dispensary for six weeks, but she obtained no relief. She came to me, and I succeeded in curing the hand in a few weeks.

Mary Jane B—, aged 9 years, 44, St. Paul's Street North, was admitted a patient of the Dispensary, suffering acutely from hip-disease in her left lower extremity. The child had been a patient at the General Hospital for three or four months, but with no hope of cure. She was at last placed under my care, and after a course of a few months' treatment, with proper nursing on the part of the mother, the patient was completely restored to health. This was another triumph for Eclecticism, hip disease being a most difficult malady to conquer, especially when it is of long standing. It is eleven years since the patient was cured, and she is still in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Benjamin W—, aged 70, Bath Road, was placed under my care, suffering from abscesses on the back of his head, and from deafness. He had been for some time unsuccessfully treated by the General Hospital staff and other medical men, all giving up the case as hopeless. It is a pleasure to be able to state that I had the satisfac-

tion of re-establishing this patient's health, and he is now enabled to hear, and can manage to follow his usual occupation.

Robert M—, aged 11 years, Sudbrook House, Gloucester, was placed under my care, suffering heavily from hip-disease in his left lower extremity. He had been an in-patient of the Gloucester Infirmary, and had undergone a long course of medical treatment, but without relief. This patient was effectually cured in three months from the time of taking his case in hand. Ten years have passed since the cure was made, and the patient continues to do well.

George H—, aged 18, M—, Leckhampton, was admitted a patient of the Dispensary, suffering from total blindness in his left eye, brought on by an acute attack of ophthalmia. He had been under treatment at the Ophthalmic Hospital in London, and at the Ophthalmic Dispensary, Cheltenham, but without receiving any permanent relief. Hearing of the Eclectic Dispensary, the patient obtained a ticket, and placed himself under my care. In about eight weeks the sight was perfectly restored; a proof of the success of Eclectic treatment in ophthalmic diseases.

E. F—, aged 15 years, 29, Albert Street, St. Paul's, was admitted a patient of the Dispensary, June 8, 1867, suffering greatly from enlarged tonsils, which caused choking sensation, and prevented her from sleeping or taking food with any degree of comfort. The patient also complained of a hard, dry cough and great lassitude of body, and talking caused her much pain. Her neck was terribly swollen externally. She had been operated on by the surgeons of the General Hospital, but her mother declared that the tonsils grew larger immediately after. She was advised to try my institution, though several ladies protested against her parent bringing the patient to the Eclectic Dispensary. The mother wisely acted upon her own views, and the girl was placed under my treatment, and in a short time obtained a permanent cure.

MEDICAL CASES.

E. N—, aged 13 months, admitted Nov. 8, 1865, suffering from constant sickness and vomiting, together with continual relaxation of the bowels. The child had been under an Allopathic practitioner for several weeks, but became worse instead of better. Under my treatment the patient was restored to perfect health in a fortnight.

F. P—, aged 9 years, admitted Nov. 18, 1865, suffering from excruciating pain at the crown of his head. He had been under the care of four different Allopaths, all of whom failed to relieve him. The patient was perfectly cured by the Eclectic treatment in less than six weeks.

H. H—, aged 45, admitted Nov. 29, 1865, suffering from constant pain in the left side, severe pains across the kidneys, and sharp, lancinating pains in the left groin. His appetite was bad, and he always felt as if he had a heavy cold upon him. This patient experienced a complete cure in about eleven weeks.

A. H—, aged 48, admitted Dec. 19, 1865, suffering from excessive nervous debility and physical weakness, and almost in a hopeless state. At the end of twelve weeks the patient stated she had experienced greater benefit from Organic medicines than in all the years she had been under the care of many other physicians.

M. W—, aged 51 years, admitted Dec. 29, 1865, suffering from palpitation of the heart. The patient had tried many other doctors, but all failed to accomplish any permanent good. This case gave signs of amendment in the course of a fortnight, and in six weeks entirely yielded to the Eclectic treatment. The patient, to the best of my knowledge, continues free from the complaint under which she had suffered.

E. H—, aged 19, admitted Jan. 25, 1866, suffering from severe pains down the spine, and in her chest and bowels; her appetite was bad, and her spirits exceedingly depressed. Her whole body was dreadfully debilitated on account of long and continued suffering. She had been under medical treatment for a long time, but to no purpose. I had not attended the patient many days, when she was attacked with a severe form of malignant scarlet fever, which made her case very much worse. I had to visit the sufferer for some time at her own residence. After about six months of patient and careful treatment my efforts were crowned with permanent success.

P. S—, aged 36, admitted Feb. 2, 1866, suffering from inflammation of the lungs. She had to be attended at her own residence. In the course of eight weeks she was restored to her wonted health and strength.

E. S—, aged 19, admitted Feb. 20, 1866, suffering from epileptic fits. She had been previously attended by several medical men of this town. The patient was effectually cured in six weeks with Organic medicines.

F. G—, aged 30, admitted April 27, 1866, suffering from lowness of spirits, and from pain and extreme weakness at the pit of the stomach; her appetite was bad and she complained of palpitation of the heart. In six weeks, under my treatment, her health was thoroughly renovated.

E. W—, aged 43, admitted May 19, 1866, suffering from severe pains in the back, stomach, and bowels, together with headache and constant nausea at the stomach, and her appetite was very bad. A complete cure, in this case, was effected in three months.

M. A. G—, age 24, admitted June 24, 1866, suffering from sharp lancinating pains in the chest and side, a troublesome hacking cough, weak stomach, and pain and weariness in the lower extremities; she also had sore throat, and shortness of breath on making the slightest exertion. She had been attended by other doctors, but received no benefit. I had the satisfaction of re-establishing her health in about twelve weeks, and from all I can learn she is still going on well.

E. C—, aged 21, admitted June 8, 1866, suffering from very severe pains in the chest, back, and head. He was excessively debilitated, hardly able to walk. For four months he had been under medical care, but without obtaining relief. He had not been under my treatment more than a fortnight when he was able to resume his work, and in less than six weeks was restored to perfect health.

D. C—, aged 35, admitted Feb. 23, 1866, suffering from severe pains in the left lower extremity. The tendons of the leg were so stiff and contracted that he could not walk properly. He suffered constantly night and day, and his system became so reduced that he despaired of ever regaining his health any more. When he presented himself for examination I feared that I should not be able to do much for him, because his case assumed the symptoms of paralysis. To my surprise, however, he had not been under my care more than eight weeks before he was perfectly restored to health.

J. W—, aged 11, admitted Feb. 1, 1863, suffering from deafness of long standing. Had been under treatment at the General Hospital, but with no beneficial results. The patient had not attended the Eclectic Dispensary more than three months before his hearing was partially restored, and at the end of six months' constant treatment was discharged perfectly cured.

C. S—, aged 9, admitted March 3, 1866, suffering from malignant scarlet fever was restored to convalescence in about fourteen days.

H. B—, aged 33, admitted April 11, 1866, suffering from excessive weakness, had not attended the Eclectic Dispensary more than six weeks before her health was thoroughly renewed.

M. C—, aged 35, admitted Jan. 21, 1867, suffering from amaurosis, or partial loss of sight, was discharged cured in a few weeks.

E. B—, aged 29, admitted Jan. 8, 1867, afflicted with vomiting of black blood, pains in the back, shortness of breath, and general debility, was successfully cured in less than three months.

S. T—, aged 17, admitted Jan. 11, 1867, suffering from a large swelling on the left side of her face, which she had endured upwards of sixteen months. Her body was languid in consequence of her long and painful illness. A cure was effected for this patient in about eighteen weeks.

J. H—, aged 29, admitted July 5, 1874, suffering, as he said, with pains over his heart, which almost took away his breath, and prevented him from following his usual occupation. After five weeks' treatment, patient was fully restored to health.

E. R—, aged 46, admitted Jan. 6, 1874, suffering from dropsy. This patient was cured in four months, and up to the present time the complaint has not returned.

George G—, admitted to the Dispensary, suffering acutely from rheumatism. He had been an in-door patient at the Worcester Infirmary for some time, also of Bath Hospital for several months, and had been under medical men of Cheltenham, and elsewhere, but had failed to derive any benefit from either source. I attended this patient faithfully for some time, and at last had the satisfaction of curing him. It is fifteen years since his health was restored to him, and he still continues to do well, no return of the complaint having occurred.

J. C—, aged six years, was admitted a patient of the Dispensary, suffering from a serious cutaneous disorder, of five years' standing. The child had been under the treatment of five different medical men, but received no relief. After twelve weeks' treatment the patient was discharged perfectly cured. Ten years have past since this troublesome malady succumbed to the Eclectic treatment, and the patient is still in good health.

J. H—, aged 20, admitted April 13, 1867, suffering from severe and constant pain in the head, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits, was discharged cured after eleven weeks' treatment.

If I felt disposed, I could easily produce hundreds of similar cases to the foregoing, but enough have been supplied to show the value of the Eclectic system, and the great utility of Organic medicines.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the *Methodist*, April 20th, 1876.

The New Cancer Treatment, by Dennis Turnbull, M.D., LL.D., has recently attained to a second edition, showing the popular favour it has already received. The volume, though not large, contains accounts of at least sixty cases, in which the improved treatment of Cancer has been resorted to, and a large number of testimonials in favour of the same. The principles of Eclecticism are fully explained in the volume, and it is hoped the members of the medical profession will be led to see the value of Organic medicines in cases of Cancer and Tumour.

From the *Gloucester Journal*, Sept. 2, 1876.

The reviewing of works of medical science is hardly within our province, so we can do little more than acknowledge the receipt of what appears to be a valuable work on Cancer Treatment, by Dr. Turnbull, of Cheltenham. Dr. Turnbull's remedies are entirely taken from the organic kingdom, and his mode of extracting cancers and tumours is without the use of chloroform or the knife. Perhaps the best justification of his system is to be found in its success. Scores of cases, well authenticated by respectable witnesses, are given in the volume before us as examples of the triumph of Dr. Turnbull's treatment. We recommend all who have the misfortune to be personally concerned in the subject of cancers and tumours to procure Dr. Turnbull's book and study it for themselves.

From the *Methodist Recorder*, Sept. 29, 1876.

The New Cancer Treatment is the title of a work by Dennis Turnbull, M.D., of Cheltenham, showing how cancers and tumours are successfully extracted without the administration of chloroform or the aid of the knife. Accounts are given of a number of cases in which the treatment has been applied, and fifty testimonials, some of a most remarkable character, are added. We do not often notice medical works, but we believe some of our readers will thank us for calling attention to that of Dr. Turnbull.

From the *Primitive Methodist*, Oct. 20th, 1876.

Dr. Turnbull has long had a high reputation as a skillful physician, and in the book before us he shows how Cancers and Tumours can be successfully extracted by the scientific practice of Organic preparations, without the administration of chloroform or the aid of the knife. It does not come within our province, as religious journalists, to dwell upon the relative merits of this mode of treatment, but we may remark that the book contains an account of sixty cases in which the improved treatment has been tried with the most encouraging results, accompanied by upwards of fifty testimonials in favour of the new method. Cancers and Tumours are amongst the most terrible afflictions to which flesh is heir; and many are thus suffering will do well to procure Dr. Turnbull's work.

From the *Christian Globe*, Nov. 10, 1876.

The New Cancer Treatment, by D. Turnbull, M.D., LL.D., Cheltenham.

This work treats of Cancers and Tumours, and shows that they may be successfully extracted by the scientific practice of Organic preparations, without administration of chloroform or the use of the knife. "Progress," says the doctor, truly and emphatically, "is the chief characteristic of the present age. In whatever direction the contemplative mind is turned, undeniable evidences of these facts are found. Whether this onward movement is to be attributed to our commercial prosperity, or to other causes, the author does not stop to enquire; it is sufficient for his purpose to point out the fact, and to show that this restless spirit of investigation has entered the domain of medicine, and is rapidly scattering to the winds as effete and useless, many time-honoured usages. In no section of surgical science has this enquiring spirit more beneficially manifested itself than in the treatment of Cancers and Tumours. A few years ago, the only remedy was extraction by the knife. But by carefully following up the cases operated upon, it was found that the knife did not cure, that in fact it hastened death instead of retarding it." The author has given an

account of sixty cases of the improved treatment, which are accompanied with upwards of fifty testimonials in favour of it. The work has reached a second edition, is published to apprise the profession and the public of the safe advance which has been made in the science and the art of surgery, especially in the treatment of Cancer and other abnormal growths, and is, therefore, entitled to the earnest attention of the reader.

From *The Fountain*, February 22nd, 1877.

Dr. Turnbull appears to be a medical revolutionist. He has no respect for anything merely because it is old. He tests everything by its results, and is prepared to accept and to practice anything of which the results are good, whether it be old or new. He tells us that he is neither an allopath, a homœopath, nor a hydropath, but an eclectic. That which seems to him true in the teaching of all medical schools he accepts, that which seems to him false he rejects, even though the rejected theory may have the support of great names. He has been led to devote himself specially to the study of cancers and tumours, and in the volume before us he gives some account of sixty cases in which cancers and tumours were successfully extracted by him, by the scientific practice of organic preparations, without the administration of chloroform or the aid of the knife. Some of these cures are of so surprising a character that he has done well to append testimonials to the intelligence and truthfulness of the witnesses whose testimony he quotes. One of these testimonies is from our honoured friend, Dr. Morton Brown, of Cheltenham, whose testimony as to any matter of fact we should accept unhesitatingly. Dr. Turnbull's methods may be from a medical point of view outrageously heterodox, but a perusal of these testimonies has led us to the conclusion that if we were suffering either from tumour or cancer, before calling in an ordinary surgeon with his knife, we would at least try what Dr. Turnbull could do for us by his less painful and apparently more successful methods.

From the *Preston Herald*, March 17th, 1877.

Dr. Turnbull's work is a very useful addition to the literature on the treatment of cancers and tumours, and one which is sure to be looked upon as a text-book by those who make them their special study. The book has now reached a second edition, and is published in a neat binding and clear type. A few years ago the only remedy for these painful afflictions was the knife, but after a patient and careful examination, Dr. Turnbull tells us that the knife does not cure; that, in fact, it hastens death instead of retarding it. In his book he says that the new mode of cancer treatment may with propriety be designated the constitutional method, because it combines the use of positive organic medicines both for internal and external purposes.

From the *Brighton Gazette*, Jan. 27th, 1879.

We have perused with some degree of pleasure, the *New Cancer Treatment*, by D. Turnbull, M.D., LL.D., of Cheltenham. In it the author seeks to prove that Cancers and Tumours can be successfully extracted without either the administration of chloroform or the aid of the knife. The author tells us that he has had much experience, in the management of the above named maladies, and having fully tested his system of cancer practice, is convinced that the principles are calculated to meet the most pressing requirements of sufferers, which cannot be said of the old orthodox plan of excision. He further asserts, that to effectually extirpate cancer and other morbid matters from the body, medicines such as are deemed perfectly adapted to eliminate the cancerous diathesis from the blood must be prescribed to that end; otherwise, such like diseases can never be eradicated. In the book before

us, we find a brief sketch of the author's professional career, showing the great difficulties he has had to struggle against in making known his principles of medical reform. As he supplies us with an account of sixty cases of his important treatment, and in addition, furnishes upwards of fifty testimonials, in favour of the new method, the book has much to recommend it, and becomes well worthy the study of all interested in mitigating some of the most fearful ills that flesh is heir to.

From *The News of the World*, July 20th, 1879.

Science reveals its secrets to earnest inquirers, and in the face of extraordinary discoveries which are being continually brought under public notice and appreciation, it would be both impolitic and unjust to ignore those which are proclaimed by medical investigators, and come recommended by testimonials from persons whose sincerity and good faith are unquestionable. Dr. Turnbull appears to have studied deeply the subject to which the volume before us is devoted, and the new treatment he has adopted is the result. He puts the knife aside which was once so greatly used in the treatment of cancers and tumours, and here shows that it is not needed. We should like the profession, which has adopted, we believe, many things it once abjured, to give Dr. Turnbull a fair hearing; and to sufferers we would recommend a perusal of his volume, and the notable facts and cases appended to it.

From *The Weekly Review*, September 6th, 1879.

In a very handsomely bound volume, consisting of over one hundred pages, the author submits to the reader's criticisms his views on the treatment of one of the most fatal diseases to which the "mortal coil" is heir, and other matters. His opinions and mode of treatment may be unorthodox; but in the massive appendix, which occupies nearly one-third portion of the entire volume, the reader will find ample opportunity to ascertain the claims of the author as an original thinker, and also the value of the system he so vigorously advocates. The eclectic and organic medicine treatment of cancer is that on which the author has relied for success. He discards the "mineral treatment," "the use of the knife," and much of that code which to allopaths is so dear, on account of its antiquity and the professional celebrity possessed by many of those who made the subject of cancer a speciality or a leading branch of practice. The volume opens with a very neatly executed photo-frontispiece, is printed in clear type on toned paper, and issued from the press in a very creditable manner indeed.

From the *Isle of Wight Times*, Feb. 19, 1880.

It is evident that Dr. Turnbull's work has been well received, from the fact of its having reached a second edition. The work was published in the cause of Medical Reform, in order to prove to the profession and the public, the advantages, as proved by its success, of the Organic Treatment of Cancers over the old plan of excision by the knife. The extensive adoption of the New Mode of Cancer Treatment amply justifies the views advanced by Dr. Turnbull, founded on his great surgical experience. A few years ago, the only remedy for Cancers and Tumours was deemed to be extraction by the knife, but now many of the most prominent members of the profession deliberately state their disbelief in the knife, a fact which Dr. Turnbull considers one of the gratifying signs of the times. The author hopes "that the success which now crowns his practice under the Organic Treatment may be a means of stimulating his professional brethren to pursue the path he has him-

self trod, and with greater results." Throughout this work the principles of Eclecticism have been fully explained, and weighty arguments are advanced in support of the use of Organic Medicines. Sixty examples are cited in which Cancers and Tumours have been successfully extracted by the scientific practice of organic preparations, without administration of chloroform or the aid of the knife, accompanied by fifty testimonials, in favour of the new method of treatment. The book is well printed and neatly bound, and there is an excellent photograph of the author.

From the *Christian Life*, March 20th, 1880.

On the medical and surgical questions here discussed, in Dr. Turnbull's book, which lies before us, we do not assume to speak ; but any remedy proposed by a competent authority, in aid of the removal of that terrible disease, cancer, deserves respectful attention. We have been much interested in Dr. Turnbull's account of his long struggle to overcome the prejudice of his brother physicians, and secure the establishment of an hospital in Cheltenham, for the practice of his own treatment. He undertakes to remove cancers and tumours without the use of the knife or ligatures, by external applications of plasters and poultices, and the testimonies to their efficacy are numerous and striking.

From the *Midland Christian News*, March 20, 1880.

Dr. Turnbull, of Cheltenham, has been for many years well known among the medical profession as a distinguished champion of the science and practice of organic medicine. He has given up his life to the furtherance of the principles he holds so dear, and believes to be so useful, and his career has been hitherto a remarkably successful one. In the little book which we have now before us is contained a plea for organic medicine, written in Dr. Turnbull's usually clear and convincing style, and in a way which shews a thorough mastery of the subject ; and he specially directs the public attention to the beneficent effects of this practice when extended to cancers and tumours, which he claims to be able successfully to extract by the scientific practice of organic preparations without administration of chloroform or the aid of the knife. If the accounts of cases and the numerous testimonials contained in this book are reliable, and we do not see the least reason to doubt them, Dr. Turnbull's system has proved an eminently successful one, and we earnestly recommend his book to the perusal of the medical profession, and all interested in the progress of surgical science.

From the *Christian World*, March 24th, 1881.

Two or three medical books of more or less interest lie upon my table. One is "The New Cancer Treatment," by D. Turnbull, M.D., LL.D. As Dr. Turnbull is a Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and gives a number of evidently authentic and very respectable testimonies to the success of his treatment, sufferers from cancers or tumours will be wise to procure his book.

From *La Mode Illustree*, May, 1881.

Jerdan wrote : "We are taught to think what others think, not how to think for ourselves ; and whilst the memory is loaded, the understanding remains unexercised in such trammels as constrain its motions and direct its pace, till that which is artificial becomes in some sort natural, and the mind can go to no other." This is applicable to all the sciences, and more especially so perhaps to the science of medicine. In this particular one indeed it may be safely said that it would be an easier task to

proceed with education from ignorance to knowledge than from error. It may be further stated that it is an incontrovertible fact that education is frequently the cause of prejudice, especially against new theories and fresh modes of treatment. It may, therefore, be a more difficult matter for "The New Cancer Treatment," by Dennis Turnbull, M.D., LL.D., to progress with the public, and meet with that recognition from the medical profession which it deserves. This gentleman (well and favourably known in Cheltenham), is no empiric, is a licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and holds several other first-class diplomas. Having carefully read the book sent for notice, I can only conclude that he is the founder of a new era in medical science, and that the eclectic school, of which he is an ardent follower, together with his organic treatment, will become a necessity for the rising generation of medical men. The book contains ample proofs in the shape of testimony of many persons occupying good positions in society, who have benefited from Dr. Turnbull's method of treatment, which dispenses with the aid of either the knife or chloroform. Folks who desire to see what the author says on the subject should write to him to 1, Woodside, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, enclosing post-office order for 6s.,* and if they then do what the author states in his introduction to the book, he did in early life, viz., read, think, observe, and then converse (on the subject), they will arrive at the same conclusion as I have, that the book is the result of painstaking research and study.

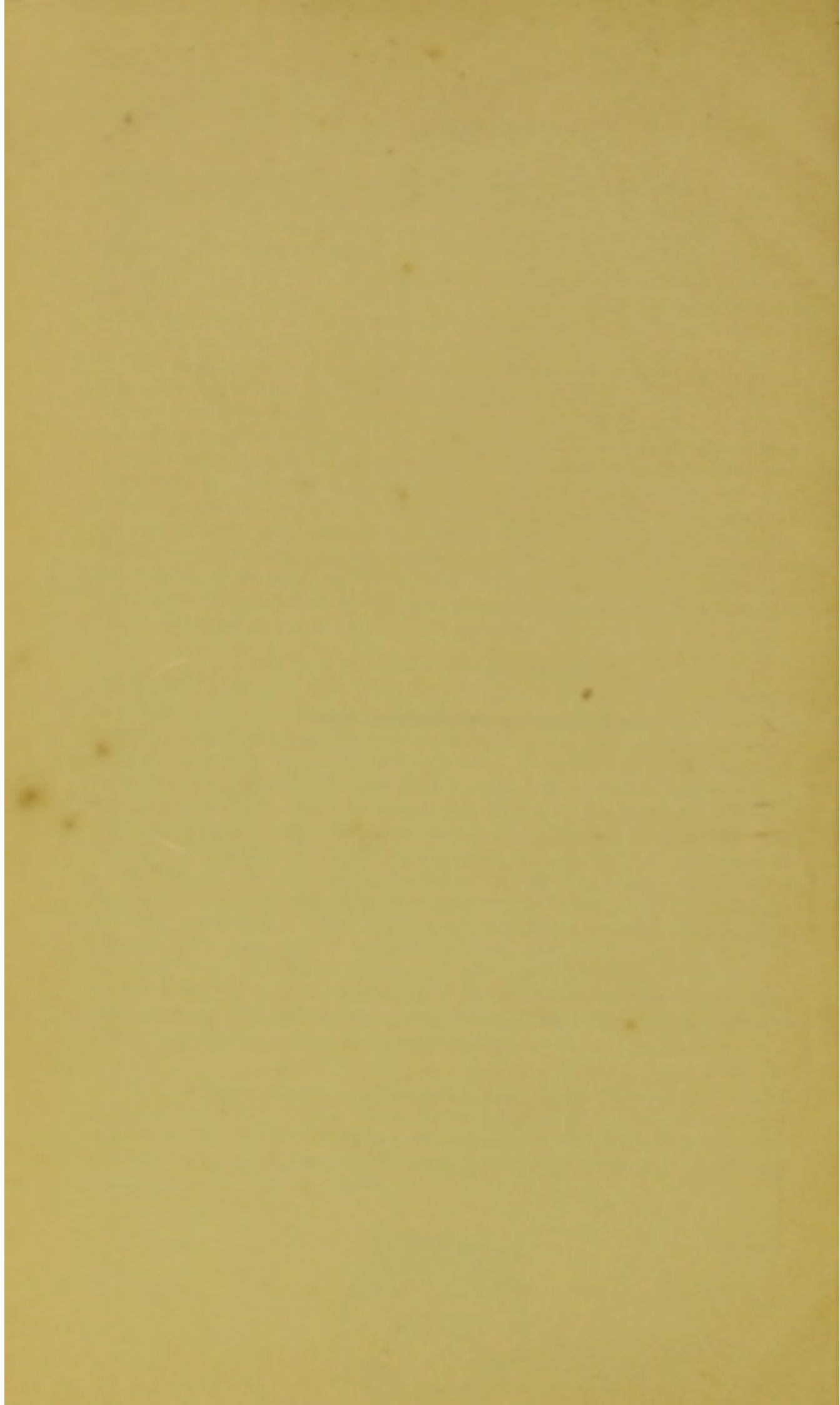
From *The Christian Age*, June 22nd, 1881.

The dire scourge of Cancer is generally regarded as fatal. Once that dreadful word is spoken, both patients and friends feel that the case is hopeless. We cannot, however, despair of enlightened science finding a power which is strong enough to cope with a monster so dreadful and destructive. It may be a matter of time, all the more distant because even the profession has lost faith in such a possible victory. But we regard it as such. To express any opinion on Dr. Turnbull's method of treating this disease without the use of the knife is not within our competence. That belongs to the faculty alone; and we are certain, from the high and noble character of the men who occupy foremost positions in it, that no prejudice would prevent them adopting and recommending any system which effectually dealt with this frightful enemy of mankind. That Dr. Turnbull's method has been successful in a large number of desperate cases is an undoubted fact. The testimonies are irrefutable and conclusive. We shall be thankful indeed, if our notice of this remarkable work should induce the medical attendants and friends of other sufferers to place them under his care. Every fresh cure warrants increased confidence in his having made a discovery which is of interest to humanity at large.

* As will be seen in the preface there is twice the amount of matter in this as in the second edition. This, of course, has increased the cost of production, and necessitates an increase in the price of the work, which will henceforth be forwarded, post free, on receipt of Cheque or Post Office Order for SIX SHILLINGS. Postage stamps cannot be taken in payment.



ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



THE
"CONNAUGHT"
HYDROPATHIC
ESTABLISHMENT,
COLD BATH ROAD,
HARROGATE.

A Residence for Visitors and Invalids, possessing all the
comfort of a refined home.

PROPRIETOR:

MR. J. HARLE.

PHYSICIAN:

A. G. RUSSELL, M.D.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE MESSRS. SCAIFE & LOY.)

THE "CONNAUGHT"
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
COLD BATH ROAD, HARROGATE.

The great benefit to be derived from mild hydropathy is too well-known to render it necessary to adduce medical testimony in its favour. Out of the crude systems formerly practised, a system, based upon scientific principles, has been perfected, and this, skilfully applied, is undoubtedly one of the most powerful agents in the cure of disease.

The well known mineral waters of Harrogate are unrivalled. Their power and diversity are sufficiently attested by the fact that so many thousands of persons resort to Harrogate, year after year, to have recourse to the medicinal springs.

It will be admitted, however, that when one is from home for health and recreation something more is desirable than baths and mineral waters, and that is cheerful society and amusement. This will be carefully attended to in the "Connaught." It is intended to have a portion of every evening devoted to diversified entertainments, such as amateur dramatic performances, music, dancing, &c.

There is a handsome Billiard Room, with the necessary fittings.

The Recreation Room is in the new wing, and sufficiently removed from the Drawing Room to ensure perfect quiet to all who prefer it. The floor of the Recreation Room is of pitch pine, which is much superior to carpet for dancing upon.

The Connaught has been recently built expressly for a Hydropathic Establishment. It is handsomely furnished, and being warmed throughout, is a most desirable and comfortable residence in winter. It is close to the stray, and only three minutes walk from Pump Rooms, Mineral Water Baths, Concert Hall and Pleasure Gardens, so that Visitors can easily avail themselves of the advantages these valuable adjuncts afford.

It need only be added that Visitors and Invalids will find this Establishment second to none. It combines all the comfort, care and attention of a refined home.

There is an excellent Tennis Lawn.

BATHS.

The baths are complete and commodious. They comprise the Turkish or Hot Air Bath; ascending and descending Douches; Needle; Sitz; Vapour and Medicated Baths, &c., &c.

TURKISH BATH.

For Gentlemen every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

For Ladies every Tuesday and Friday.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

To persons not residing in the establishment the charge is 2s. each bath, or six for 10s.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

Breakfast daily at 9 a.m.

Dinner at 2 p.m. (Sundays at 1-30 p.m.)

Tea at 6 p.m. („ at 5 p.m.)

Luncheon for those who need it at 11-30 a.m.

Supper at 9 p.m.

The bell is rung a quarter of an hour before each meal, and the gong is sounded when meals are ready.

The Billiard Room is open from 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Smoking is only allowed in the Billiard Room.

The gas is turned off in the public rooms at 10-30 p.m., and at the meter at 11 p.m.

Morning Prayer daily at 9-30. Evening Prayer at 10.

LETTERS. The box is cleared for morning despatch on week days at 10-30, and evening despatch at 7-30. Sundays at 6-30 p.m. only. There are two deliveries of letters, morning and afternoon, except on Sundays, when there is only one delivery at 9-30 a.m.

TERMS.

To Patients including all ordinary charges, £2 5s. per week. For less than a week, 7s. 6d. per day.

To Visitors (morning bath included), £2 2s. 0d. per week. For less than a week, 7s. per day.

A few superior Bedrooms at a higher price.

THE EXCEPTIONAL CHARGES ARE

Consultation Fee, Fire in bed or private room, and serving meals in private room, all of which charges are moderate.

Special winter terms from 1st November to 1st of April. Accounts are rendered for payment every Wednesday.

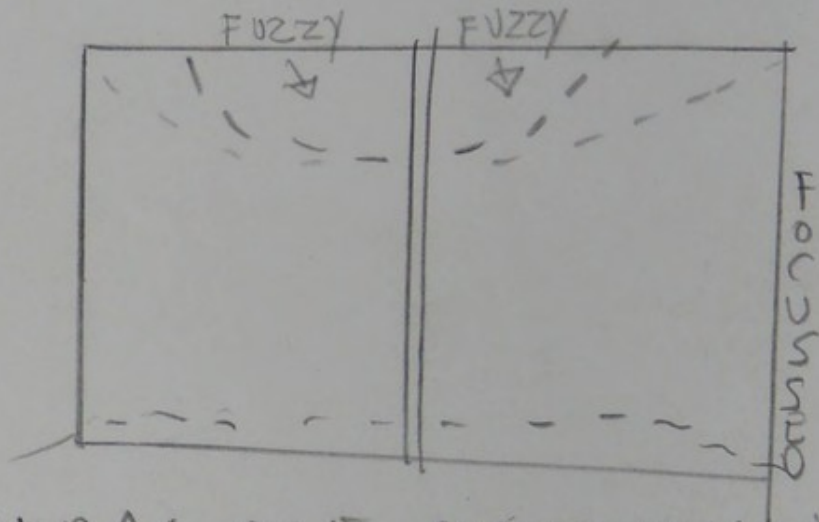
Bandages, Bath Apparatus, &c., can be purchased in the establishment.





Tabletop Scribe Scan:

PERIPHERIES OF THE TEXT WILL OFTEN APPEAR
SLIGHTLY FUZZY



CAMERAS ARE COMPLETELY IN FOCUS
& BOOKS ARE CENTRED & FLUSH WITH GLA.