

Practical observations on the cure of cancer : illustrated by numerous cases of cancer in the breast, lip, and face, which have been cured by a mild method of treatment, that immediately alleviates the most agonizing pain / by Thomas J. Graham.

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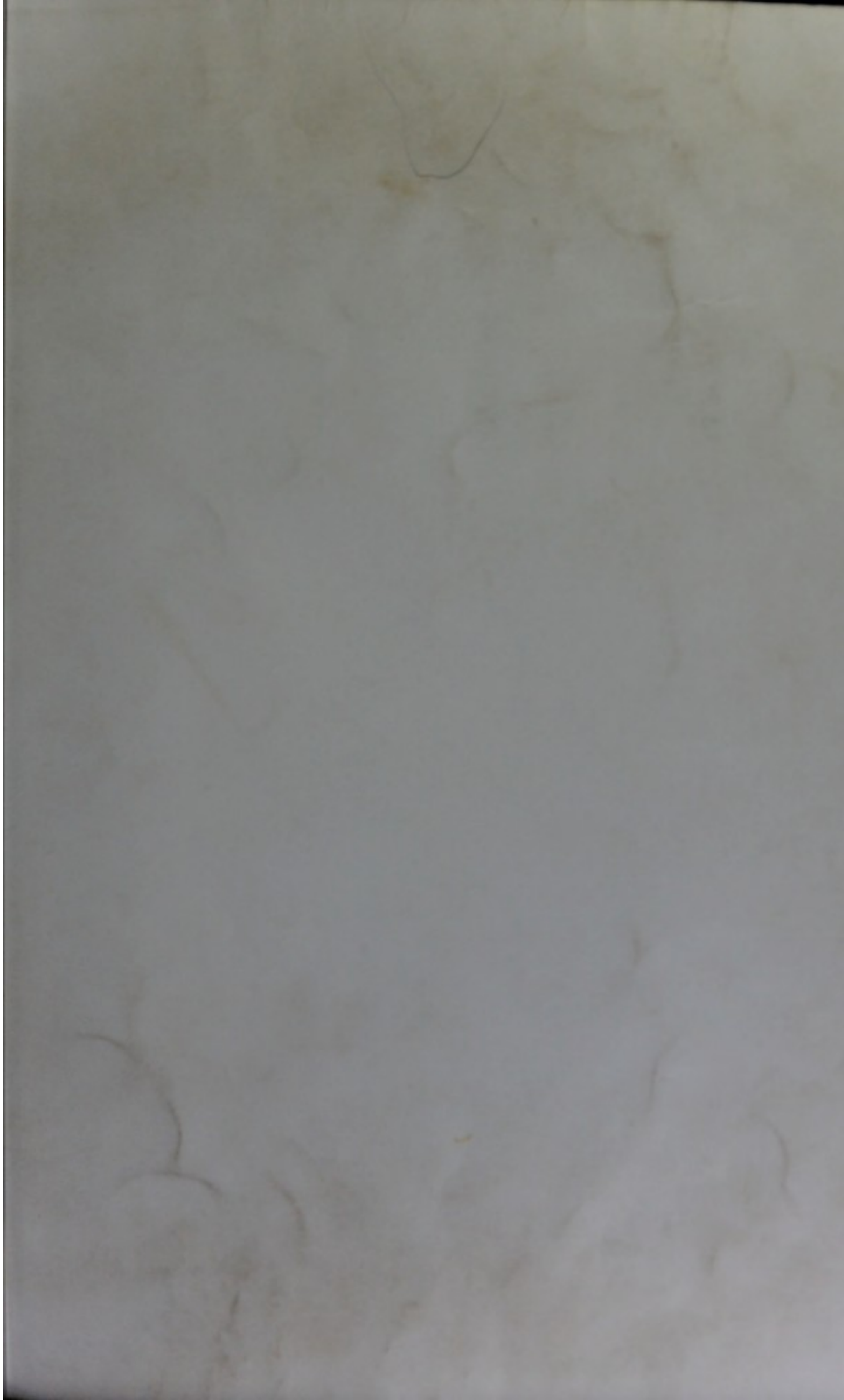
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PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON

THE CURE

OF

CANCER,

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS CASES OF CANCER IN THE

BREAST, LIP, AND FACE;

WHICH HAVE BEEN

CURED BY A MILD METHOD OF TREATMENT, THAT
IMMEDIATELY ALLEVIATES THE MOST AGONIZING
PAIN.

By THOMAS J. GRAHAM, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON,
AND AUTHOR OF A TREATISE ON THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF THE
PREVAILING DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

“ To pronounce diseases incurable, is to establish indolence and
inattention, as it were by a law, and to screen ignorance from reproach.”

LORD BACON.

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1824.

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PRACICAL OBSERVATIONS

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BY THOMAS J. GRAHAM, M.D.

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The present Author will shortly publish a TREATISE
on the CURE of CANCER, illustrating the symptoms,
discrimination, and causes, as well as the treatment, of
this disease, with the Cases cured as herein printed;
being a second edition of these Practical Observations on
Cancer.

In octavo, price 6s. boards.

The present Author will shortly publish a treatise
on the subject of the human mind, in which the
principles of the human mind will be treated of
in a manner as far as possible as plain and
simple as the subject will admit of. The object
of this work is to show that the human mind
is not a tabula rasa, but that it is furnished
with certain principles and ideas at birth, which
are the foundation of all our knowledge and
reasoning. The author will also show that the
human mind is capable of improvement, and
that it is not necessary to be born a philosopher
to be so. The work will be published in two
volumes, and will be sold at the price of
one guinea. The author is a native of
Scotland, and has spent some years of his
life in foreign travel, where he has collected
many valuable observations on the human mind.
He is now residing in London, and is preparing
for the press the second volume of his work.

PREFACE.

I HAVE been induced to lay before the afflicted reader the following cases of *Cancer*, with a concise account of the remedies employed in their cure, from a persuasion, that the relation is calculated to be extensively useful in mitigating the severity, and checking the further progress of one of the most formidable maladies under which the human body can possibly suffer. I believe that I have not inserted here one case, which was not evidently an example of genuine *Cancer*, and the cure of which will not speak much more forcibly, and satis-

factorily in favour of the value of the remedies employed, than the reasoning or assertions of any individual, however exalted in professional rank; I have, therefore, avoided saying a great deal respecting the curative powers of the plan of treatment recommended, wishing that the patients should draw their own conclusions on this point from the *facts* laid before them, rather than from my observations. I could easily have related many other cases of cancer, (amounting at least to the number of forty) which were cured by the same means; but I believe that a sufficient number will here be found to convince the reader that I am introducing to his notice and relief, remedies of no common or insufficient character, and if this object be accomplished, the smaller the size, and the lower the price of this essay, the better.

Most of the cases related, had been seen by other respectable practitioners,

and positively pronounced to be true cancer, before they were treated by these means, which leaves nothing to desire upon this question. And in regard to the value of the medicines recommended, a physician of very distinguished ability has observed, that they are peculiarly adapted for the cure of cancer, and he further expresses his conviction that they will be found a specific for it. With a similar conviction resting upon my own mind, I give this essay to the consideration and instruction of patients suffering from cancerous disorders, and it will be a high gratification to me to hear, that the remedies described, are found by them as effectual as I hope, and have reason to expect, they will be, in every species of this direful malady.

These observations are written expressly for the use of the cancerous patient alone, but I have so great a confidence in the remedies noticed, that I am persuaded no

medical man in possession of them, need hesitate to permit the extent of his remuneration to be determined by his success in the treatment of the disease.

Croydon, Surrey,

September, 1824

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON

CANCER.

A MAN, whose wisdom we all acknowledge and admire, has with truth remarked, that “the subject of man’s body is of all other things in nature, most susceptible of remedy, but then that remedy is most susceptible of error,”* and I know no single disease to which this observation can be applied with more propriety and force than to cancer; for, notwithstanding the indolent scepticism of some professional men, the ignorance of others, and the fear that generally prevails with the public on the subject,

* Lord Bacon, Vol. I, p. 66.

it is an unquestionable fact, that this most afflictive malady has often been cured by art; and it is no less true, that these cures have multiplied in proportion to the extension and perfection of medical knowledge, and have, therefore, been far more frequent and unequivocal of late, than they have ever been witnessed before.

This opinion I have abundant reason to be satisfied with, from the nature of the complaint;—the kind of remedies which are clearly indicated for its cure;—and the positive results of successful treatment.

At the commencement, cancer is a hard indolent tumor, apparently differing from other hard tumors only in the greater strength or consolidation of the induration. Now we are certain that swellings, of even a stony hardness, are frequently dispersed by the employment of appropriate means, and cancerous swellings are more difficult of dispersion, or cure, than these, only because we meet with a

greater difficulty in finding remedies sufficiently energetic to cope with their extraordinary hardness. In the advanced stage, ulceration on the surface of the swelling is added to the induration just now spoken of, and this hardness may have extended to neighbouring parts. This forms the difference between the indolent and the ulcerated cancer.

It is universally admitted, that the remedies we stand in need of for the cure of the disorder before us, are those which possess an uncommon degree of mild stimulant power, adapted to excite a new and healthy local action, whereby the vessels of the diseased part may be aroused, in the instance of indolent cancer, to induce the softening and absorption of the tumor; and in the case of ulcerated cancer, to throw off by degrees the whole of the livid and highly diseased portions from the surface of the tumor, and to soften the surrounding hardness. That there are remedies in

nature capable of doing this, is rendered probable, from what we know of their effect in cases of other obstinate swellings, and it is made certain from the positive results of successful treatment, exhibited in the cases to be detailed presently.

I am, moreover, encouraged to maintain this belief, from a similar sentiment having been expressed by medical men of great talent and character, of whom some have been convinced by experience of the curability of cancer; and others have even gone so far as to publish their opinion, that a remedy exists *for every description* of this disease, though not for every stage of it. I am not now alluding, in a single instance, to the sentiments of men of untried ability, who were easily led to this conclusion by a sanguine disposition, or interested motives, but to those of persons of superior experience and reputation, who are as much respected for moral worth, as for professional discrimination and success. M. Gendron, in

1692, and M. Becket, in 1711, wrote modestly and scientifically on the successful treatment of cancer, and relate cases of the disease which were perfectly cured by the means they recommended. They were both men of very superior attainments. The late Dr. Monro, of Edinburgh, observes, that he could not regard cancer to be incurable, for he had seen it cured; and it is well known (at least it ought to be to all the profession) that Dr. Denman considered it very frequently to admit of perfect cure. Indeed it seems that I should do him more justice by saying, that he believed it to be almost always curable when not arrived at its extreme stage; for he says in the preface to one of his works, "those who have seen many instances of *cancer*, must rejoice at the prospect before us, of a method of cure being at length discovered and established." Dr. Denman was a man of acute penetration, and extensive practice, and there are few men

less likely to form a positive opinion from insufficient data, than this very worthy physician. Mr. Young of London, Dr. Hill, Dr. Rodman, with many others, take nearly the same view of this question.

It is plain then, that I have reason and authority, more than enough, to support me in my belief, that cancerous diseases are far more tractable than they are generally thought to be; and it will be equally clear in the subsequent pages of these observations, that I have *facts* which irrefragably prove the correctness of my assertion.

The surgeon has the greater necessity laid upon him to exert himself strenuously to discover a remedy for cancer, because, after the commencement of lancinating pains in the diseased part, reiterated experience proves that the knife is utterly inadmissible, as its employment then, serves only to accelerate the death of the patient, and, therefore, if he fails in his endeavours to give ease, and perform a

cure by the use of medicinal applications, he has no resource left; the patient must be given up to agony and death. The distinguished M. Scarpa remarks, "No surgeon, if he speaks ingenuously, can do otherwise than confess, that there is no operation in the whole range of surgery more unsuccessful than that of the excision of the indolent cancer, more especially that of the breast." We do not advert to the propriety of operating in the state of ulcerated cancer, for there it must be still more rapidly fatal; and the man who could recommend so base a practice, in this state of the disease, must be a disgrace to the profession he exercises. What then will the reader think, when I declare, that only a few months ago, a respectable medical practitioner, a few miles to my right, seriously advised the operation for the removal of a woman's breast, in which was situated a frightful cancerous ulceration! Indeed, on my left, I have a person, whose practice it has

been for many years to cut off cancerous breasts, in every stage of their progress, and I am credibly informed that he still continues the plan; and there is no doubt, strange as it may appear, that he has gained great reputation by it. In such cases, the wound made by the knife will often heal, or nearly so, for a short time, but afterwards it opens again, and the patient falls an easy prey to its quick and destructive ravages, most likely at a distance from this practitioner, whose patients that surround him know nothing of the matter.

In the ninth page, I have said that the remedies we require for the cure of Cancer, are those possessing great, but *mild* stimulant power, for any medicine whose operation is essentially deleterious to the human constitution, though it may possess an uncommon stimulant power, is not well adapted for the cure of this disease. Mercury and arsenic are both powerful stimulants to the body, but their operation

is truly poisonous, and they are consequently of little or no permanent advantage here. Arsenic, however, has always been considered a remedy of value in cancer, and I am free to acknowledge the probability of its having sometimes been useful, but it is a dangerous remedy, very severe in its operation, and affording very rarely more than a partial relief. Mercury, in every form, is hurtful. An eminent writer says, "It has been uniformly found mischievous, when carried to the extent of salivation."* Yet medical men are still to be found, who recommend and practice this mischievous process.

The remedies which I would most strongly recommend to the notice of the patient afflicted with cancer, are mild but powerful stimulants and alteratives, which are calculated to excite a healthy action in the diseased parts, and at the same time to correct an irregular vitiated

* Dr. Good's Study of Medicine, Vol. II. p. 816.

state of the general system, and to restore its wonted tone and energy. They thus exert a salutary influence generally, as well as locally, and are therefore more likely to prove specific in this disease; for how strictly soever it may be confined to a particular part in the beginning, it never subsists long in an active state, without sensibly deranging the functions of the whole frame.

The medicines alluded to, consist of pills, a powder, and a tincture, which are sold by Mr. Watts, Druggist, 478, Strand. The former are called the *alterative pills*; the second, the *detergént*, or *cleansing powder*; and the last, the *absorbent tincture*. The alterative pills are a general remedy, to be used in every case, and in every stage of the disease; but the detergént powder is the remedy for *ulcerated* cancer only, while the absorbent tincture is applied with the view of discussing the indolent cancer, that is, the disease *without ulceration*. From this explanation, it

will be immediately seen that the pills are an *internal* medicine, universally applicable in the complaint before us, since a remedy which will impart energy to the general frame, must in all instances be appropriate and useful, proving a powerful assistant to the local applications, in overcoming the disorder. It will, at the same time, be perceived, that the powder and tincture are for *external* use alone, the former, as was just remarked, in case of open sore, the latter when there is only an indolent tumour.

They have all a common base, and differ from each other only in the mode of their chemical preparation, so that they may be severally adapted to fulfil the particular objects they are designed to accomplish, either as internal or external remedies, and as applications to the state of ulceration, or simple induration.

The pills are tonic as well as alterative, increasing the appetite, augmenting the

strength, and exhilarating the spirits. They likewise improve the complexion, and tend powerfully to calm nervous agitation, to which the subjects of cancer are particularly exposed. In the beginning, the dose is one pill three times a day, which, after ten days or a fortnight, should be increased to two pills twice a day, and after the lapse of another fortnight, to two pills three times a day. This increase should be carefully attended to, by persons who enjoy a good measure of strength; those who are very weakly may increase the dose more gradually.

The detergent powder applied to *open cancer*, whether situated in the breast, lip, or face, speedily improves the discharge, and aspect of the sore, mitigates pain, and lessens the fetid smell. The surrounding induration is likewise gradually softened and removed by it, and that part of the ulcerated surface which must come away before healing, is by degrees thrown off, and in process of time the wound heals.

The mode of using this powder, is to take such a quantity of it as will be necessary to cover entirely the ulcerated part, put it into a small cup, and with a little water, bring it to the consistence of thick oil paint, or a thin paste, then with a camel's hair pencil, cover the whole of the ulcer with it. This should be done night and morning. At each dressing, before applying the powder, the ulcer, and parts around, should be cleansed by a sponge, dipped in warm water.

The tincture, when used to *indolent* cancer, (that is, cancer without ulceration) alleviates the stinging or lancinating pain of the disease in this form, and is calculated to soften the hardness, and to promote the gradual and perfect absorption of the indurated mass.

The manner of using the tincture, is to take a table spoonful of it, and to add to it seven table spoonfuls of water. This forms the lotion, with which the diseased

part of the breast is to be kept constantly covered and wet, by means of linen cloths dipped in it. The linen cloths must be of a size just sufficient to encompass the whole of the indurated part, and they should be laid one on the other, four or five double, and dipped afresh in the lotion, as often as they are felt to become dry. Over this, should be applied a piece of oil skin, or oiled silk, to preserve the clothes from injury, as the lotion has a tendency to stain linen deeply.

While the patient is using the above remedies, he must be particular in his endeavours to prevent a confined state of the bowels, as severe constipation will, in every instance, retard the progress towards a cure, and in many cases will be attended with unpleasant consequences. More than two days should, therefore, never be allowed to pass, without procuring an exoneration of the bowels, and if this is effected every day, as it may frequently be, by attention to diet and exercise, so

much the better, Should medicine be required for the purpose, one or two of the following pills may be taken at bed-time, as often as the occasion requires.

R. Extr: Colocynth: comp:

Pil: Rhei comp: āā ʒss.

Hydrarg: Submur: gr. iij.

Ol: Carui, gtt. vj.

Saponis Duri: ʒj. M. ft. Pil. xv.

If one, two, or three of the pills, taken at bed-time, is not sufficient to open the body, they may be followed by a table spoonful of castor oil, or a black draught, in the morning.

I shall now relate some cases of genuine cancer, which were cured by the above remedies, which relation will further instruct the reader in the manner of using them. That the bulk of these observations may not be increased, more than is absolutely necessary, and the price of the book consequently enhanced, the history of the cases will be given at no greater

length than is required to shew their true nature, and to illustrate the mode of employing the medicine used. The occurrences of one, two, or three months, will therefore be sometimes comprised in one page, which I conceive may be done without detriment to the reader, as it often happens that there is little variation required in the use of the means which I have ventured now so strongly to recommend.

Cases of Cancer of the Breast, without Ulceration, successfully treated. These are what medical men call Occult Cancers.

CASE I.

A lady, about thirty-three years of age, applied on account of a cancer in the right breast, of the size of a walnut. The stinging pains were sometimes very severe, and at other times there was a continual burning pain in the breast. The tumor was quite moveable, and the

glands of the arm-pit were not engaged in the disease. It had existed for several years. This lady was unmarried, and of a delicate habit of body.

She was directed to take one of the alterative pills three times a day, and to apply constantly to the breast, linen cloths, (at least four double) wet with the lotion above described. In a week the lancinating pains were diminished, both in frequency and severity, and in a few days more, the pain was totally removed, the general health being at the same time much improved by the use of the remedies employed.

Two pills, three times a day, were now ordered, and the lotion to be continued as before. Three or four weeks had passed away since she commenced the use of these remedies, and she expressed herself as being materially benefitted in every respect: the lump in the breast was diminished in size, no pain whatever had been felt for some time, and her

general health continued to improve. By persevering in this plan of treatment for a few months, she was cured of her disease, which cure, I believe, was complete and permanent, for she has never since made any application respecting the complaint, which, had it in the least degree returned, I know it was her intention to do.

CASE II.

A young unmarried lady, of twenty-five years of age, suffered much from a cancer in the breast. This lump was supposed to have originated from a blow on the part; it was situated among the glandular substance of the breast, and the patient complained of frequent severe pains passing through it. She was much concerned for the event when she applied for advice.

She was directed to take two pills three times a day, and to apply the lotion to the breast, as before described. Under

this plan the acute pain soon began to diminish in frequency, and to lessen in severity; the hardness diminished; and the tumor was reduced in size. She persevered, with a short interruption, in the use of the remedies, for between six and seven months, at the expiration of which time, no hardness could be felt in the breast, and she was visibly in the most perfect health.

CASE III.

This was a case of indurated cancerous tumor, occupying both the breasts of a married lady, whose complexion was unhealthy, and her age about forty-two. The seat of the tumors was between the nipple and arm-pit; a great deal of hard swelling extended from the cancer quite into the arm-pit; and the shooting pains were severe and distressing. The complaint appeared to be far advanced, for the arm of one side was frequently swelled and numbed, a symptom that rarely or

never occurs without denoting a very bad case.

She was, however, put upon the plan now advised, with all the advantage that could be anticipated or desired. Two of the alterative pills were taken regularly three times a day, and the cancers covered with the lotion. The pains left her entirely in a few weeks, the swelling and induration diminished, all enlargement of the arm subsided, and in about five months every unpleasant symptom had disappeared, and she felt herself well.

CASE IV.

The amendment in this case of occult cancer was very rapid, and the cure may be considered to have been perfected within ten weeks. The subject of it was a married lady, of forty years of age at least, who had been for three or four years afflicted with a scirrhus lump in the left breast. It was situated in the superior part of the breast, was irregular

in its surface, and frequently attended with lancinating pain.

The pills and lotion were ordered in the same way as for the last patient. In four or five weeks, the pains had entirely ceased, and there was a favourable alteration in the tumor; it was smaller, softer, and less irregular, or knotted on its surface; and in five weeks more she was free from all complaint.

In this description of cases, the application of the lotion sometimes excites, after a time, an eruption on the part of the breast, to which it is applied; when this is the case, it should be discontinued for a few days, till the eruption has disappeared, and then its use resumed.

Cases of Cancer of the Breast cured when in a state of Ulceration, or open Sore.

CASE V.

A lady, rather advanced in life, and of a delicate constitution, was afflicted with

an open cancer of the right breast. There was a hard irregular tumor in the centre of this breast, of a purplish colour, with an ulcer in the inferior part of the swelling, which, from its general inflamed and dark appearance, threatened an immediate and considerable extension of the ulceration. She had frequent shooting pains, and a burning heat in the tumor. It had previously been seen by another respectable practitioner, who did not hesitate to express his opinion of its being an example of genuine cancer, though his resources did not enable him to afford the patient any assistance.

She began with one alterative pill, three times a day, which, in the course of ten days, was increased to two pills three times a day. The surface of the ulcer was covered with the detergent powder, first made into a thin paste with water, which was renewed generally night and morning. In a few days, this application caused the loosening and separation of

successive small portions of the ulcerated surface, and produced an entire relief from pain. The remedies were continued in the same way for a month, when the whole of the livid part of the cancer was removed, the bottom of the ulcer being clean, and covered with a white tenacious matter, which I regard as a favorable appearance in all cases of open cancer. After this, from the application of the powder, livid portions continued to form on the hard insensible parts remaining, and forming the walls of the ulcer, which livid portions by degrees separated, and came away, leaving, at the end of another month, a considerable part of the sore healed. The powder was still applied to the ulcerated parts every day, as before, and a large slough was afterwards thrown off, leaving the ulcer once more deep and clean. It filled up in a few days, and at the end of another month, that is about three months from the commencement, the ulcer was quite healed, and all hardness in the breast had disappeared.

This lady was advised to continue the pills, in smaller doses, for some months after the healing of the cancer, which she wisely attended to, and, I understand, now enjoys better health than before the commencement of this afflicting complaint.

The sloughs, or livid dead portions of the cancer, which are always separated by the detergent powder, are brought away by the application of a common poultice, when they appear loose. When these sloughs or cores are removed, the sore underneath looks cleaner than before, and the powder is again applied, as in the beginning, until the whole of the hard diseased mass is separated, and brought away, when the ulcer contracts, and finally heals.

CASE VI.

A female, about forty-five years of age, had a cancerous ulceration at the inferior part of the left breast, which was, as it were, bound down upon the ribs. It commenced in a small hard tumor in the

part ; was extremely irritable, and attended with severe lancinating pains. The size of the cancerous mass was full three inches long, and four inches broad, in which there were several ulcers.

The powder was applied twice a day to each of the ulcerated parts, in the way already described, and two pills were given thrice a day. By persevering in this plan for four months, she gained a perfect deliverance from pain, and healed the cancerous ulceration.

When this patient was first seen, besides applying the powders to the ulcer, she for some time used the lotion to the hard parts surrounding the ulcer, by laying on them linen cloths wet with it.

CASE VII.

A woman, of a good constitution, received a severe blow on the breast, which was followed by the formation of a tumor in the part bruised, that, in about ten months, increased to the size of a man's

fist, and then ulcerated. Some time after the ulceration took place, she applied for assistance, when the sore was four or five inches in circumference, deep, irregular, and altogether of a very unsightly appearance. The lancinating pains were very frequent.

Being strong, she began with two pills three times a day, and the cancerous ulcer was dressed in the usual way, with the powders. In about three weeks, several cores came away, and the ulcerated surface was more extensive, but of a healthier aspect; she had no pain whatever. She now took four pills three times a day, and the powder was continued as before. In a week more, the ulcer had contracted in size, though it still continued to throw off sloughs, or cores, the matter discharged being thick, and of a healthy appearance. A month after this, the hardness of the breast was considerably lessened, and she was, in every respect, much better; but slight pains had been felt in the ulcer for

some days past. In another month, the pains were altogether subdued, and never returned; the sore had contracted to the size of a six-penny piece, and the part was still less indurated.

At this period, the parts became red, and very sore, there was evidently a slight inflammation on the surface of the cancer, and its progress towards healing was stopped. The powder being discontinued, common poultices were applied to subdue the inflammation, and to bring away the sloughs which appeared to be forming, from an appearance presenting itself of darkness and lividity, in some parts of the swelling. These poultices were continued for above a fortnight, during which time, many large white cores came away; the whole breast and sides of the ulcer then became quite soft, and looked healthy; the matter discharged was now again of a proper consistence and colour, and the cancerous ulcer perfectly healed in less than three weeks.

CASE VIII.

This was a case of severe and extensive cancerous disease, in an elderly lady, in which the remarkably restorative powers of the remedies herein recommended were exemplified, in a most striking and gratifying manner. The disease was situated at the inferior part of the breast, extending along the ribs into the arm-pit. The whole of the scirrhus mass was very considerable, and in many parts knotty, the ulcer being very foul and insensible.

The pills were begun in doses of one three times a day, which, after twelve days, were increased to two pills three times a day. This she continued till the ulcer healed. The cavity of the cancer was, at the same time, filled with the powder night and morning. In a few days it produced a slough or core, when it was laid aside, and a common poultice applied for a few days, and renewed twice a day, till the core came wholly away, when the

ulcer looked once more clean. The powder was now resumed, and at the end of two months, several large portions of the cancerous mass were removed, and the size of the ulcer was in consequence much enlarged, but it looked healthy, the discharge from its surface was thick and good, the induration around was less firm and extensive, and all pain had ceased. It was still dressed with the powder every day, the pills were continued, and in the course of another month it had begun to skin over. This process was completed at the end of the fifth month, at which time scarcely any hardness remained in the part.

At this time the patient returned home, perfectly cured of her cancer.

This lady had previously consulted more than one professional man of eminence respecting her disease; but as, according to my experience, is usual in such severe cases of cancer, they all told her that nothing could be done, and

therefore declined making any attempt even to relieve her.

CASE IX.

A lady of middle age, had undergone an operation for the removal of an indolent, or occult cancer, from the breast, and she remained well for some time; but the wound made by the knife opened again at the end of some months, becoming callous and reflected at its edges, and affected with severe acute pains. The discharge from its surface was very fetid.

She was directed to apply the powder to the ulcer, in the usual way, and to take the pills regularly, beginning with one three times a day, and gradually increasing them as directed at page 18. In about five weeks she found herself much better, and the aspect of the ulcer was greatly improved. The livid portions of the cancer gradually came away, the parts underneath looking cleaner,

and healing slowly. At the end of two months the sore had contracted to the size of half a six-penny piece, which in a short period also healed, and she remained well.

The reader of the foregoing cases, will no doubt be struck by a circumstance, which I consider to be worthy of particular attention; it is that of the detergent powders having the power of directly mitigating pain, when applied to the cancerous ulcer, a property that essentially distinguishes it from the effects of arsenic, and almost all other remedies proposed for the cure of this disease, which, though they may for a time improve the appearance of the sore, generally excite very acute pain. The power which the detergent powder possesses of relieving the agonizing pain of ulcerated cancer, which it invariably does, is a strong recommendation in its favour; for should the disease have arrived at that extreme stage, when little hope can be

entertained of a perfect cure, this powder will, (especially when joined with the internal use of the pills) certainly lessen the sufferings of the patient, and make her comparatively comfortable for the remainder of life.

I would here remark, that in almost all the foregoing cases, the patients were advised to continue the use of the pills for four or five weeks after the cure of the local malady, and this is a practice I uniformly and strongly recommend. As was before observed, these pills strengthen the stomach and general system, and fortify it against any recurrence of the disease.

Cases of Cancer in the Face and Nose.

CASE X.

A woman, about forty-five years of age, had for several years a cancerous ulcer, extending from the nose to the cheek, which had obstinately resisted every means prescribed for its use. As

cancer in this situation always does, it began from a hard pimple, on the right side of her nose, and the pains were very severe.

She was directed to apply the powder to the whole of the ulcer, night and morning, and to take three pills three times a day. By persevering in this plan for eight or nine weeks, she was perfectly rid of an unsightly and dangerous complaint, that had afflicted her for nearly as many years.

CASE XI.

This was a very severe case of cancer in the face, which had extended nearly over all that part, and had left very little of the nose remaining. The patient was indeed a spectacle. The ulcers in the face were numerous, foul, and corroding; and he had been under the care of a physician, with little or no benefit.

In less than two months, by the use of the remedies now recommended, he was perfectly and permanently cured.

CASE XII.

This was another severe case of cancer in the face, occurring in a lady somewhat advanced in life. She had the best advice her neighbourhood afforded, but unfortunately could gain no relief, till she commenced the use of the detergent powder and pills. The disease had already committed great ravages on the face and nose, and was making rapid strides towards both eyes; indeed, there was scarcely a part of the face which was not invaded by a foul, offensive, painful cancerous ulcer, so that the spectacle the patient presented may be better conceived than described.

The detergent powder was applied, as a thin paste, to each of the ulcerations, and renewed once a day; and she took the alterative pills, in the way recommended above. In a few days the discharge had improved, the fetor was corrected, and the pains were much alleviated. By per-

severing for a few weeks in this plan of treatment, all the ulcers healed, and she remained well.

It will sometimes happen, when a cancerous patient of this description first applies for advice, that several of the ulcers are covered with a scab or crust, which of course it will be necessary to remove, before the powder can be applied to them. This may be done, by moistening them with any convenient application, for which purpose a bread and milk poultice answers very well. It may be renewed twice a day, till the scabs come away, when the powder is to be immediately applied to the ulcer.

CASE XIII.

A woman, aged about fifty-five, applied with a disgusting ulcer of the nose, which had existed for many years. It had destroyed a great part of the nose, and had sufficient marks of cancer to lead to the recommendation of the use of the de-

tergent powder and pills. She was directed first to apply a powder, similar in its composition to that now recommended, but the ulcer shewed very little or no amendment till the detergent powder itself was used. This was no sooner applied than she found herself better, and in about five weeks the ulcer healed, and she had no return.

— This woman took no pills.

CASE XIV.

This was an unequivocal case of cancer of the nose, which commenced in a small hard pimple on the left side of this organ, and when the patient applied for relief, presented the usual appearances of cancerous ulceration. The whole nose was swelled, and the disease appeared as if it had affected the bones.

The detergent powder was applied to the ulcer once a day; in two months it had put on a healthy appearance, and in a month after was quite healed. The

patient was directed to take, at the same time, two pills three times a day, but I have reason to believe that he was not careful to attend regularly to this part of the advice given, and therefore suppose the cure of the ulcer may be attributed almost entirely to the external use of the powder. In cancers of the breast, the employment of the powder and pills must go together, in order to ensure a cure, but in cancers of the face, the application of the powder alone will frequently be sufficient to heal them. Notwithstanding, I think those patients afflicted with cancer of the face will act wisely, who take the pills at the same time they use the powder.

Case of Cancer in the Lip.

CASE XV.

A man, about fifty-four years of age, applied for relief, with a cancerous ulcer in his under lip. The whole of this part was enlarged, very much indurated, and

attended with severe pains. Its appearance was such as to leave no doubt of its cancerous nature, which was evidently the opinion of a surgeon of eminence, who had previously seen the patient, for he had told him nothing could be done by medicine.

He took three pills three times a day, and dressed the ulcer with the detergent powder, which method of treatment, with a little variation, which it is not necessary to particularize, perfectly cured him in about five months. The period taken up in curing this man would not have been so long, had he not been in very bad general health when he applied for aid.

This may be taken as an example of other cases of cancer in the lip, which were cured by the same remedies, but which I do not think it necessary to detail.

At page 37, I have spoken of a remarkable circumstance attending the use of the powder and pills, which I consider so invaluable in cancers of every description;

I mean, the fact of their having the power of directly mitigating pain, as well as of ultimately curing the disease. I would now advert to another valuable property which they possess, that is, their power of improving the general health. There is not one case among those just related, or among the many others that have been cured by them, where a great and visible improvement in general health did not follow the employment of these medicines, so that the patients found themselves generally very much better, and possessing more comfortable feelings, independent of the removal of their afflictive local malady. This property, while it forms a powerful recommendation in their favour, draws another line of distinction, in addition to those already noticed, between these remedies, and those commonly prescribed for the cure of cancer, almost all of which, as arsenic, mercury, hemlock, &c. have a direct tendency to enervate the general system, and to disturb every healthy process.

In closing these observations, I would remark, that it is highly desirable that every patient labouring under cancer, should attend to all the means, and embrace every opportunity which are calculated to promote the general health. This is a point in general by far too little regarded, both by patient and physician, in the treatment of cancer, though it is unquestionable, that the progress of the disease, and the comfort of the patient, is often, in an advancing stage at least, very closely connected with it. A strict attention should, therefore, be paid to diet, air, and exercise. The diet should be mild and nourishing, consisting of food easily digested; and the exercise should be regular and considerable, every day, but without fatigue. Horse exercise is the best. The patient should studiously avoid the air of very populous cities, and, if convenient, constantly partake of the salubrity of some elevated, genial spot, in the country.

