

**Extracts from the report of the surgical staff of the Middlesex Hospital upon the treatment of cancerous diseases in the hospital on the plan introduced by Dr. Fell.**

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REPO

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ON THE

CANCEROUS AND OTHER TUMOURS, ULCERS,

INTRODUCED BY

J. WELDON FELL, M.D.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

LATE RESIDENT FELLOW OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE;

AUTHOR OF "TREATMENT OF TETANUS BY STRYCHNINE,"

A TREATISE ON CANCER AND ITS TREATMENT," &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED EXTRACTS FROM  
JOURNALS, &c.

LONDON:

1858.

Now ready, 8vo., cloth, 5s.

**A** Treatise on Cancer and its Treatment. By J. WELDON FELL, M. D., of the University of New York. 70, Warwick Square. S.W.

This work embraces an account of the remedies, external and internal, employed by the Author, the mode of their preparation and application.

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## PREFACE.

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So many persons having sent to me for copies of the "Report of the Surgical Staff of the Middlesex Hospital"—and a number of Patients having applied to me in a suffering condition, after having undergone treatment by their Surgeons with a view to the removal of their diseases by my plan of treatment and, failing in the attempt, thereby bringing discredit upon it—I am induced to publish a few extracts from the journals of this and my own country, together with such extracts from the "Report" as will be interesting to the public, (the remaining part of the 117 pages containing only such matter as will be interesting to the profession).

The cause of the failure of so many Surgeons is no doubt explained by a clause in the Report, *viz.*:—

*"As much of the success of this treatment depends upon the mode of practising it,"* &c, and as I do not think I should be held responsible for the "*mode of practising it*" pursued by others, I have considered the statements contained in the following pages but just to myself and "the treatment."

Another matter has been misrepresented by nearly every journal that has mentioned my connection with the Hospital, *viz.*, that I made the first overtures and sought the connection.—The fact is, I knew nothing of the Hospital, or of any one connected with it, until I received the following communication from the Board of Governors.



MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

July 17th, 1856.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Board of this Hospital has been apprised, by one of its Governors, of your remedy for Cancerous tumours, and the Board is anxious to learn if it will be agreeable to you to apply your remedy to some patients in this Hospital; and, in the event of your doing so, and the remedy proving to act satisfactorily, you would subsequently supply it to the Hospital, to be used under the direction of the Surgeons of the Hospital.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DR. FELL

ALEX. SHEDDON,

Secretary.

With these explanatory remarks, I submit the following extracts.

J. WELDON FELL, M.D.

70, WARWICK SQUARE,  
Belgravia, S.W.



EXTRACTS FROM THE  
REPORT  
OF  
The Surgical Staff of the Middlesex Hospital.  
UPON THE  
TREATMENT OF CANCEROUS DISEASES IN THE HOSPITAL  
ON THE PLAN INTRODUCED BY  
DR. FELL.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Weekly Board.*

"GENTLEMEN,—The time has now arrived when, in accordance with the promise originally made by us, it becomes our duty to report to you upon the results of the method of treatment recently carried into execution by Dr. Fell and ourselves, in the Cancer Wards of the Hospital

"We think it well, first of all, to remind the Governors generally, that the existence of a special endowment for the maintenance of patients afflicted with Cancer forms a feature by which the Middlesex is distinguished from all other general hospitals. Patients with cancerous disease are indeed temporarily received into other establishments; but there nowhere else exists a fund applicable to the permanent support of that unhappy class of sufferers."

"The investigations on Cancer, which are the subject of the present REPORT commenced, it may be stated, in the fact, that a considerable amount of interest has lately been excited in this metropolis, by certain methods of treating that disease known to be pursued by Dr. Fell.

"At a more recent period, when it was ascertained that the mode of treating Cancer adopted by Dr. Fell, of New York,

\* The italicising is mine.



had been *approved by several medical men* in London, the weekly Board of the hospital, ever alive to the importance of doing all in its power to advance the treatment of this intractable complaint, entered into communication with Dr. Fell, with the object of making his plan available for the patients in the Cancer wards. At the time referred to, these communications led to no result. But at a subsequent period, Dr. Fell came forward himself, and proposed to disclose his remedies under certain conditions; a copy of which is here subjoined:—

“1. That twenty-five cases shall be selected by the surgeons and myself (fair cases), and placed in my entire care in one of the wards of the hospital, until the disease is entirely removed and a healthy sore produced.

“2. The time to be occupied in the treatment of the said cases not to extend over a period of more than eight months, without the consent of both parties.

“3. That no person or persons shall see the cases while under treatment, except the Surgeons and Physicians of the hospital, without my consent, and that no student, nurse, or other person shall be allowed to remove or interfere with my dressing.

“4. That the diseased masses when removed shall be preserved and kept in the museum of the hospital for at least one year.

“5. That in the event of these conditions being satisfactory to the medical board and the governors, I will communicate to the Surgeons of the hospital the remedies and plan of treatment pursued by me, upon their pledging themselves not to reveal or use the same without my consent until a period of six months shall have expired, when they shall have full power to do so. As I am about to publish a work upon the disease and its treatment, the above is simply to reserve to myself the power of throwing the treatment open to the profession.

“6. That upon the conclusion of the treatment of the cases placed under my care in the hospital to the satisfaction of the surgeons, I shall receive an acknowledgment to that effect from your honourable board of governors.”

“It will be observed, that these conditions include the fundamental principles upon which alone any method of treatment is permitted a trial in the Middlesex Hospital, viz., the satis-



fyng of the Medical Staff that the remedies can be used with safety; and, secondly, the unreserved publication of them, so soon as they can be reasonably and fairly tried.

*"The surgeons of the hospital had considered it their duty to inspect, in common with numerous other medical men, cases of cancerous disease which had been treated by Dr. Fell: and they witnessed effects of a kind hitherto unknown to them. They were, therefore, quite ready to accept the terms upon which alone that gentleman was willing to make his secret available, to the patients in the hospital, and subsequently to the public generally.*

*"Dr. FELL commenced treating patients in the hospital on the 22nd of January last. After the lapse of a few weeks, he requested the Surgical Staff to make a report, as far as they then could, upon the merits of the treatment pursued by him, with the object of inserting it in a book which he was about to publish on the subject of Cancer. We subjoin a copy of our conclusions, as expressed in that report. Owing to the short time which had elapsed since the treatment had been in operation, they were necessarily of an incomplete character: but we see no reason to alter them in any way.*

*"I. Dr. Fell's mode of treatment is in entire accordance with 'known principles of surgery,' is ingenious, safe, and easy of application by well-instructed surgeons.*

*"II. It may be employed in all cases in which surgeons use the 'knife,' and in many others in which no prudent person would recommend a cutting operation.*

*"III. Dr. FELL confines himself to the enucleation of the tumours merely; and, in the case of the breast, does not remove the entire gland, as is commonly considered necessary in the excision of mammary cancers in this country.*

*"IV. It is a great advantage attending this mode of treatment, that the patients are not confined to bed or to the house; but that, on the contrary, they are able to obtain the benefit of exercise in the open air. In some instances their health has manifestly improved during the treatment.*

*"V. The patients being exempt from the immediate hazards of a cutting operation, such as exhaustion and hæmorrhage, and being able to pursue the treatment without confinement to bed, they appear little prone to such constitutional affections as erysipelas and pyæmia.*



"VI. The enucleation of the diseased mass is succeeded by  
 "a healthy granulating and cicatricing surface. From the in-  
 "spection of Dr. FELL's private cases of longer duration than  
 "those in the hospital, the undersigned have had opportunities  
 "of observing that healthy cicatrices are eventually formed.

"VII. All the patients have suffered pain during the treat-  
 "ment; some have *spoken lightly* of their sensations, others  
 "have complained much. No one, however, has sustained that  
 "*acuteness and severity of pain* which characterises the action  
 "of *caustics*, as *ordinarily employed*; and it has been observed  
 "that the pain which has been felt has usually been referred,  
 "*not to the tumour itself*, but to parts at some distance from it,  
 "as in the case of the mamma, to the shoulder and arm.

"VIII. Although the treatment is less expeditious than  
 "that usually resorted to, yet, taking account of the average  
 "time that elapses before a patient has completely recovered  
 "from a cutting operation, it is probable that the difference  
 "between the two modes of treatment, in point of expedition, is  
 "by no means great.

"IX. The undersigned have not as yet had time to ascertain  
 "the average duration of the benefit conferred by the treatment,  
 "nor have they any means of knowing whether, in the event of  
 "a return of the disease, there be any difference observable from  
 "what is known to take place after excision."

#### *Dr. Fell's Treatment.*

"The treatment of Cancer, on the plan *made known* to us by  
 Dr. Fell, has been employed in about sixty cases, during the  
 past six months. The patients were seen and dressed every  
 day, Sunday usually excepted, and records were made as to the  
 nature, treatment, progress, and hitherto observed results of  
 the majority of the cases. These records form the basis of the  
 present Report.

"Very early in the course of our observations, *we were satisfied*  
*not only that this method of treatment was an improvement upon*  
*those previously known*, but that it might prove a boon to many  
 persons hopelessly suffering from advanced Cancer. Accordingly,  
 the principle upon which patients were selected for treatment  
 was soon altered. Those first chosen were, for the most part,  
 such as might have been subjected to a cutting operation; and  
 it was our object, as well as that of Dr. Fell, to compare the



results of the two modes of treatment in cases adapted for either. But when cases unsuited for the knife presented themselves, in which there appeared a *reasonable prospect* of conferring real, though it were only temporary, benefit by the treatment, it was adopted in them also. Dr. Fell made no *reserve for the sake of his reputation, if any amount of good could be done*; and, accordingly, cases will be found detailed, which would never have been selected, if regard had been had only to the appearance they would make in a judicial Report. We have hence obtained the advantage of being able to present a much more full account of both the successes and the failures of the treatment than could at first have been hoped. Still we regret to add that but too many patients offered themselves, in whom the disease had reached a stage beyond help from this, as from all other methods of treatment, except such as would merely palliate suffering.

"The cases selected were limited to that class of Cancer in which there existed some form of external Tumour or Ulcer. No instances of the disease in any of the internal organs, were subjected either to the topical or constitutional mode of treatment. The chief situations of the disease, in the chosen cases, were the Female Breast and the Skin. In one or other of these organs all the common forms of cancer presented themselves; and the action of the remedies upon them could be visibly ascertained.

*"As much of the success of this treatment depends upon the mode of practising it, we think it right to add a few observations upon certain details, which may be of value to those who undertake it.*

"It was plain, from observing the incisions, that the shrinking occurred in that part of the tumour which had been destroyed by the paste. The effect of this shrinking upon the remaining and more deeply-seated part of the disease, constitutes one of the most valuable facts brought to light by this treatment.

"For the deep prolongations of the disease are actually by this process of slow shrinking and contraction of the more superficial eschar, brought within reach of the treatment, when at first they appeared hopelessly beyond it. This *remarkable circumstance* secured the entire removal of the tumour from the cheek and orbit in the case of Jane K——. (Case 45). The



same slow process is at this moment gradually bringing within reach the deep attachments of a large tumour in the parotid region, in a young woman, Mary N——(Case 46) who was sent to the hospital after an *unsuccessful attempt* had been made in the country to *remove the tumour by operation*.

"The slight amount of constitutional sympathy called forth by the formation of the slough, is a circumstance of much practical importance in respect to the value of the treatment.

"There was, however, one peculiarity about the eschar produced by this paste with which we were *not familiar* in the soft parts; viz., that it did not separate at the same level in all structures.

"The management of the sore after the separation of the eschar was very simple.

"Two cases of somewhat similar character, lately under our care, illustrate well, by contrast, the advantage of the treatment, and its fitness for such a stage of the disease. In each patient a mammary and an axillary mass of cancer existed; in each the tumours were adherent, and separately ulcerated; the degree of malignancy appeared as nearly as possible alike in the two cases: emaciation had reached about an equal degree in both patients: yet the comfort of the one was materially augmented by the adoption of the treatment; in the other, who was not subjected to it, the local suffering increased instead of being relieved. *The one patient lives*, having, as we believe, had her life prolonged by the treatment; *the other has died.*"

"*Comparison of this Mode of Treatment with that by the Knife.*

The period of six months is far too short to enable us to solve questions of great moment, in the comparison of these two modes of treatment. Our observations, up to the present time, direct us to the following conclusions:—

"We believe this system of combined caustics and gradual incisions to form at once so efficacious and so manageable a method of treating cancer, that there is no form or position of an external tumour, which would render its extirpation impossible. The depth, the extent, the rate of advance, and the direction of the treatment are all entirely within control. *Prudence alone limits the application of it.* In saying this, we are aware that we claim for the treatment a *credit which is not due to the knife, or indeed to any plan previously in use.*



For, although the knife has abundantly proved its value in those cases, for which it is rightly adapted, yet it *abandoned many more to their natural and fatal issue*. The adhesions, or the extent of the disease rendered numerous cases unfit for operation by the knife. This system of gradual incision, however, is suited to them all. *It is suited to all in which the knife may be used, and to many more.*

“Compared with the knife, then (we postpone the comparison with other modes of using caustics), the method we are considering *claims a superiority*, as regards the number of those afflicted with external cancer, who may be relieved by surgical treatment.

“Now, as respects those cases which are equally adapted for either treatment,—should the newer mode supersede the old?

“That the system of combined caustics and gradual incisions should in all cases be preferred to extirpation by the knife, is more than we need assert; since in fit cases the removal of the tumour can be effected by either. The cases in which the greatest difficulty in settling the question will be found, are those in which the growth, having been very rapid, will probably continue to be so during the progress of the treatment.

“In such cases, the enucleation of the tumour by the new method will, under the most favourable circumstances, be unusually protracted. The probability is, however, that a recurrence of the disease will take place equally soon, whichever plan be selected.

“In other cases, in which the question of removal by the knife would have been raised at all, the *new method of treatment has seemed to us preferable*.

“One advantage possessed by the gradual insertion of the caustic by incisions over the operation is that, in the event of a speedy recurrence of disease during the healing process, or in the cicatrix, a repetition of the application of the caustic, over and over again, may be made without risk, and *without the mental shock* which attends the use of the *knife a second or a third time*.”

*Comparison of the Mode of inserting Caustic by Incisions, with other Modes of applying Caustics.*

“It cannot fail to strike those who uninterruptedly watch



cases subjected to the mode of applying caustics by incisions, that, in several particulars, their progress and results are all but identical with what is observed in the ordinary employment of caustics. The morbid growth is in both converted into an eschar. That eschar is thrown off by the action of the living parts. The healthy structures appear little prone to resent the caustic applications, however made; and inflammation, abscess, erysipelas, and purulent infection are all but unknown consequences of their use. For like reasons in both methods there is no hæmorrhage. The effect upon the local cancerous disease, which follows the introduction of the paste by gradual incisions, is in its very varieties precisely that attending the ordinary use of caustics. There has been in some of our cases, the same aggravation of disease, as followed the caustic treatment of Dr. Llandolfi. There has been in others, the same beneficial effect upon the secondary disease of glands, which is often seen to follow the removal of a primary tumour by the ordinary use of caustics.

“But there are these differences. *The pain attending Dr. Fell's plan is decidedly less.* The proportion of the escharotic in his paste is greater than that in other caustics composed of the chloride of zinc, *e.g.* in Dr. Canquoin's preparation. The chloride is mixed with a new ingredient. Lastly, the paste is introduced in a different manner.

“With respect to the comparative *pain*, we may at once state that of the many cases which have been under our care in the past six months, there has not been one in which any of us would have resorted to the *ordinary* use of caustics for the extirpation of the local disease,—so dreadful is the suffering attending their use. By the invention of the method of introducing caustics by gradual incision, a very *important advantage is gained*: it admits to the benefit of treatment an entirely new class of those who suffer from cancer—a class hitherto almost *universally* abandoned, at least in *England*—we mean, patients precluded, by the judgment of the surgeon, or it may be by their own choice, from the use alike of the *knife* or of ordinary caustics. In the cases now reported on, the majority of the patients were of that class, and in none was the value of the treatment more conspicuous. The average of pain was in these very patients the least: and nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the distressed condition of such



patients *before* they were treated, and their comparative ease *afterwards*; healing sores or temporary scars taking the place of foetid, tender discharging, and constantly growing masses of cancer. *Every such patient restored to comfort, and with life prolonged, is a witness to the value of this treatment; and we cannot but esteem him happy, who could thus suggest and adapt to practice a method by which life and ease are extended to many persons previously without hope of either.* That there are still cases so virulent in their malignant character, or so far advanced towards a fatal termination, as to be beyond all help, does not detract from its merit. This plan of treatment is a *clear advance upon the past*, and may not only be itself improved, but may be the way to more extended blessings upon a class of the community now signally distressed.

“But the *advantage* placed in the hands of surgeons by the invention of gradual incisions, claims henceforth their very frequent adoption in the treatment of cancerous tumours, as well as a *grateful acknowledgment* of the *ingenuity* of their inventor.

(Signed)

“ALEXANDER SHAW,

“CAMPBELL DE MORGAN,

CHARLES H. MOORE,

MITCHELL HENRY.

“August, 1857.”

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“MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Sept. 22nd, 1857.

“SIR,—The period of eight months proposed by you for attendance upon some of the patients in the Cancer wards of the Hospital having now expired, the weekly Board of Governors has much pleasure in presenting you with an acknowledgement that you have fulfilled all the conditions under which you undertook to give the patients the benefit of your services.

“The weekly Board being composed of gentlemen not connected with the profession of medicine, therefore do not feel competent from their own means of observation to pronounce any opinion as to the value of the method of treatment peculiar to you, on that point they refer to the judgment expressed by the surgical staff in the elaborate Report which is now being circulated amongst the Governors of the Hospital, and the members of the profession. They rely with the utmost con-



fidence on the terms of this Report, and they are glad to observe that your treatment is considered by those who have so carefully watched it for the past eight months, as possessing important advantages over methods previously in use, they are led to believe that it affords facilities for eradicating the local cancerous disease in cases hitherto considered almost hopeless, and they are themselves aware that many of the patients who have been subjected to it have warmly expressed their gratitude for the benefit conferred upon them. The weekly Board has witnessed with great satisfaction the regularity of your attendance and your uniform kindness and consideration for the sick.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your very obedient Servant,

“MICHAEL SMITH, Chairman.

“DR. J. WELDON FELL.”

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The following extracts are from British and American journals, and refer to the plan of treatment introduced into the Middlesex Hospital, by Dr. Fell.

From the LANCET, January 31st, 1857, page 128.

“WE understand that Dr. Fell, the American physician, whose treatment of this disease has of late been so much spoken of in London, has made an arrangement with the authorities of the Middlesex Hospital, by which he has taken charge of a certain number of cases in the Cancer wards of that establishment, for the purpose of subjecting them to the action of his remedies.

“Dr. Fell has communicated, in confidence, the particulars of his treatment to the surgical staff, who will watch the cases, and report upon the results.

“This experiment reflects great credit on the medical officers of the Middlesex Hospital.”

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From the DUBLIN QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE,  
August, 1857.

“THAT the ‘sanguinaria’ is a medicine of considerable therapeutic agency is undoubtedly the fact; but that it removes



cancer, and eradicates the special diathesis which causes the deposit no prudent surgeon, according to the present evidence will either affirm or deny. Time alone can determine the value of the remedy."

"He allowed, nay, invited members of the profession to visit his consulting rooms, and observe the progress of his treatment, a permission which it seems many availed themselves of."

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From the DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS.—August 1857.

"DR. FELL'S caustics are working a silent revolution in all the hospitals.

"We acknowledge to have looked forward with much anxiety to the publication of this work, and asked, is the author desirous to promulgate his process for the sake of humanity."

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From the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—June.

"IT is but fair to Dr. Fell, to state, that he has kept the engagement which he made with the surgeons of the Middlesex Hospital to publish an account of his treatment within six months.

"Now, if the surgical report be confirmed by a more extended experience, it is certain that Dr. Fell has given to caustics a position and a value in the treatment of cancer growths, which they have never yet obtained in legitimate surgery."

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From the MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW for January, 1858.

"THE report forms an era in the history of the surgical treatment of cancer, and ought, therefore, to be in the hands of every one whose studies or occupation force him to reflect on this important subject. The cases which are given in sufficient detail, fully bear out the general conclusions at which the authors of the Report have arrived, while they enable the reader to follow every link in the argument which they employ.

"The main point in the disquisition is the opinion expressed by the surgeons of the Middlesex Hospital, upon the feature which may be regarded as the characteristic novelty of Dr. Fell's method. We use the term advisedly, for though here and there a surgeon may have scored over as it were by chance



a cancerous tumour to which caustic had been applied, no one until now adopted the system of making regular incisions with the professed object of allowing the caustic to enter more completely into the morbid growth."

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"There lately has arrived in London one of these philanthropists from New York, a Dr. Fell, who cures cancer by *knifeless* extraction. Every Tuesday he invites his medical brethren to visit his surgery, No. 70, Warwick Square, Pimlico, where they may freely inspect the different stages of the cure in the patients who assemble there for examination, between two and four o'clock. And certainly there never was seen a more joyous set of sufferers, most of them residing for a time under his own eye, in the pretty cheap lodgings with which Cottage Road abounds. The doctor places them under no restrictions of diet or medicine; they are allowed to walk or drive according to their habits and strength, and are not prevented by inconvenience from attending, if they desire it, Divine worship. To say they do not suffer *pain* would be untrue; but the paroxysms in most cases are not *greater* during the progress of the cure than before it commenced. They are all borne up by hope, and released from the horror of the knife, which, even with the blessing of chloroform or mesmerism, is a fearful ordeal to undergo—and such operations are not always radical cures. Dr. Fell asserts that, even if cancer appear again, the same remedies can be used without injury to the constitution, it having previously received *no* shock to the nervous system, either by the anticipation of the usual operation, or the pain from the dressing of wounds caused by the knife.

"Physicians of the highest celebrity have visited this gentleman, and have honourably come forward with their testimony of the extraordinary results from this treatment. Sometimes the cancer comes out whole, like a huge corn; sometimes in quarters, like the divisions of an orange. These are preserved in glass-cases, for the inspection of any one who likes to visit the doctor. He has already cured many persons of high distinction. To those of a lower degree he is not exorbitant in his fees, and has undertaken cases which have been considered hopeless by the faculty. It is to be hoped that before long the walls of an hospital will be raised, over which Dr. Fell will



preside, and where his powers of curing this malignant disease will be fully established!—*Ladies' Companion* for November, 1856.

“A lady of this island recently placed herself under the care of Dr. Fell, for cancer, and has returned perfectly cured.—*Ed. Guernsey Star*,—Nov. 22, 1856.”

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“Whatever may be the opinion of the medical profession, after a larger experience of the success of the practice, there can be but one feeling as to the honourable and liberal conduct of the American physician, who, to his own personal loss, has thus published his specific for the benefit of his fellow creatures.”—*Leeds Intelligencer*,—June 27, 1857

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“THE CANCER WARD AT MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—We are anxious to direct public attention to a mode of treatment of cancer, recently adopted at Middlesex Hospital, the success of which appears to render it highly deserving of the attention of the medical profession and of the public at large. The results of the treatment of Dr. Fell, founded upon an extensive experience in the United States, would lead to the opinion that cancer may be effectually removed without recourse being had to painful surgical operations, and that the chances of the recurrence of the disease may be most materially diminished.”—*Observer*.

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“The authorities of Middlesex Hospital have lately appealed to the benevolence of the public to enable them to extend their sphere of usefulness in the treatment of cancer, as a sudden influx of such cases had rendered their accommodations entirely inadequate to the demands made on them. On inquiring into the cause of this large increase of patients in the cancer wards, we were informed that it arose from their having been placed under the direction of Dr. Fell, an American physician, practising in London, who has been exciting the utmost interest in the medical world by a new and very successful mode of treating this terrible disease. Entirely repudiating all recourse to the knife, this gentleman employs in his treatment only external applications, the nature of which, in order to avoid anything like the imputation of quackery, he has divulged in confidence to the surgeons of the hospital. The effects of these



applications, which in many instances cause no pain, are to destroy the vitality of the diseased mass, to cause a gradual separation from the surrounding healthy tissue, and finally its spontaneous disengagement. The conduct of the governors and surgeons of Middlesex Hospital is deserving of the highest praise, for these gentlemen, having satisfied themselves by observation of cases in Dr. Fell's private practice, that his mode of treatment realised all that was claimed for it, at once applied to him to take charge of the cancer wards of their institution. Under these circumstances, we feel assured that the appeal made to the benevolent for assistance by the governors of the hospital will not be made in vain."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 26th, 1857.

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"During the sixty-six years that have elapsed since the foundation of the ward, numerous applications have been rejected, and many experiments have been tried. The most important of these appears to have been the plan of Dr. Fell, an American physician, which was commenced in January last; for although not applicable to many cases of the disease, and not producing any constitutional effects, which is the great desideratum, it has various advantages. It causes little constitutional disturbance; though not painless, it is much less painful than any other treatment; it removes the offensive odour and other unpleasant concomitants of the disease, which at all events depress and harass the patient; there is not necessarily confinement to the bed or even the house, so that the general health is little affected for the worse; it can be employed in all cases where the knife is used, and in many others in which no prudent person would recommend a cutting operation."—*Spectator*, Nov. 7, 1857.

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IMPORTANT SURGICAL INVESTIGATION.—"For some months back considerable interest has been excited, not only among members of the medical profession, but the public generally, from the fact that an American physician, Dr. Fell, has been successfully engaged in the metropolis in the treatment of cancer. We are now given to understand that Dr. Fell has made an arrangement with the authorities of Middlesex Hospital, by which he has taken charge of a certain number of



patients in the cancer ward of the hospital. Dr. Fell has communicated in confidence the particulars of his plan of treatment to the surgical staff, who will watch the cases and report upon the results. Dr. Fell has a work in preparation, in which he will disclose his system to the profession."—*Observer*, January 25th, 1857.

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THE CANCER WARD OF MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—“One of the most painfully interesting sights which the metropolis affords is the Cancer Ward of the Middlesex Hospital, and the special object of a visit paid by invitation a few days since was to inspect, in company with a large number of members of the medical profession, the course of treatment at present adopted in that establishment by Dr. Fell, of the United States. Before attempting to describe what we there witnessed, we will state in as intelligible terms as we can command, the nature of this terrible form of disease, its supposed origin, and the difficulties and uncertainty connected with its treatment. Cancer is a disease which most commonly originates in those glands of the body, the functions of which have been interrupted by any accidental cause, or which, from various causes, may have ceased to perform the offices intended for them. It not unfrequently affects parts which have been previously diseased, and it may be produced by a blow or external injury. The parts of the human body more frequently affected are the *mammæ*, or breasts; and in too many cases, it is to be feared, among the lower classes, females who suffer from this cruel disease may trace its origin to the blows of cowardly ruffians who disgrace the name of husband, and deserve not that of men. We believe there are several cases now under the treatment of Dr. Fell, where the cancer is undoubtedly owing to this cause; and we would recommend those humane-minded legislators who protest against corporal punishment for ‘wife beaters,’ to visit this ward at Middlesex Hospital, and judge for themselves what amount of indignity would be too great for the ruffians who had caused so much suffering and misery. But cancer at times visits other glandular parts of the body; sometimes it selects the skin of the face, the lips, and mouth, the throat, or the stomach, and certain portions of the intestinal canal; it fastens itself on the lungs, and sometimes on the liver, it festers in the medulla



of the bones, corrupts in the skin, and at times it mounts even to the brain itself, and there beyond all human power in the seat of human intelligence, it spreads its deadly ulcers and its fatal poison throughout the whole system.

"Cancer appears in two distinct stages. In the first it presents the appearance usually denominated 'scirrhus,' a term used to describe a hard swelling or tumour in the skin. The parts immediately affected are swollen, the veins are strongly marked and distended, and from their spreading form around the body of the tumour, not unlike the claws of a crab, they have suggested for the disease the name of 'cancer,' or the 'crab fish.' In its second stage the tumour softens and ulcerates, and becomes the true cancer, or 'carcinoma,' and the affected part becomes a loathsome mass of diseased flesh, to restore or effectually eradicate which, has baffled the medical skill and science of all ages. 'Scirrhus,' like scrofula, is undoubtedly in some constitutions an hereditary malady, and instances are numerous of several individuals in one family being affected by the disease. It is almost altogether confined to persons advanced in life, and cases are of very rare occurrence before the age of thirty. Sir Astley Cooper had met with only two instances of the occurrence of the disease before that age, and one instance is, we believe, on record of cancer in the skin of a girl twelve years old. Females, especially those who have not borne children, are more liable to be attacked than males. Anxiety and distress of mind are predisposing causes of cancer in the breast; poor diet, laborious and exciting occupations, and unhealthy localities, also dispose to the disease, and it is generally excited by a blow, or an external injury, by rapid or too continued exertion, and by the abuse of spirituous liquors. But although irritating agents may give rise to the disease, some constitutional tendencies towards it usually exist previous to its development. Finally, the disease is not liable to be propagated by contagion.

Of the pathology of cancer little is really known, and the theories on the subject are almost as numerous and as conflicting as are the modes of treatment adopted. One very peculiar feature in connection with the disease is the evidence which the expression of the face of the sufferer affords of the existence of the canker is secretly spreading within. Like the slowly declining victim of consumption, the sufferer from cancer tells,



in the placid languor of the face, the unusual brilliancy of the eye, and the gently corrugated brow, the sad tale of her almost inevitable doom. It is this sadly interesting appearance—in almost all cases manifested—which has led to the popular notion that those insatiable tyrants, cancer and consumption, attack only the fairest and loveliest of our species. It would seem that the twin sisters, cancer and consumption, so unlike in all other respects, resemble each other in this, that when secure of their victims, they seek to throw around them that ‘gilded halo’ which ‘hovering round decay,’ makes them more loved while living, and more deeply regretted when dead, when—

‘So coldly sweet, so deadly fair,  
We start—for soul is wanting there.’

At the commencement of the present year the authorities of Middlesex Hospital were placed in communication with Dr. Fell who for the last twelve years has treated cancer with great success in the United States. Middlesex Hospital is the only establishment in London which possesses a ward exclusively appropriated to cancer cases, and in connection with these wards the names of Whitbread and Laffan are most honourably associated for the generous liberality with which they bequeathed a large portion of the necessary funds. The managers of the hospital felt the responsibility of carrying out the wishes of those munificent donors, and they have for several years past anxiously brought to their aid every resource which medical science and experience could suggest, in order to provide a remedy for the terrible disease. Acting in this spirit of enlightened liberality, the directors made an arrangement with Dr. Fell under the terms of which that gentleman was to have the exclusive and undisturbed treatment of a number of cases in the cancer ward, under the inspection of their own medical officers; and Dr. Fell also intimated his intention at the expiration of a given period—six months, as we understand—to place his particular mode of treatment at the disposal of the medical profession at large. On the 22nd of January those arrangements took effect, and the results are of the most gratifying character. Formerly, when a patient entered the ward of the hospital, she did so with the settled conviction in her own mind, that she would never again be restored to the society of her friends. It was to her ‘the Valley of the Shadow of Death,’ brightened, it is true, by everything that assiduous attention,



sympathising benevolence, and the best medical science could provide. On the occasion of our visit there were about forty patients under treatment, some of the latest comers with faces saddened by despair, for they had judged unfavourably of their own cases by the result of the experience of others, or the melancholy parting from their friends. Others there were whose features were lit up with the smile of hope, and brightened by the hues of returning health, and among this class of patients it was a real source of gratification to witness the grateful and delighted manner in which the recovering patients spoke of their rapid and unexpected convalescence. One patient, over eighty years of age, had entered the ward so deeply imbued by the idea that she should never leave the hospital, that she had disposed of all her clothing, and nearly the whole of her property. For a time the poor woman permitted the disappointment of her recovery to be deprived of much of its agreeable character, by her being unable for want of her clothing to follow the directions of her attendant to leave her bed, and take some out-door exercise. The cancer, which in this instance was removed from the breast, was not less than seven inches wide at its base, and four inches at the centre of the ulceration. Another case which we saw was that of a younger female, who had a cancerous tumour formed in the corner of one of the eyes, extending down the nose to a considerable distance. Her case, too, had been regarded as hopeless, one indeed in which no prudent man would have resorted to the use of the knife. The patient has completely recovered, and the huge scar on the face—now fast healing up—is the only indication of the sufferings through which she has passed.

“The modes of treatment hitherto adopted for cancer have been of the most uncertain and contradictory character, and as in all other cases when ‘doctors disagree,’ so in this, their disciples have been free to have recourse to specifics and remedies chosen at haphazard, or selected in utter despair. Almost every village in the country has its ‘herbwoman,’ or ‘medicine man,’ who pretends to be able, by some secret nostrum, or some recondite decoction, to baffle the advances of this fell disease, and the pharmacopœia numbers its drugs and medicines by the hundred, which have been used with more or less success against the terrible scourge. Arsenic applied externally and internally; sulphates and chlorates of all kinds; iodine; every



description of balsam and gums and myrrhs, in the new and in the old world, have been exhausted, and poultices of carrots and every other vegetable substance, have been forced into requisition, in the unequal contest with this insatiate destroyer.

“In the great majority of cases the disease has been treated locally, and operations of the most painful character have been resorted to in order to remove the affected part. It is one feature of the plan now followed, that no recourse whatever is had to the knife, and the work of the operator is performed by the joint action of internal remedies and external applications. The effect of this treatment, as shown in the cases in the hospital, is to destroy the vitality of the cancerous tumour, to cause its separation from the surrounding muscles, and at length to effect its complete disengagement, leaving only a vast open wound or chasm, which closes and heals with most surprising rapidity. At the residence of Dr. Fell, there is a collection of some scores of these ulcerated tumours, extracted at different times, which bear witness to the effects of the remedies applied. Every Tuesday the residence of Dr. Fell is thrown open to the visits of any members of the medical profession who may choose to avail themselves of the opportunity of examining the treatment of his patients, and upon these occasions a number of the former patients of Dr. Fell voluntarily attend for the purpose of illustrating, in their own persons, the complete character of the cures effected.

“Notwithstanding the painful resort to the knife in the extirpation of cancer, it appears that, in a large majority of cases—not less than eighty per cent.—the disease reappears at a short interval. Pure surgical operations for the removal of the cancer have, therefore, long been recognised as ineffectual for the complete eradication of the disease, and the opinion of almost all medical men of the present day is, upon this subject, in conformity with the opinion expressed many centuries ago by Hippocrates. The cause of the reappearance of the disease is accounted for by Dr. Fell on the theory that the absorbent vessels which permeate the cancer become themselves diseased, and as, from their minuteness, they cannot be all removed, the virus of the disease is still left in the system, again to develop itself in a shorter or longer period of time. If this theory be a correct one, it is obvious that any remedy which can be brought to act equally on the cancer itself and on the diseased



absorbent vessels must be more effectual than any which deals with the cancer alone. It is these two advantages which Dr. Fell claims for his mode of treatment; he avoids resort to surgical operation, and he states, as the result of his experience in the United States, that instead of eighty per cent. of the recurrence of the disease, in not more than twenty per cent. of the cases which have come under his care has it reappeared.

“The opinion expressed by several of the medical men who have watched at the hospital, on the course of treatment adopted, was to the effect that the mode of treating cancer followed by Dr. Fell is applicable to every case where the knife would be employed, and to the vast majority of cases where no prudent man would think of resorting to an operation. It is not within our province to describe the precise nature of the remedies administered, or the ingredients of which they are composed. To the medical profession, we leave willingly the task of discussing the technical merits of rival modes of treatment, full materials for which will shortly be afforded by Dr. Fell himself, in the published explanation of his system. It is sufficient for us that we have directed the attention of our readers to one of the most deserving of our charitable institutions, where this painful and deadly malady is treated with a greater degree of success than has hitherto been the case in medical science. Among a body of men so honourably distinguished for their active benevolence as the medical profession, we are confident that professional rivalry will not be permitted to stand in the way of the complete development and candid examination of the newly adopted system, while to the public at large it is only necessary, in order to obtain their more extensive and liberal support, to state that at the present moment the wards are insufficient to accomodate the increasing number of patients, and that its funds are inadequate to afford that full measure of relief which the authorities of Middlesex Hospital are so anxious and desirous to afford.”—*London Observer*, April 12th, 1857.

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From the *DAILY NEWS*, October 10th, 1857.

“DURING six months, Dr. Fell treated about sixty cases under the inspection of the surgical officers of the hospital. He has since published his mode of treatment, *but as it can only*



*be practised by an experienced surgeon, and requires considerable skill, and care in its application, we think it unfitted for the columns of a newspaper.*

“The surgical officers of the Middlesex Hospital have come to the conclusion that Dr. Fell has made on the whole a considerable improvement in the treatment of cancer.”

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From the LEADER, January 9th, 1858.

“DR. FELL’S treatment proved a decided success, of course we have no space to enter into details of a purely professional nature, and are content, therefore, to mention that the highest eulogium is bestowed in the Report on the new remedy.”

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From the NEW YORK UNIVERSE.

CAN CANCER BE CURED!—“To that portion of the human family afflicted with this horrible disease, this is a question fraught with serious import. With them it is a question of life or death. Medical writers speak of cancer as ‘an incurable disease,’ except by the aid of the knife, which is quite as likely to kill as to cure. We have personally witnessed a number of cases of cancer, where death closed the career of those afflicted. Every case we ever became personally cognizant of prior to 1850 resulted fatally.”

“Mrs. Brown, the lady of Stephen B. Brown, of Milford, Conn., called on us not long ago to say that she had been cured of two cancers, one in the breast and the other on the arm. After taking the advice of numerous physicians of eminence, all of which resulted in no benefit whatever, Mrs. Brown was finally induced to come to this city and consult an eminent doctor, whom she had heard was able to afford relief to persons suffering from cancer.”

“Miss Eliza Youmans, of Monroe, Orange Co., in this State, some two weeks ago, called at our office to say that she had been cured of a tumour of a cancerous nature, of some twenty years’ standing. The history of this case is truly astonishing.

Captain T. P. Downer, also visited us, some three or four weeks ago, to bear testimony to the wonderful success of the new treatment. He states that he was cured of a horrid ulcer in his leg, with which he had been afflicted for many years.’



"Mr. Charles M. Foresman, of Circleville, Ohio, was cured of a scrofulous affection of twelve years' standing, by the doctor's method of treating such diseases. The disease first showed itself in the patient's knee, and, after consulting many doctors who had treated him in vain, he was at length informed that to save his life it would be necessary to amputate his leg above the knee. This operation he submitted to in February last. Previous to the operation, the disease had shown itself in the wrist; which continued to grow worse, till he was at length led to suppose that he would have to undergo another surgical operation. Fortunately, however, while he was in Philadelphia, in September last, awaiting the manufacture of a cork leg, a friend advised him to go to New York. He did so, and in twelve weeks' time his wrist was cured. Mr. Forseman called at our office the day before starting for Circleville, and expressed to us his conviction that had he heard of the Dr. previous to the loss of his leg, he would never have had use for a cork one, a fact of which, with the voluminous evidence before us, we have not the slightest doubt."

"All these cases *we have seen with our own eyes*, and all the statements given are from the lips of the parties whose names are given. To be fully appreciated, the cases should be seen. We have seen certificates enough to fill a volume, but we have only alluded to the cases we have seen ourselves.

"With the evidence before us, we have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that *Cancer CAN be cured*.

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FROM HARPER'S (New York) WEEKLY.

"DR. FELL'S remedy has been thus far a secret." "He states that when applied externally, it is absorbed in part into the system, and then acting as an antidote to the disease, prevents its recurring as frequently as it generally does after the ordinary treatment."

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From the pen of "Thomas E. Bond," Editor of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL, August 31st, 1834.

"BUT we are now compelled, by compassion for human suffering, and a deep sense of Christian duty, so far to depart



from our rule as to commend to public attention and confidence a means of eradicating cancer and other tumours, for which we had heretofore believed there was no remedy but the knife, and that this resort was often impracticable from the location and relative connections of the diseased parts. We shall state, briefly, what has led us to do what we propose."

"In fulfilment of our promise, we went, and found in the rooms some thirty or forty persons, all under treatment for various kinds of tumours and open ulcers, some of which we had no hesitation in determining to be cancerous—some very large, some smaller. Some large scirrhus tumours had been fairly taken out, and were preserved in spirits, while the places they had occupied were open sores, though in the process of healing.

"A number of the patients—we think most of them—assured us that they had consulted celebrated surgeons, and had been assured their cases were beyond the reach of the healing art, and many beyond hope from the knife itself; yet we saw no case which did not bid fair to get well under the present treatment.

"In one case of fungus hæmatodes the disease extended to the left carotid artery, so that, when removed, the vessel was uncovered for several inches. When we last saw this case the sore was nearly healed. Upon the whole, we were compelled to admit that what we had deemed incurable tumours and ulcers were, under the new treatment very manageable. We have seen several of the aforementioned patients from time to time since our first visit—some of them very recently. Several were perfectly cured, and were about returning to their homes; and all were evidently in a fair way of recovery. We have hesitated long and doubtfully, as to the course which we ought to take, as an editor of a paper, in this matter, and have come to the conclusion that we ought not any longer to delay giving the above information to the public. We publish the foregoing facts and observations solely for the benefit of the many sufferers who may be thereby pointed to a means of relief of which they might otherwise obtain no information."

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From the SAME, November 30th, 1854.

"HAvING taken care to examine several cases under his



management, and seen the results of the treatment, we considered ourself bound by the most sacred duties of humanity, to tell what we had seen, and testify that which we knew to be true, though we were well aware of the high responsibility under which we made the communication, both as a man and a physician.

"We are now happy to say that we have seen much since the publication in the *Advocate*, to confirm the opinion then given of the efficacy of the means employed."

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From the MERCHANT'S (N. Y.) LEDGER, September 23rd, 1854.

"AFTER reading Dr. Bond's article, we visited the Dr's rooms ourself; and feel bound in justice to our readers, and for the sake of suffering humanity, to state that we were positively astonished on passing through them and conversing with and looking at his patients, to witness the wonderful cures that he is daily performing. The public, and especially those afflicted by kindred diseases, should be made acquainted with the facts stated."

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From the NATIONAL (Washington) INTELLIGENCER, January 20th, 1855.

"DR. ARCHIBALD S. BALDWIN, of Winchester (Va.), himself an eminent physician, writes, acknowledging himself cured of an inveterate ulcer upon the left side of his nose and face, which had hitherto baffled the skill of the best surgeons and physicians of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Dr. Baldwin writes with a view to relieve the sufferings of many of his fellow-beings similarly afflicted, and says:

"Cancer is one of the most distressing, painful; and horrible diseases that flesh is heir to, and what adds greatly to its horrors is the fact, admitted by the medical profession, that they know no remedy for it—in other words, that it is incurable. Surely under such circumstances, he who has discovered a remedy for so terrible a malady deserves to be regarded as a great benefactor of mankind, and have his name known wherever such diseases exist."

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From the SUNDAY (N. Y.) DISPATCH, September 10th, 1854.

"WE had the pleasure a few days ago, of shaking by the hand Captain Isaiah Sellers, of St. Louis, Mo., who was on a visit east. to see what, if any, recent improvements had been made in the building of steamboats. Captain Sellers is the oldest steamboat man on the Western rivers—having been engaged in the business since 1825."

"Captain Sellers informed us, while here, that in 1846, he had a cancer on the lip, which was cured."

"The voluntary testimony of Captain S., happily answers the many questions put to us by our friends as to whether the cures performed would be permanent. Here is a case that has stood the test of eight years:"

"We have heretofore reported two most astonishing cures of cancer, which have been brought personally to our notice, by the parties upon whom the cures had been performed. We allude to the cases of Mrs. McEneany, of Williamsburgh, and Governor Tucker, of Mississippi. But if we were surprised at the success in these two cases, what shall we say of a case which we witnessed on Thursday last! Captain H. G. Catlett, of Texas, now on a visit to our city, visited our office, and called our attention to a cure performed on him by the Doctor, which looks to us more like a miracle than a triumph of human skill over disease. We will briefly state what we saw with our own eyes, and heard from the lips of Captain Catlett."

"The Dr. commenced operations in September 1852, and before the cancer was finally and entirely removed, it had destroyed *the right eye, and the bones forming its socket, the cheek bone from the nose to the ear, and the whole roof of the mouth, one half the upper jaw, and one side of the nose!* All these were gone when Captain Catlett presented himself before us on Thursday last. Where the cheek bone should have been, there is a hole remaining, about the size of a quarter dollar, which is kept covered with a piece of oiled silk. The sore seems to be perfectly healed, and several eminent physicians of Washington city, who recently examined the case with the utmost astonishment, declare that no vestige of cancer is left, and that it is a case that all the surgeons in the world could not have reached with the knife. We only regret that all those who are so unfortunate as to be suffering from this dreaded disease, and



who know no means of relief could not have seen and heard what we saw and heard on Thursday last."

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From the NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

"WE refer our readers to the statement of Artemon Hill, Esq., in another column, in reference to a cure performed on him. The testimony of this gentleman will be received with universal credence in this community. He has resided in this city for more than thirty years, and has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in as high a degree as any man who has lived in New Orleans during that period.

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From the NEW YORK SUNDAY DISPATCH, October 1st, 1854.

"WE have been led into these reflections by a visit from Mr. Artemon Hill, a resident of the city of New Orleans, who called on us to add his testimony to what has already appeared."

"In a short time he had the satisfaction of knowing that the dangerous excrescence was taken out, 'root and branch.' It is described as being as large as 'a man's two fists.' This feat was performed in the presence of about one hundred persons, consisting of editors, clergymen, surgeons, etc., etc., some of whom gave public testimony of what they saw at the time. This, be it remembered, was done without the knife, over four years ago, and there is not the slightest indication of the disease about the patient now. We mention this particularly, as we have frequently been asked, 'whether these cures of cancer were permanent?' The cases of Captain Cattlett, of Texas, Ex-Governor Tucker, of Mississippi, Captain Sellers, of St. Louis, and the case now before us, prove this point in the most conclusive manner."

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From the NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

"NEARLY twelve months ago we published in *The Crescent* a notice of a most extraordinary cure of cancer on the nose and face of Governor Tucker, of Mississippi. We saw the Governor immediately after it was removed, and it was the most shocking sight we ever looked upon. About four weeks after we saw him, he was perfectly well and sound to all appearance, and what was most incredible, there was left upon his face but a slight scar. The Governor returned home, and a



few months since a report was circulated in this city that the cancer had returned, and was making such rapid progress that the Governor's life was despaired of. It gives us great pleasure to state that Governor Tucker was in this city, a few days since, and called at our office to see us in perfect health. *There was not the slightest symptom of the return of the cancer. nor had there been at any time.*"

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From the DAILY ORLEANIAN.

"Scepticism cannot stand the test of witnessing one of his operations."

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From the UNITED STATES (N.Y.) Journal, January, 1854.

"If desired, we could give the names of numbers he has cured and relieved, that we have seen under his treatment."

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From the SUNDAY (N.Y.) TIMES.

"Without the use of the knife he performs some of the most remarkable cures of this terrible disease that have ever been recorded; and hundreds of patients are flocking to him from every part of the country."

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From the PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.

"The fact is now demonstrated on the testimony of hundreds."

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"We are satisfied, from what we have seen of his wonderful control over those dreadful scourges of mankind, called Cancers, Tumours, &c."—*U. S. (N. Y.) Journal.*

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"We know, from our own observation, that his mode of treatment, without cutting, is attended with wonderful success."  
*U. S. Journal.*

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The following are Extracts from Letters received from Medical Gentlemen in England and America.

"Manchester, Dec. 15th, 1857.

"DEAR SIR,—I feel much surprised at your statement in



regard to Oldham's case, and very much pleased, having no idea that he would live many days after leaving there. In sending him to you I really thought it a hopeless case, and certainly its cure is a remarkable proof of the soundness of your principles of treatment."

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"Norwich.

"And, moreover, she is assured (and I may add that I am also) that she has been spared much misery by your treatment, and that her life has been materially prolonged by it."

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"Mrs. B. is in Richmond, and, in my opinion, is out and out; the best case you have ever had, or has ever been heard of."

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"London, July 9th, 1857.

"I am surprised and gratified by the results of your treatment in this case."

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"London, 23rd Sept., 1857.

"I saw Mrs. H. yesterday, and the improvement in her health is remarkable; the breast is perfectly healed; we will call on you in a few days."

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"Winchester, (Va.) March 14th, 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your kind favour—received a few days since—I am happy to inform you that I am perfectly well, so far as the horrible malady you so skilfully and successfully relieved me of, in the fall of 1854, is concerned.

"The cicatrix continues perfectly sound and healthy. There has not been the slightest indication of a return of the disease. I feel entirely satisfied that the cure is radical and permanent.

"This case alone should be sufficient to establish the superior efficacy of your remedies, and gain you the *entire confidence of the public*.

"I am happy to learn that several whom I recommended to



you have been successfully treated; and I would earnestly advise *all* who may be suffering from *cancer*, to seek you.

"With my best wishes for your success and happiness, I remain your grateful friend,

"A. S. BALDWIN, M.D."

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"New York, January 9th, 1854.

"I consider you the instrument, in the hands of God, of saving my life, and relieving me of the most direful disease that flesh is heir to. Accept my warmest thanks for your kind attention and success in my case, and with them the silver pitcher, which I request you to place in your office as a grateful memento. My residence is Lynchburg, Virginia, and will be glad to give any person information in regard to your method of treatment and extraordinary success.

"Yours very truly,

"W. P. ALLISON, M.D."

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"VINCIT VERITAS."

St. Cloud Plantation, East Feliciana, Dec. 6th, 1851.

"DEAR SIR,—I feel in gratitude compelled to give to your acquirements that distinction which they merit. The cases which I have seen in your office, *cured* of diseases which the *faculty pronounced incurable*, have divested my mind of that prejudice which I at one time had. I therefore most unhesitatingly say that the cures which you perform are, in some cases, *extraordinary*, and your success *truly wonderful*. Wishing you prosperity and success,

"I remain your obedient servant,

"J. S. PEACOCKE, M.D."

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"WE have closely observed his successful treatment of the most difficult cases, and we feel it to be a duty we owe to the community at large, to express our entire confidence in his skill and judgment in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. He has in our judgment been far more successful in the treatment of that class of dis-



eases which he professes to cure, than any other physician in the world.

"M. GABBETT, M.D.      N. W. SEAT, M.D.  
J. WEAVER, M.D.      J. S. CURTIS, M.D."

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"MY general health is much improved, the ulcer is in a fine, healthy condition, and to all appearance will be well in a few days. I have closely watched his treatment, and can clearly say he stands unrivalled in his profession.

"J. DEWEES, M.D."

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"We of the profession profess philanthropy, and man is never so God-like or philanthropic as when using laudable means, in alleviating the miseries of suffering humanity; and this I cannot more effectually effect, than by recommending him to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with malignant ulcerations of every grade and character, they may come confidently expecting relief.

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN A. WILSON, M.D."

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"There are other cases of cures which have come under my observation, which are truly wonderful, but I do not consider it necessary to specify others.

"J. FOSTER, M.D."

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MY DEAR SIR,—Having recently been under your treatment for the cure of a cancer on my right shoulder, which has been effectually and perfectly cured, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, take leave of you without expressing my deep sense of obligation for your valuable services, and my own perfect confidence in the remedies you apply for the cure of all cancerous affections. During my visits to your office, I have witnessed many cases of the most alarming and obstinate nature, which invariably yielded to your treatment, and the patients, relieved from a loathsome and supposed fatal disease, were restored to health.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient Servant,  
T. BUTLER KING, M.C,

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