

An essay on scirrhus tumours and cancers. To which are added the histories of cases cured by the author, by means of Mr. Plunkett's medicine / [Richard Guy].

Contributors

Guy, Richard.

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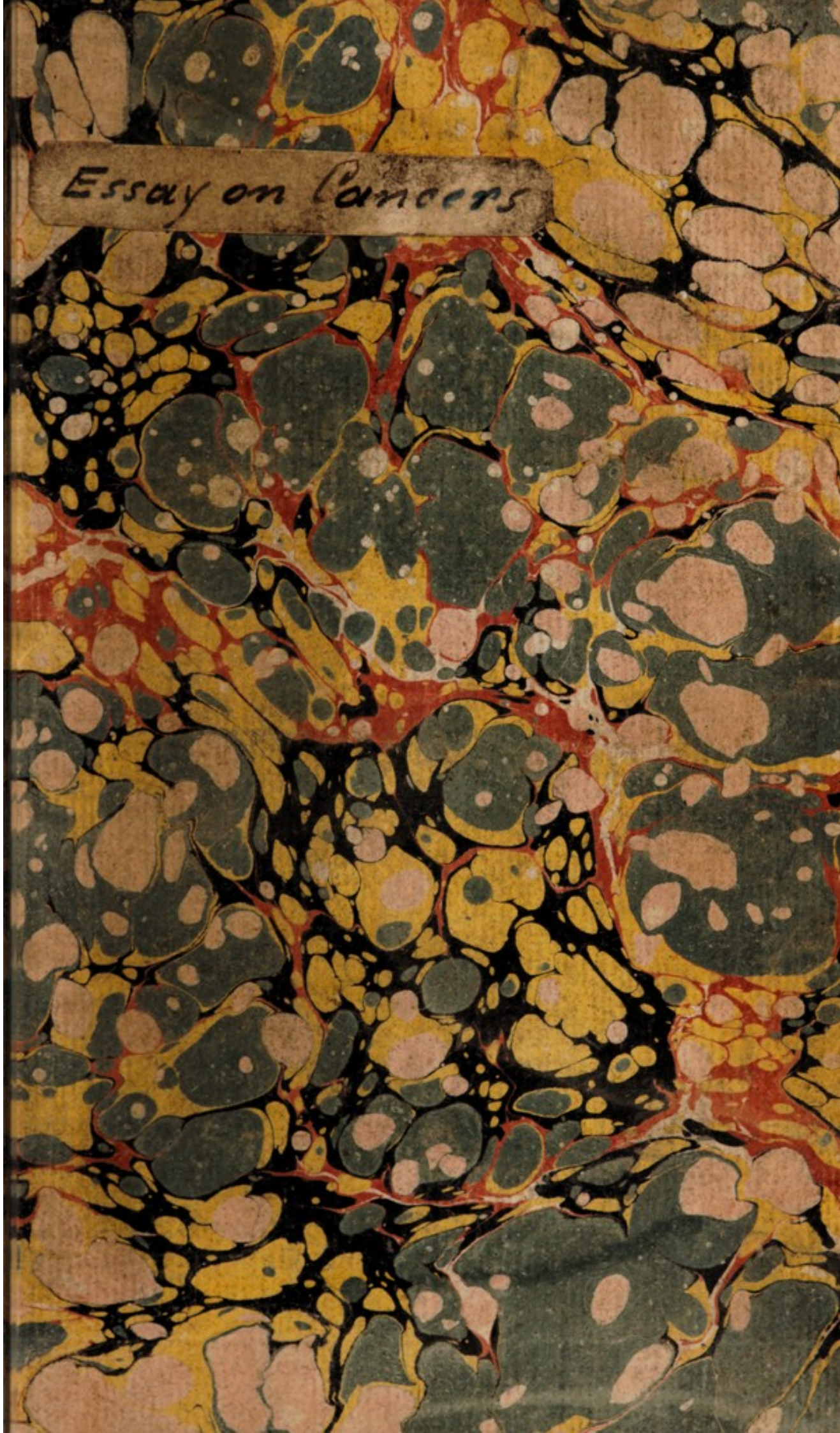
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Essay on Cancers



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E S S A Y

O N

SCIRRHOUS TUMOURS,

A N D

C A N C E R S.

By RICHARD GUY, Surgeon, in *London*,

To which are added,

The HISTORIES of CASES

Cured by the AUTHOR,

By Means of Mr. *Plunkett's* MEDICINE,

— *Medicamen habendum est.*

JUVEN.

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. OWEN, at *Homer's Head*, near *Temple-Bar* ; and R. WILLOCK, in *Cornhill*. 1759.

(Price, One Shilling and Sixpence.)

A N D

ESSAYS



A N D

CANCERS

By Richard Guy, Surgeon, in London.

To which are added,

The Histories of Cases

Cured by the Author,

By Means of Mr. Plunket's Medicine,

Establishing a new Mode of Cure.

By the Author of this Essay.

—————


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P R E F A C E.

OME Apology may be thought necessary for this Publication; I can only say, Vanity has no Share in it's Production; nor is it dictated, but with the strictest Reverence to Truth.

No one, I dare venture to assert, has a more sincere Regard for the Dignity and Reputation of his Profession, nor would be more tender in establishing a new Mode of Practice, than the Author of this Essay. But, seeing my having adopted a peculiar Method of treating *scirrhus* and *cancerous Disorders*, has drawn on me many invidious Reflections, it cannot, I hope, be taken amiss, to acquaint the Public with the Reason and Man-

iv P R E F A C E.

ner of my obtaining this Acquisition.

A necessary Connection between Mr. *Plunkett*, and myself, had subsisted some Years, which obliged me to visit him often. I knew that he pretended to a Secret, for the Cure of *Cancers*; but then looked upon it as a mere Pretence. It happened, that I frequently saw him attended by a Number of unhappy Objects, such as appeared to me incurable, with *cancerous* Complaints; and, in a few Weeks afterward, saw many of the same People WELL.

Humanity, as well as Curiosity, led me to wish to know, how such uncommon Cures were effected. I could not help conceiving, that if a Person unacquainted with even the Rudiments of Physic, or Surgery, could accomplish such, the same Remedy, if in the Hands of one versed in either Science, must greatly contribute to the Benefit of Mankind.

It was for this Reason, that I entered

tered into a Treaty with Mr. *Plunkett*, to obtain a Communication of his Secret, which was not done without much Attendance, and a very considerable Expence. As soon as I became thoroughly acquainted with it, I found it capable of great Improvements, and that it's Utility might be extended to other Purposes, than had been originally thought of: Indeed, the Success I have met with, from the Use of it, has perfectly answered my utmost Hopes: But this, the ensuing Pages will more fully evince.

It has been objected, if Humanity was my Motive to the Attainment of this valuable Medicine, why is it concealed?—To this I might reply, that as it became mine by Purchase, consequently I have a Right to make every honest Advantage of my Purchase. But, exclusive of this Plea, I must also, with real Veracity, add, that when this Remedy was communicated to me, it was under certain Sti-

Stipulations, that cannot, consistent with either common Justice, or my Reputation, be broke thro' ; — I am obliged, under a considerable Penalty, not to divulge it, except by Consent.

Nevertheless, I have never refused to admit the candid Practitioner to a Sight of my Patients, in different Stages of these Complaints, tho' I concealed my Manner of Dressing.— In one Instance, where the Lady of an eminent Physician, who laboured under the Load of a scirrhus Breast, I acquiesced in her Husband's Presence at my several Dressings.* — But is it therefore necessary to indulge Impertinence or Malignity, such as come with no other View, but to form Objections ?

Let the impartial Reader consider, how far preferable my Method is to the Knife; the very Apprehension of

* Dr. Jones, of *Haverford-West*, from whose Lady's Breast, I extirpated a large *Scirrhus*; the Truth of which I doubt not but he would be willing to acknowledge.

of which carries such Terrors, that few of the Unhappy, labouring under these Complaints, can, with any Degree of Constancy, support; and often rather choose to linger out a miserable Life, than to comply with the Operation. Is it not therefore some Advantage, that Relief may be had by more gentle Means? This is mentioned, as only one superior Benefit. But to this I may add, from Experience, that it is also more certain in its Consequences.

Should any Doubt arise, with Respect to the Reality of the Cures performed by this Medicine, since it has been in my Possession, let Enquiry be made of the very Persons who have been afflicted, or of such as are, or have been most intimate with them. — This is the most probable Way of coming at the Truth, and at the same Time it would be the greatest Satisfaction and Happiness I could wish for, as it would be doing me Justice, when

when I might not have the Opportunity of doing it to myself.

I will not tire the Reader with a farther Apology; but only add, that this Medicine (known by the Name of Mr. *Plunkett's* Pultice) has been used by Mr. *Plunkett*, and his Ancestors, for more than a Century past; in which Space of Time, many Persons in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* have happily experienced it's Utility.

If I write to be understood, it is all I mean; in Attempts of this Kind, Plainness is to be preferred to Ornament; and, it is presumed, Candor will forgive the Want of Elegance.

O F

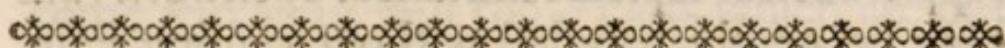


E R R A T A.

PAGE 23, line 15, after *less*, add, *certain*.—P. 30, l. ult. for *is*, read, *are*.—Ibid, for *turns*, read, *are turning*.—P. 31, l. 3, for *with it*, *it becomes*, read, *with them, they become*.—Ibid, l. 5, after *Neighbourhood*, place a Colon.—Ibid after *State*, for *it*, read, *the Disorder*.—P. 62, Notes, l. 15, for *Zaculus Lucitanus*, read, *Zacutus Lusitanus*.—P. 65. Note, l. 3. for *six Weeks*, read *six Months*.—P. 66, l. 25, for *become*, read *becomes*.—P. 74, l. 23, for *Specie*, read *Spectes*.—P. 49, l. 15, for *November last*, read, *November 1758*.



OF THE
SCIRRHUS.



SECTION I.



Scirrhus in general, is a præternatural, cold, indolent, hard, renitent, rough Tumor, attended with little, or no Pain, upon being touched, or handled, nor any heat, redness, or change of Colour, in the Teguments surrounding it.

SECT. II. A perfect, or exquisite *Scirrhus*, is quite hard, and totally without Sense of Pain, tho' handled, pressed, &c. the Induration of the Part being so excessively great, as to render it incurable by Resolution.

SECT. III. A *Scirrhus* is either original, viz. not caused by any preceding Disorder; or it

is the Consequence of some other Disorder, which last Kind is most common.

SECT. IV. A *Scirrhus* may be denominated benign, so long as it continues moveable, is small, not very hard, nor scabrous, the Vessels not become varicose, the Tumour not painful or inflamed, in a good Habit of Body, arising from an external Cause, so situated as not to be exposed to any Irritation from the necessary and unavoidable Motions of the Body, or any particular Part, and where there may be an easy Application of topical Assistance: Such a *Scirrhus* may be gently handled without causing Pain, as the neighbouring Parts preserve their natural Tone, and the Circulation of the Fluids in them, is equable, and undisturbed.

SECT. V. A *Scirrhus* is of an unfavourable Kind, when it happens in a bad Habit of Body, grows large, rough, uneven, begins to shoot, and give Pain; when the Veins appear varicous, or knotty, or when the offending Humours, which were before at Rest, are liable to be agitated, and put in Motion, from any Cause whatever. (See *Occult Cancer*.)

SECT. VI. *Wiseman*^a says, “ If a *Scirrhus*
“ be the original Disease of the Part, and not
“ the Effect of some other, that hath been ill
“ handled, it begins usually like a small Vetch,
“ or

^a Chirurgical Treatises, Book I. Chap. xix. p. 152.

“ or Pea, and by Degrees increaseth without
 “ shifting, or changing Place.” Such *Scirrhus-
 ses* often appear spontaneously, without any e-
 vident Cause, but seem peculiar to certain Con-
 stitutions, as the dull, heavy, plegmatic, and
 melancholic; and sometimes even in a seeming
 good Habit of Body. *Scirrhus-
 ses* not unfre-
 quently arise from slight Causes.

SECT. VII. There is no Part of the Body,
 in which the Circulation is carried on by Means
 of small Vessels, which are not liable to be-
 come scirrhus, but those Parts which are of a
 glandulous Structure, are most frequently affec-
 ted with this Disorder, and may be called the
 proper Seats of it, though it cannot be denied,
 that præter-natural, hard, indolent Tumours
 may arise in Parts of the Body, which are
 not accounted glandulous, perhaps such Kinds
 of *Scirrhus-
 ses* are most frequently to be met
 with after Inflammations ill cured, or where
 Venæsection has been too frequently repeated,
 but they seldom degenerate into Cancers, which
*Scirrhus-
 ses* properly so called, and seated in the
 Glands, usually do. It is very evident that the
 particular Sorts of Fluids, which are separated
 from the Mass of Blood, appropriated to cer-
 tain determined Purposes, and in a natural
 State, secreted by Glands, and collected in the
 Follicles, or Cavities thereof, may from vari-
 ous Causes (SECT. VIII.) be so much inspiss-
 ated, and hardened, as not to be able to pass

thro' the excretory Ducts, but the Follicle in which they are detained, being by the constant Afflux of fresh Matter, (SECT. X.) more and more distended, the Vessels dispersed thro' the Substance of the Gland, will be compressed and obstructed; whence a Tumour and Hardness may arise, altho' those most accurate Anatomists *Ruyfch*,^a *Haller*,^b and others, should be right, who affirm, that neither the conglobate, nor conglomerate Glands, have Follicles, where the secreted Humour is collected, and deposited, but that the secretory Ramuli, or small Ramifications, which are derived from the larger Arteries, do, without the Interposition of Follicles carry the secreted Humour in a direct uninterrupted Manner to the excretory Duct: yet if the Fluid secreted from the arterial Blood becomes thickened, coagulated, &c. it will obstruct the common excretory Duct, or the secreting Ramuli, which conveys it into this common Receptacle, and hence may cause a *Scirrhus*.

SECT. VIII. If we consider the vast Number of small, variously convoluted and contorted Vessels, which enter the Composition of a Gland, and how small the Force of the Circulation must be in the minute Ramifications of the secreting Arteries, to propel forwards any obstructing Moleculæ, we must not be fur-

^a Epist. ad Boerhaave de fabric Glandul.

^b In prim. lin. Physiologiæ.

surprized, that these complex Organs so often become scirrhus, but rather that they are so seldom affected.

SECT. IX. *Scirrhus*es happen in the Breasts, Eyes, Nostrils, Mouth, Uvula, Tonfils, Lips, parotid, maxillary, and sublingual Glands, Arm-pits, Groin, Liver, Mesentery, Stomach, Spleen, Womb, Testicles, &c. &c.

SECT. X. Of all the external Parts of the Body, the Breasts (in Women especially) are most subject to scirrhus Disorders, not only as being most liable to suffer outward Injuries, but likewise from the Nature of the Fluids which they secrete; the great Quantity of Glands of which they are composed, and the Infinity of different Sorts of Vessels, variously and inexplicably convoluted and disposed, which enter into, and make a Part of their Substance. If it be also considered, that Milk coagulates more easily than any other animal Fluid, is the most crude of any that has been subjected to the Laws of Circulation, and seldom fails to partake of the Nature of the Food last taken in, that it contains a large Portion of thick, cheesy Coagulum, or Curd, easily separated by Obstruction or Stagnation, from the wheyey Part, which, in a natural sound State, keeps it sufficiently dilute, homogenous, and fit to pass through the lactiferous Ducts. For suppose one single Drop of Milk to stagnate
in

in the Follicle of a Gland, or one of the minute Vessels of the Breast, if this Drop is not excreted, dissipated, or absorbed into the Mass of Blood, it will by the Warmth of its Situation be deprived of its ferous and most subtile Particles, what remains will coagulate, concrete and harden, another Drop will, by the Laws of Circulation, be brought to it, adhere gradually, indurate, as the former did, and in the same Manner, from new Supplies there will be a continual Application and Agglutination of fresh Matter, the Obstruction becomes greater and more inveterate, and in no long Space of Time an evident *Scirrhus* will be formed. The above Way of Reasoning will convey a general Notion how *Scirrhus*es are produced, by inspissated Lymph, (which is indisputably one of the most common Causes of this Disease,) or any Fluid præternaturally thickened, whilst contained in its proper Vessels, and not extravasated.

SECT. XI. This Disorder may likewise owe its Origin to a Bruise, external Compression, an *atrabilious* Disposition, Sorrow, Fear, hard or improper Diet, a sedentary and unmarried Life, an hereditary Labes, Barrenness, &c.

SECT. XII. The Antients almost unanimously condemn the *Atra Bilis*, as the primary Cause of scirrhus and cancerous Disorders.

SECT.

SECT. XIII. Many Women after Child-birth, especially those who do not give Suck, have their Breasts turgid, distended, inflamed and painful, from an Abundance of Milk not being properly evacuated; such unfortunate People often consult those that promise a Cure by Means of hot, spiritous, and thence supposed, discutient Applications, whence it frequently comes to pass, that the thinner Parts of the obstructing Humours being dissolved, what remains, becomes inspissated, coagulated, and irresoluble, strongly stuffing the small Vessels which become compacted together, from which Causes a Foundation is laid for a *Scirrhus*, sooner or later terminating in a Cancer; such Evils are the more to be lamented, as they might have been averted by proper and timely Management, but that they and many others do happen is not to be wondered at, so long as Affairs of Consequence are intrusted to the Care of Nurses, and ignorant Pretenders to a Knowledge in Medicine and Surgery.

SECT. XIV. Abscesses of the Breasts, whether from Milk or other Causes, if laid open before they are sufficiently matured (particularly the lower Part) which not being afterwards fully digested before the Ulcer is permitted to heal up, may remain scirrhus,* also
venereal

* From this Cause, Mrs. Carter of Deptford, had a
Scirrhus

venereal Buboes which were too soon opened, after a partial Suppuration, and closed before the Body of the infected Gland and its Integuments have been duly consumed, or wasted away, are subject to the like Consequences.

SECT. XV. Incipient and declining Menstrua (especially the latter) cause great Changes in the Constitutions of Women; for when that necessary Evacuation begins to cease, the Uterus and Ovaries are frequently affected with *Scirrhus*es,† their Vessels being loaded with Humours incapable of passing through them, and the Sympathy or Consent between the Womb and the Breasts being so great, that as soon as the free Egress of the uterine Blood is impeded, the latter begin to swell, and grow turgid, as is well known both to Women with Child, and those who lie-in; the Reason therefore is plain, why the Breasts are so subject to
*Scirrhus*es

Scirrhus formed in her Breast, as large as a common sized Orange, which came some Time after her being ill cured of an Abscess. She is now under my Care.

Another Instance of this Kind, is in Mrs. *Graves* in *Covent-Garden*, who hath a *Scirrhus* from the same Cause.

Several more I could mention, if necessary.

† A Case of this Sort I was lately called to, Mrs. — in *Holbourn*, who perceived (on the decline of the Menstruæ) a small Lump on the Mouth of the Womb, which in a short Time grew to the Size of a large Tennis-ball, and become cancerous.

Another Instance, from the same Cause, happened to Mrs. — of *Deal*, which was likewise cancerous.

Scirrhus upon the Declension or Cessation of the Menfes, at which Time of Life it also frequently happens, that *Scirrhus* from other Causes, such as may have probably remained long, in a quiet, unincreased State, begin now to grow larger, become troublesome, and of dangerous Consequence. This Disease is likewise not uncommon to married or unmarried, young or middle-aged Women, especially those who are subject to hysteric and nervous Complaints, and who have laboured under a long Suppression or great Deficiency of Menstruation, and in either Sex, those who have been troubled with the bleeding Piles, and afterwards find a Want of that customary, and (in some Constitutions,) necessary Evacuation, will be liable to this Disorder in some of the Viscera, as the Liver, &c. because the Blood which was wont to be evacuated through the hæmorrhoidal Vessels, not finding a Passage that Way, may regurgitate to other Parts, be rendered thicker from its languid Motion, and be deposited in various Glands, the Vessels of which cannot admit a Passage thro' them.

SECT. XVI. Old Ulcers, and such as ought to be kept open, being too suddenly, and improperly healed; Issues too hastily dried up; and cuticular Eruptions treated with cooling and repelling Applications, before the morbid State of the Humours is corrected, create va-

rious and terrible Disorders, according to the respective Parts affected. The morbid Matter being thrown back into the Mass of Blood, if it seizes upon the Glands, forms *Schirusses*; if on the Eyes, inveterate Ophthalmies; if on the Lungs, asthmatic, pleuretic, or peripneumonic Complaints; and so in the other Parts, Disorders peculiar to them, from their Structure, Situation, or the different Disposition of the Humours which circulate in them.

SECT. XVII. *Hoffman*^a affirms, that he could produce Examples of many, who, at a certain Age, were seized with scirrhus Disorders, which they derived from their Parents;* and as we daily see the most stubborn Maladies coming from the same Source, *e. g.* the Epilepsy, Gout, Consumption, &c. it does not appear too bold an Assertion, that *Scirrusses* may be hereditary.

SECT. XVIII. A *Scirrhus* of the favourable Sort, (SECT. IV.) may continue a long Time almost harmless, unless it compresses the neighbouring

^a Opera Omnia, Tom. iii. Pars v. Cap. vi. P. 446.

* Mrs. *Larcomb* in *Cross-street*, near *Carnaby-market*, had a *Scirrhus* in the Breast, about the Size of an Hen's-Egg, which she thought came by a Hurt. I cured her in last *December*. She informed me, her Mother died of a Cancer in the Breast, about a Year and half a-go.

I have also cured a young Woman, a Servant to Lady *Gainsborough*, of a *Scirrhus* in the Breast, whose Mother died of a Cancer about two Years a-go.

bouring Vessels pretty much, as is observed by *Van Swieten*,^a and also by Mr. *Wiseman*.^b Tho' the learned *Van Swieten*,^c says, That so long as a *Scirrhus* possesses any Part of the Body, it is plain that there is Reason to be in a continual Dread of something worse succeeding, as it is impossible with all Art and Prudence to avoid the Consequences, for whatever incites the Motion of the Humours and quickens the Circulation, as Passions of the Mind, Errors in Diet, Motions of the Body, Bruises, Falls, Fevers, &c. may change a benign *Scirrhus*, into a deplorable Cancer.

SECT. XIX. *Hic latet Anguis*, is justly applicable to a *Scirrhus*, however seemingly mild, or luckily seated.

SECT. XX. *Bonetus*,^d *Schenkius*,^e and most other medical Observators, give almost innumerable Instances of chronical Diseases owing their Rise to *Scirrhus*es of the Viscera.^f

C 2

SECT.

^a Comment. Boerh. Aphor. Tom. i. Pag. 861.

^b See also *Wiseman's* Surgery, Vol. i. Book i. Chap. xxi. Obs. 7. P. 167.

^c Comment. Boerhaav Aphor. Tom. i. Pag. 862.

^d Sepulch. Anat. Passim. ^e Observat. Passim.

^f A scirrhus Spleen beset with two little Bags, which contained about six or seven Ounces of Water, the whole weighed one hundred and twenty-six Ounces. The Patient died Dropsical. *Monro* on the Dropsy, P. 15, Note p. A Woman died of an Ascites, whose Stomach was quite scirrhus, being in some Places near an Inch thick, its

SECT. XXI. The Effects caused by a *Scirrhus* are various and different, according to the Nature and Importance of the Seat they occupy, and the Functions of the neighbouring Parts, which are compressed, or otherways injured, by an Increase of the Disorder; if a *Scirrhus* presses upon the large Arteries, it will occasion an Atrophy, or Wasting; if upon the Trunks of the Veins, œdematous and inflammatory Tumours; if upon the Nerves, Numbness and Torpidness, with an Atrophy joined to it: hence worse is to be feared from a *Scirrhus* that is seated upon, and compresses large Vessels or Nerves by its Weight, than if seated in the Body of the Breast, where it is possible it may remain for a Time almost harmless (SECT. IV.) tho' in inveterate ones of that Part, the subaxillary Glands of the same Side generally become in-

its Plicæ were all hard, scirrhus, very prominent, and seemed convoluted in an extraordinary Manner, the Pancreas too was firm and hard, *ibid.* In the Body of a Woman who died Dropfical, many scirrhus Glands were found, of which ten or twelve were as big as a Man's Fist and as hard as Wood. *De la Motte traite Complet de Chirurgie, Tom. ii. p. 160.* A Gentleman, to cure Corpulency, was advised to use Acids, and having strictly followed that Course for more than a Year, he found himself gradually diminish in Size, and was even reduced to a fatal Marasmus, nauseating Food, and throwing up whatever he ate or drank; his Body being opened, the Stomach was a membranous Bag, scirrhus, and almost like the Uterus. *Haller's Pathological Observations, Obs. XXI. P. 45, & 46.*

indurated and swollen,^a and if one Breast continues long scirrhus, the other often begins to be affected in like Manner, and the Womb also, from the Affinity or Connection between these Parts. (SECT. XV.) *Scirrusses* have been known to occasion Barrenness,^b difficult

^a *Van Swieten* saw a Woman sixty Years old, whose Right-breast was wholly scirrhus, and the subaxillary Glands of the same Side swelled and hardened, whence she was first afflicted with severe Pain in the whole Right-arm, which was followed with a Numbness and beginning Palsy. The Glands in the Right-side of the Neck were very hard and tumid, and she was subject to frequent Faintings; which he conjectures might arise from the Par Vagum and intercostal Nerves of that Side, being compressed. Comment. in Aphor. Boerhaav, Tom. i. Pag. 856, 865.

^b *Hildanus* opened the Body of a Woman aged sixty, who had been twice married, and never bore Children, in order to find out the Cause of her Sterility. There was a *Scirrhus* which surrounded the internal Orifice of the Womb like a Ring, and so closed its Aperture, that it would scarce admit of the Point of a Reed into it. *Observat. Chirurg. Centaur. i. Obs. LXV. Pag. 51.* In another Woman, who, in her first lying-in, was seized with an Inflammation of the Uterus, and never afterwards had any Children; upon opening her Body, after Death, he found a *Scirrhus* as large as the Egg of a Goose, so placed before the Orifice of the Womb, as entirely to prevent an Entrance into it, and adhered so firmly to it, that it could not by any Means be pulled away. *Ibid. Observat. LXVI.* *Van Swieten* saw the whole Vagina scirrhus, and so swelled in its whole Circumference, as scarce to admit the Introduction of a Pin. Comment. in Aphor. Boerhaav, Tom. i. Pag. 857.

cult Births,^a the Iliac Passion,^b as well as many other uncommon Effects.

SECT. XXII. A Part of the Body, though scirrhus, may be less than when in its natural State.^c

SECT. XXIII. Those who have scirrhus Tumours in the Breast, should be particularly careful to avoid all violent Motions of the Arms, the pectoral Muscle, which is seated in a great Measure under the Breast, being by such Means brought into strong Action, will greatly irritate

^a Though a Woman should prove with Child, labouring under a *Scirrhus* of the Womb, or Passage to it, the Delivery is always rendered difficult, if not impossible. For Instances of which, See *Memoirs de l'Acad. des Sciences, l'An 1705. Hist. p. 65, 66. Medical Essays, Vol. iii. Art. XXIX. p. 251, &c. Hildan Observat. Chirurg. Cent. i. Obs. LXVII. p. 52.*

^b A Man, who for several Years complained of a continual fixed Pain under the Region of the Liver, died of the Iliac Passion; when the Body was opened, there was found in the Bottom of the Cœcum, a *Scirrhus* already exulcerated. *Hildan Observ. Chirurg. Cent. i. Obs. LXI. Pag. 49.* The Volvulus from a *Scirrhus*, which pressed upon the Ileon near the Place where that Intestine ends, and is inserted into the Colon. *Van Swieten Comment. in Aphor. Boerb. Tom. i. Pag. 859.*

^c In scirrho Tumor est a valenter retenta Materia, aliquando tamen incidere potest, ut aliqua Pars tenuata sit atque minor, quam naturaliter esse debet, et tamen dura et scirrhusa, e. g. si subita Evacuatione Vasa collabuntur, et per συμψύκσις concresecunt, in quod, in Visceribus post gravem Sanguinis Profusionem fieri, Observatione compertum est. *Platneri Institut. Chirurg. S. 225. Pag. 147.*

irritate and increase the Disorder. In the Lips and Tongue there is great Danger that a *Scirrhus* will soon turn cancerous, as there is such a continual Flux of Humours upon those Parts, and they are subjected to almost continual and unavoidable Motions.

SECT. XXIV. We should be induced early to attempt the Cure of a *Scirrhus*, though it be not very troublesome, for Fear of what may happen, (SECT. XVIII.) and because the necessary Functions of the Gland it occupies, are thereby impeded.

SECT. XXV. The chirurgical Intentions to cure *Scirrhus*es are, 1st, to soften and relax the Vessels, and render the obstructing concremented Matter fluid, and capable of circulating through them, or of being taken up by the absorbent or exhaling Vessels: In such Case the Tumour is said to be dispersed. 2^{dly}, If the Humours are too much thickened, and the Part so hardened as not to yield to such Treatment, as proposed, there seems to be no other Way left to free the Patient from their Complaints, but the Knife, or my Method.

SECT. XXVI. There are Hopes that a *Scirrhus* may be dispersed, when it is recent, benign, (SECT. IV.) external, properly seated, and proceeding from an external Cause; when it first begins from an Obstruction in the Vessels, which convey

convey the Humours to the Part affected, is attended with few, or no troublesome Symptoms, (SECT. IV.) is indolent, yet painful if handled, or pressed upon; when it doth not yet adhere to the neighbouring Parts, nor is much hardened, but yeilds somewhat to Pressure, in a young Person of lax Habit, abounding with good Juices:* But no such good Event is to be expected, if the Disorder be of long standing, an unfavourable Kind, from an internal Cause, (SECT. V.) and seizes upon People in Years, of a rigid, cacochymic Constitution, is inveterate, very hard, insensible, where the Symptoms (SECT. II.) are violent, and the Obstruction first began in the secerning Vessels, or in the Follicle of a Gland.

SECT. XXVII. The Cure of *Scirrhus* seated in the internal Parts of the Body, as the Liver, Spleen, Stomach, Uterus, &c. is to be effected chiefly, if not altogether, by internal Medicines, which, as the Exhibition of them doth not belong to my Branch of Business, I shall take Care, by not reciting or recommending any, to avoid the Imputation of meddling with Matters, which I do not pretend to understand.

SECT.

* I have lately cured several recent *Scirrhus* by Resolution; among others, Mrs. *Anglis*, from *Mardin* in *Kent*. Miss *G——n*, from *Norwich*.

Mrs. *Abley*, from *Rutlandshire*, and others.

SECT. XXVIII. Such *Scirrusses* come properly under chirurgical Treatment, as are seated upon the external Parts of the Body, or where manual Operations can be performed, or topical Medicines applied.

SECT. XXIX. Before any Remedy is applied to a *Scirrbus*, we ought carefully to examine whether there is a Possibility of its being dispersed, which may be judged of from observing what has been already mentioned in the former Part of (SECT. XXVI.) for the utmost Prudence is necessary, nor should any Thing be inconsiderately attempted, since one false Step may produce such bad Consequences as can never afterwards be remedied.

SECT. XXX. It would be an endless Task to enumerate the several external Applications which have been made Use of to dissolve *Scirrusses*: I shall content myself with mentioning such as are recommended by the best Authors, and seem most likely to answer the Purpose. Such are Mercurials, gentle Frictions, Fumes of Vinegar, Plaisters composed of the ferulaceous Gums, as Galbanum, Ammoniacum, &c. Fomentations of emollient and discutient Herbs, Cataplasms of the same, Venice-soap dissolved in Milk, fresh Cow's-dung boiled in Milk to the Consistence of a Pultice,

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warm

warm Sea-sand, human Fat: *Van Swieten*^a says nothing bids fairer to resolve a scirrhus Part, than to expose it twice a Day to the Steams of warm Water, then to rub it gently, and afterwards to apply an aromatic Plaster, adding thereto of the Gums Sagapenum, Galbanum, Ammoniacum and the like; Fomentations likewise and Pultices prepared of such Kinds of Ingredients are also very serviceable. He says, that by such Methods being persevered in for some Months, he has often cured recent *Scirrhus* of the Breasts: He has likewise seen much Benefit accrue from Spanish-soap dissolved in Milk to the Consistence of a thin Pultice soaked into a Sponge and applied to the scirrhus Part, laying over it a Hog's-bladder smeared with Oyl. *Hildanus*^b gives us a remarkable Instance of a scirrhus Breast, which, after many external Applications had been used to no Purpose, was cured by the Use of a Liniment, which among other Things contained a large Quantity of Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar of Squills; he applied likewise an emollient Cataplasin twice a Day: the Virtues of Quicksilver and its Preparations, as a Resolvent, both, when administered internally, and applied externally, are universally known. This famed Drug should be only used in an incipient and very favourable Kind of *Scirrhus*, in which it is often found to do remarkable Service; but by
no

^a Comment. in Aphor. Boerh. Tom. 1. Pag. 864.

^b Observat. Chirurg. Centaur. i. Pag. 152.

no Means let it be applied to such as are hard or malign (SECT.V.) as it would be liable, from its so much increasfing the circulatory Motion of the Fluids, to convert it into a Cancer. *Platner*^a is of Opinion that Mercury may be of Service in *Schirrusses*, which are consequent upon a venereal Taint, but that it seldom does good in indurated Breasts from any other Cause. He advises, when you make Use of it, to give a Cathartic now and then, lest the Mercury salivates, which by Observation is found seldom to remove *Scirrhus*. *Riverius*^b relates that a Girl, twenty Years of Age, had a *Scirrhus* of the Size of a Walnut upon the upper Part of the Metacarpus, which was discuffed; he applied a Plate of Lead rubbed over with Quick-silver, which being wore upon the Part eight Days, the Tumour disappeared and never returned. Gentle Friction does most good, and is indeed excellent, when it is perceived that the other Means made Use of have in some Measure altered the *Scirrhus* for the better, and the Hopes of a Cure by Resolution are well grounded; but it very soon renders an unfavourable Kind of *Scirrhus*, cancerous; * for it

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^a Institut. Chirurg. S. 267. Pag. 157, 158.

^b Observat. Communicat. a D. Jacoz. Obf. ix. Pag. 316.

* I would earnestly caution those who make Use of Friction, that it be only in the earliest Stages of a *Scirrhus*, having lately seen four Instances of Cancers in the Breasts, brought on by an ignorant Man's violently rubbing the *Scirrusses*, pretending to cure them.

is a general Rule in Practice, that when a *Scirrhus* hath arrived to such a Pitch that there is no Possibility of its being resolved, Nothing should be administered internally which increases the Motion of the Blood, nor any Thing applied externally, which irritates: The Fume of Vinegar, upon Account of its inciding and attenuating Quality, is highly commended in scirrhus Indurations, either by itself, or as some judge it improved in Point of Efficacy, if Flint-stones are made quite hot, then thrown into Vinegar, and the Part which is scirrhus so placed, as commodiously to receive the Vapours that arise. *Deidier*^a greatly commends the Application of warm Sea-sand to dissolve *Scirrhus*es of the Breasts; he says, it gently rouzes the sluggish impacted Humour, divides, attenuates, and discusses it, by a copious Perspiration through the Pores of the Skin; this Perspiration is so great, that the Sand, however dry when applied, soon grows wet, by absorbing the transpired Matter; therefore the moist Sand is to be changed, and the driest made warm to be applied as often as is judged necessary: Sea-sand is preferable to all others, because it is warmer, and contains more Salt than the common Kinds. *Wiseman*^b imputes the Cure of a Lady, whose Legs were swelled and become scirrhus, not only along the Shins, but also the musculous Flesh on the Calves and Ancles, chiefly to the
Parts

^a De Tumoribus, Pag. 127, 128. ^b Chirurgical Treatises, Vol. i. Book i. Chap. xix. Obser. i. p. 155.

Parts being embrocated twice a Day with clarified human Fat. *Hoffman*,^b after mentioning the most famous Applications made Use of for dissolving *Scirrhus*s, says, that if any Remedy can be applied with Safety and Advantage, the most proper is a Cataplasim of Millet boiled in Milk, and wrapped up in so many Folds of Linnen Cloth, that the Part affected may be preserved from any Humidity; by Means of this domestic Remedy, applied three or four Times a Day, when under a Course of the *Carlsbad* Waters, he saw a surprizing Effect produced in the Beginning of cancerous Tumours, in two unmarried Girls, who had, to no Purpose before, made Use of the most famous and best contrived Medicines. If the Malady be recent it may be of Service to apply Cataplasms, which ought not to be wet; of these perhaps, the most proper is, that made of fat Figs bruised and roasted 'till they become of the Consistence of a thin Pultice or Pap.^c

SECT. XXXI. To every one who considers what has been said in the foregoing Section, it will be very evident, that the Cure of a *Scirrhus* is one of the most difficult Things in the whole Art of Surgery; seeing if those, who have tried all the most famed Medicines to answer this Purpose, will be ingenuous, they must certainly own, that their Success has been but very indifferent;

^b Opera Omnia, Tom. iii. Pars. v. Cap. vi. P. 446.

^c Platneri Instit. Chirurg. Cap. de *Scirrhus*, S. 267. Pag. 157.

indifferent; for it is to be considered, that the offending morbid Matter of this Disease, lies as it were out of the Bounds of Circulation, whence it cannot receive the proper Effects of the Remedies made Use of; nor can Mercury, the greatest of all known Resolvents, be of much Service, since *non agit nisi agitur*. This is in a greater Degree the Case in those *Scirrhus*es, where the Cause lies in the Follicle of a Gland, than when the Vessels which convey the Fluid to the Follicle or excretory Duct (SECT. VII.) are only obstructed.

SECT. XXXII. The Application of Medicines to resolve a *Scirrhus* should never be long persisted in, unless we observe a proper Effect from them, otherwise, as there are none of them which do not stimulate more or less, it is best in Time desist, for Fear of irritating and rendering the Part cancerous.

SECT. XXXIII. *Wiseman*^a says, that in treating a *Scirrhus*, you are not to use Repellents,^b for they increase the Disorder; you ought to be cautious in the Use of Emollients alone, for thereby they are frequently exasperated and terminate

^a Chirurgical Treatise, Book I. Chap. XIX. p. 153.

^b See also *Heister's* Surgery, Vol. i. Book iv. Chap. xvii. P. 228. where he observes, that if you apply repellent, or astringent Medicines to a *Scirrhus*, the Disorder increaseth wonderfully; insomuch that one Month will produce more Increase of Pain and Tumour, than a Year without any medicinal Application.

minate in Cancers. You ought also to avoid the Use of the stronger Discutients, lest thereby you resolve the thin serous Humours, and convert the grosser Part into a more solid Substance.

SECT. XXXIV. We come now to the second Method of Cure, mentioned (SECT. XXV.) Most of the Writers in Surgery agree, that where there is no Possibility of dispersing a *Scirrhus*, the best Method is to extirpate it, and that the sooner it is done the better, as by its growing daily worse, and tending more to become cancerous, it renders the Operation more difficult, and the Probability of a permanent Cure less.

SECT. XXXV. *Scirrhus*es are extirpated two Ways, viz. by Ligature, or by the Knife; the former seems preferable when the Tonfils are affected, and likewise in some Places where there is not an easy Access for the Hand of the Operator.^a

SECT.

^a A Widow about forty Years of Age, laboured under a cancerous Excrecence, situated in the interior Part of the Neck of the Womb, which was removed by Ligature. *Stalpart Wander Wiel*, Obf. varior. Med. Anat. Chirurg. Centaur. i. Obf. LXXXVII. Pag. 368. To which is annexed, a Copper-plate, shewing the Appearance, Size, &c. of the Excrecence.

More Cases nearly similar to this, may be met with in *Miscell. Med. Physic. German.* Dec. i. An. 2. Obf. 21. Pag. 200. et Dec. ii. An. 2. Obf. 168. Pag. 413, &c.

SECT. XXX. Before the Cure of a *Scirrhus* is undertaken by the Knife, it is proper to be convinced that the Surgeon has it in his Power to remove the Tumour totally ; for if the least Part of it, or the Roots remain, it seldom fails to degenerate into a Cancer very soon : The Tumour therefore should not be meddled with in this Manner, unless it be moveable in every Direction, and quite free from Adhesion, or being grown to any Part ; *Scirrhus*es too, which lie upon, or adhere to large Vessels, Tendons, or Bones, the Dread of Hæmorrhages, violent Convulsions, carious Bones, are hard, if not impossible to cure ; great Weakness, long Continuance, and Inveteracy of the Disease, absolutely forbid the Operation of Excision.

As the Method of taking away scirrhus Glands, both by Ligature and Excision, also of amputating scirrhus Breasts are so fully described by all the Systematical Writers in Surgery ; also by Mr. *Sharp*, both in his excellent Treatise on the Operations, and his critical Enquiry. I refer thereto, such as chuse to be acquainted with those Matters, where they will also meet with the best approved Methods of treating the Wounds which remain after the Operation.

Having endeavoured to give the best Account I have been able, of the Nature of scirrhus

rhous Diseases, and the Consequences of improper Treatment ; likewise the Opinions of some of the best Authors concerning them, with the general Methods of Cure ; it may be expected, I should say something in Support of the Remedy which I have so happily used, in great Numbers of those Cases, as well in occult, as in ulcerated Cancers ; the Success of which will more fully appear even from those few Cases annexed to this Treatise. And as to such *Scirrhus*es, as have come under my Care in their early Stages, while the Tumour was benign, and not advanced to a very large Size (tho' it had resisted every Attempt to resolve it) I can truly say, I have met with as little Difficulty in accomplishing their Cures, as of any other Disorder proper for surgical Treatment ; many of which, by this Means, have been extirpated from the Breasts, from the Size of a Walnut, to that of the largest Orange, without cutting, or Loss of Blood, and with so little Pain, or Inconvenience (in some Cases) as not to require Confinement, during the Course of their Cures.

Upon the Principle agreed on by all Authors for recommending Extirpation of scirrhus Tumours, before they approach to the Degree of malign Cancers, I may justly presume, Cures wrought by Means of my Remedy, to be preferable to the Knife, as the Success attending that terrifying Operation is well known, to be very uncertain and precarious, as well in respect

the Wound's healing, as that more dangerous Consequence, a Cancer succeeding, from the distempered Roots, if left behind, a Misfortune scarcely to be avoided even by the most skilful Operator : * whereas it is reasonable to conceive, such Events will be averted, from the peculiar Operation of the Medicine in Question, which causes the *Scirrhus*, or *Cancer* with its Roots, to separate, and fall out, leaving a clean, well-digested Sore, that afterwards heals with as little Trouble as any Sore whatever : a Circumstance not to be obtained by any other Application, or Method of Practice, that I have ever seen or heard of.

At

* I was desired, a few Months since, to see a Woman in the *Minories*, Mrs. —, who had a *Scirrhus* cut out of her Breast, by one of the most eminent Surgeons of the City, which was performed with the utmost Care and Dexterity. Nevertheless, from some of the Roots being left behind, a cancerous Fungus shot up from the Wound, which grew to the Size of a Man's Head, and had several large Holes in it, sufficient to put ones Fist in. Afterwards, it was attempted to be destroyed by Caustics, actual and potential, to no Purpose, the Ribs being carious, made me not chuse to meddle with it. I heard, she died soon afterwards.

Another Instance, where the *Scirrhus* appeared very favourable, was cut out in an Hospital in my Presence, not long ago, which turned out afterwards a most inveterate Cancer, and killed the Patient.

A Physician's Lady had a *Scirrhus*, about the Size of a Pigeon's Egg, cut out of her Breast about 12 Months ago. She applied to me, very lately, for Cure, another *Scirrhus* having arose from the Tumour not being radically extirpated.

At the same Time, I do not pretend to say, that there have not been many perfect Cures of *Scirrhus* performed by the Knife ; yet, if Writers on this Subject be right, their chief Dependence and Hopes of Success is wholly placed in the radical Extirpation of the *Scirrhus*, which can never with equal Certainty be attained from the Knife.

Many terrible Calamities, among those unhappy Persons afflicted with Cancers in the Breast, might be prevented, would they apply for proper Assistance in Time, before the *Scirrhus*, or Lump hath grown too large ; for notwithstanding all that can be said in Favour of a *Scirrhus* remaining indolent, we most frequently find, that as soon as they grow painful, and increase in Size, they quickly affect the axillary Glands, or the other Breast, and oftentimes before, which renders a Cure more difficult and precarious, and which probably had been prevented by a timely and proper Treatment: Nor can we then be sure the Liver, or some other Parts of the internal *Viscera* are free from the Disease.*

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* This was the Case of Mrs. *Snelling*, who had a *Scirrhus* in the Breast, yet not advanced so far, as to forbid Hopes from its Size ; but the Liver being diseased, she, for some considerable Time, vomited Bile, her Skin became tinged like Saffron, and she died in a Jaundice.

Also the Lady of ——— *Theobald*, Esq; had a *Scirrhus* in the Breast, which she had imprudently kept to herself, till it was grown to so large a Size as to extend over the whole Breast, and had likewise morbid the Glands under the Arm. She also, by the Use of Quack Medicines, much
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The too common Advice to leave to Nature such *Scirrhus*es, as will not readily submit to discutient Applications, has, it is much to be feared, greatly contributed to render this Malady more fatal. This Advice proceeds from an Apprehension that the Tumor may be aggravated so as to become sooner cancerous, when there remains no other Alternative (by the usual Methods of Surgery) than Resolvents, or the Knife; and the latter being difficult to persuade the Patient to, is rarely complied with at the proper Time it ought to be, (*i. e.* in its early State) whence so many Cases prove unsuccessful. For from the general Consequences of leaving *Scirrhus*es to Nature it will be found, that in twenty Cases, eighteen will turn out Cancers,

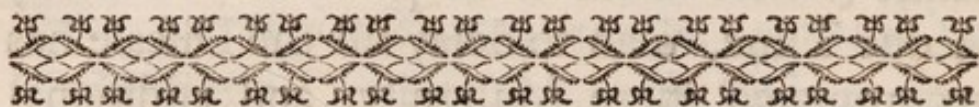
contributed to her own Misfortune, impaired her Constitution, insomuch, as made me fear, and refuse to meddle with her, till at Length, by her pressing Intreaties in so desperate a Case, I could not refuse attempting the Extirpation of the *Scirrhus* from the Breast, which she went thro' with great Spirits; and altho' I never gave her any Hopes of Cure, her Disorder afterwards appear'd more favourable than could have been expected, till the Symptoms of a scirrhus Liver presented; when it was the Opinion of a very eminent Physician, who attended her, that it was impossible to save her. The Liver growing remarkably large and painful, the Cistic Duct compressed, brought on vomiting of Bile, daily; a Jaundice follow'd, and notwithstanding a plentiful Discharge of good Matter from the Sore, it proved ineffectual. Thus we may see the Danger of Delays, against which no Art or Skill can prevail.

More Instances I have seen of this Kind, which it might be Tautology to relate.

Cancers, sooner or later; almost every Cancer, in the Breast, I have met with, has verified this Assertion. Therefore it is evidently more adviseable even to suffer the Operation by the Knife (where there is no preferable Method) in due Time, than to delay till the Disease has accumulated more Malignity, and additional Danger, by communicating its noxious Humours to Parts in a sound State; for after a Tumor is become a confirmed *Scirrhus*, we generally find all Endeavours to disperse it useless, and tending to increase rather than abate the Disorder. And it is a melancholy Sentence when Necessity obliges us to acquaint a Patient, (advanced to the utmost State of Misery) That there can be Nothing done, *i.e.* No Hopes of a Cure but in Death, as at that Time, most of those unhappy Persons would submit to any Thing, upon the least Prospect of a Recovery, when it is too late.—Therefore it ought to induce every Surgeon, to recommend and enforce such Treatment in Time, as may be most likely to prevent those fatal Misfortunes, when the Symptoms threaten, and not leave them to Chance.


It may perhaps be thought that I express myself too generally on this Head; but I can sincerely declare, that the many miserable Instances I daily see, from the abovementioned Delays, are the Motives that urged me to speak freely on this Particular, as I could say much more in Proof of it, were it possible to avoid giving
Offence

Offence to some, who might think themselves pointed at, which I would always avoid; my Design being to caution, not to censure.



Of an OCCULT CANCER.

SECTION XXXVII.

 F the Integuments of a *Scirrbus*, whether from the Continuance of the Disorder, or other Causes begin to grow of a Carnation, Red, Copper, Leaden, Purple, Livid, or blackish Colour; the Vessels of the Tumour and its Neighbourhood to become swelled, turgid; the Veins varicous,^a and recurvated; the Edges of the Swelling inflamed, and there be a Kind of stony Hardness; a scabrous, ridged, unequal Surface on the Tumour, and great Increase of its Size; a troublesome Itching or Titillation, succeeded by Heat, pricking and darting Pains in the Part affected; these are Signs that the diseased Juices of the Disorder is put in Motion, turns sanious

^a Varices are not pathognomic and inseparable Signs of a Cancer, as in many there is no such Apperance. *Harris Dissertat. Med. et Chirurg. Dissertat. X. Pag. 172.* The Veins in some Cancers are not conspicuous, but lie hid. *Cels. de Medicina, Lib. V. Cap. xxviii. Sect. ii. Pag. 713.*

ous, and from the Contents of the cellular and adipose Membranes being melted down, and mixed with it, it becomes more and more acrid, gradually corroding the Vessels, and those in its Neighbourhood, in which State it comes under the Denomination of an *Occult Cancer*, and may properly be termed such so long as the *Scirrhus* or Tumour is contained within its proper surrounding Membranes, and has not yet corroded the external Teguments, and formed a visible Ulcer.

All the Symptoms mentioned in the foregoing Section, are perhaps never known to happen in one and the same Case but variously, to different Persons, in some fewer, in others more, according to the greater or less Violence of the Disorder and other attending Circumstances; but I judge a full Description necessary, to enable others to form a right Notion of this Disorder, and not to be deceived in a Matter of such Importance.

SECT. XXXVIII. Occult Cancers have been known to remain in a quiet State for many Years, without occasioning much Mischief, but such Instances are very rare, and can only be met with among such as, in other Respects, enjoy a tolerably good Habit of Body.

SECT. XXXIX. In Regard to the Methods of Cure recommended by Authors upon this Subject, we find different, and often contrary Intentions proposed. The

The *Plumbata*,^a or Medicines prepared from Lead, in various Forms, are almost universally recommended to be applied externally. A Milk-diet and a strict Observance of the Non-naturals are absolutely necessary, and Anodynes are to made use of, when found requisite, but with great Precaution.^b

The Part affected should be wrapped up in the softest Furs, as the Skin of a Hare's Belly; other's recommend the finest Chamois Leather; all Motion and Friction are to be carefully shunned, and the Part kept in the most undisturbed, quiet Manner, that can be contrived.

But as there are so very few Instances to be met with, of Cures succeeding from the general Remedies recommended in these Cases, it is needless to enter into a long Detail of them, lest I might unwarily lead those, who have had but little Experience in this Disease, to an unsuccessful Dependence on, or prejudicial Application of them: I have occasionally made Trials of the greatest Part of those that seemed to me most likely to answer the Purpose, and from repeated Trials have generally found them not only opposite, to what might have been expected from the Characters given of them by Authors, but often prejudicial, that in all Probability others would meet with the same Disappointments and Loss of Time, as I have

^a Galen, Lib. IX. de Simpl. Med. Facult.

^b See Dr. *Young's* Treatise on Opium, Sect. xxix. P. 124.

have formerly done; yet I leave every one to his Opinion in the Choice of such Medicines as may be found among the greater Part of those Authors, quoted in this Treatise, and others on the same Subject.

But when the gentler Methods fail, it then remains only that the Cancer be removed entirely with its Roots; for, if the least Part of them are left behind, the Disorder generally appears again, and probably in a worse Manner than it was before the Operation. Cancers properly seated, and under favourable Circumstances, *i. e.* loose, moveable, &c. have been often extirpated with the Knife successfully; and Authors of the best Note^a lay it down as a practical Axiom, that every Cancer should be extirpated, if it can be done with Safety to the Patient; because this Disorder most commonly grows worse if left to itself, or treated in any Way but such as tends to a total Removal. Yet every prudent Surgeon, before he proceeds to an Operation, will consider whether the Malady cannot be cured by some other Means.

Van Swieten argues,^b that, after the extirpation of a Cancer, the Hæmorrhage should not be immediately stopped, but the Wound suffered to bleed, in order that the Vessels, bordering upon the cancerous Part, which are generally distended, and stuffed with thick, distempered Blood, may empty themselves, and discharge

^a *Van Swieten* Comment. in Aphor. Boerh. Tom. i. P. 890.

^b Comment. in Aphor. Boerhaav. Tom. i. Pag. 903.

charge their stagnating Humours, lest they should have contracted some Malignity, which might, by being afterwards conveyed to other Parts of the Body, there generate the same Kind of Distemper as had been removed by the Operation. *Heister*^a says, when a Breast is taken off, it may be proper to let it bleed a little before it is dressed; not so much to discharge the cancerous, or infected Blood, as some imagine, as to prevent a future Hæmorrhage or Inflammation.

It may be asked, whether there is a Possibility of effecting the Separation of a Cancer (in all its Circumstances) from the sound Parts, without greatly irritating, or increasing the Disorder, or endangering the Life of the Patient? To which I can very safely reply, that the Method made Use of by me, in the Treatment of these Disorders, doth fully answer the Purposes here mentioned.

Van Swieten^b well deserves to be read upon this Subject. *Helmont*^c tells us of a Man, in the Dutchy of *Fuliers*, who cured all Sorts of Cancers, by sprinkling an indolent and mild Powder upon them, and afterwards applying an incarning Plaister; but the Secret died with him,

Of


^a *Heister's Surgery*, Vol. ii. Sect. iv. p. 16.

^b Comment. in Aphor. Boerh. Tom. i. P. 884 & 885.

^c In Capitulo, de Ideis Morbosis, N. 38. Pag. 437.

Of an ULCERATED CANCER.

SECTION XL.


 WHEN the Integuments of an occult Cancer are become very thin, and begin to be eroded, the Colour of the subjacent Cancer, may be seen through them; it often appears blue, and the nearer it approaches, livid; when just upon the Point of being exulcerated, the dark, black, or copper Colour of the Cancer may be discerned, through the greatly attenuated Coverings.

SECT. XLI. If a Cancer be arrived to such a Degree of Malignity that the superjacent Teguments are eroded, the Skin excoriated, and a thin, sharp Ichor, or Sanies, is discharged through it, the Disorder degenerates into a manifest, or exulcerated Cancer; but this never happens instantaneously; for the Integuments growing thinner, are divided by a gradual Excoriation, and the most subtile Parts of the Matter ouzing out, forms a dusky, brown-coloured Scurf; after this, the Malady generally increaseth with much Pain; the Vessels on the Edges of the Cancer, being distended by the rising Tumour, are broken; the Substance of the Cancer by Degrees makes its Appearance, with an unequal Surface, thrusting out Fun-
 gusses,

gusses, or eating an hollow Ulcer, which discharges a putrid, bloody, sharp, fœtid, cadaverous, sanious Matter, corroding the surrounding Parts, eating and consuming those immediately near it, the Ulcer enlarges its Extents, the Roots spread, and grow more turgid, by Means of which, it becomes deeper, and more firmly *fixed*, and attaches itself likewise with a stronger Hold to the surrounding Parts, the Lips of it appearing tumid, parched, and offensive, nay dreadful to behold, are wonderfully distorted, incurvated and inverted; become variously coloured, sometimes pale, purple, deep-red, livid, blackish-green, ash-coloured; &c. and the Pain grows intolerable, pricking, gnawing, burning, and so excessive, as not to allow a Moment's Rest. The unhappy Sufferers, from the Violence of the Symptoms (which are more or less in Number and Degree of Severity, according to the Habit of Body, Continuance of the Disorder, &c.) lose their Appetite, waste away, are continually feverish, their Sense of Smelling fails, are subject to fainting Fits, Convulsions, Hæmorrhages, &c. and often wish for Death, as the only Release from their inexpressibly miserable Situation.

SECT. XLII. Few ulcerated Cancers, especially of the Breast, remain long, without affecting the neighbouring Glands, and causing occult Cancers in them; and 'tis more frequently found, that they are affected, even before they

they arrive to this Degree of Malignity, and sometimes in the more distant Parts, from the diseased Juices being absorbed into the Mass of Blood, and contaminating the Fluids with its virulent, poisonous Qualities ; hence follows the slow Fever, Convulsions, Wasting, &c. which at last wears out the wretched Patient.

SECT. XLIII. *Van Swieten*, says ^a it seems most probable, that the Humours, which were mild before, when brought to a Cancer, degenerate, and acquire such a malign Disposition, at the affected Part ; for that he has seen in a Woman, otherwise perfectly sound, a most virulent Sanies discharged from an exulcerated Cancer, which acrid Matter could not pre-exist in the Blood, but was generated in the cancerous Mass. I have likewise observed so many Instances to strengthen this Opinion, that might not make it appear presumptuous to suppose the greater Part of Cancers are Local * in the Beginning.

SECT.

^a Comment. in Aphor. Boerhaav. Tom. i. Pag. 885.

* About the Month of *July*, 1728, *John Bragg*, Mariner, then Steward of the Ship *Nancy*, Captain *Allcock*, aged 72 Years, applied to me for Cure, and related his Case as follows : By a Fall on board a Ship, he received a Wound across the Eye-brow, in *October* 1740, which soon after healed, but in a short Time broke out in a small Sore, which healed again ; it broke out, and healed continually, by Applications he received from different Persons, till the Year 1753, when the Sore spread so fast, as

SECT. XLIV. There are but very few Medicines which can with Safety be applied to an exulcerated Cancer; for whatever stimulates, or irritates, increases the Mischief; where the Dressings are applied, we should keep the Ulcer as much as possible from being exposed to the Air, which doth considerable Injury, if the Part be long kept bare; in Case of great Pain, a thin Mucilage of Quince-Seeds, made with Plantain Water, with some burnt Lead mixt, will prove a proper Application.

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to oblige him to go into one of the great Hospitals in *London*: It by this Time had fixed a most obstinate, cancerous Ulcer, very near the great Angle of the Left-eye, which became very painful, inflamed, and increased daily; he continued in the Hospital ten Weeks, and was discharged incurable: It had then got into the Eye itself. He being in necessitous Circumstances, returned to his Ship, and made several Voyages to *Holland*; in which Time, the Cancer continued eating the Parts away, that, when I first saw him I was shocked at the horrid Spectacle he appeared, his Left-eye being entirely eat out, the Orbit was quite bare, as if the Bone had been scraped, the Bone above the Eyebrow was also bare, the Cheek-bone seemed exfoliating, the Bones of the Nose gone, and the Palate the same, forming a large open Passage into the Mouth, the Edges of the Sore extended almost close to the other Eye; and altho' in this deplorable Condition, he informed me, HE WAS IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS IN PERFECT HEALTH, and eat and drank heartily, and had always been healthy, was a very regular Man in regard to Drinking, which he never loved; he proposed going on board when the Ship sailed again for *Holland*, (which was soon afterwards) and desired I would give him something proper to dress

J. P. Berchelman published a Treatise, a few Years ago, on the Cancer ; in which (as I have been informed) he communicates some Remedies of his own Invention, and affirms, they are sovereign in the Cure of this Disorder ; they consist only of a white and red Ointment ; the first made of Tar, Rye-flour, and the greater Celandine ; which, properly administered, generally procures a happy Suppuration, and seldom requires the Application of the red Ointment, which is made of Butter, fresh from the Churn, without Salt, of red Bole, Celandine,

dress himself with ; I apply'd the Medicine I use in cancerous Cases, and dress'd him while he stay'd in *London* ; he made another Voyage, and returned again to me, informed me, he received great Benefit and Comfort, had much less Pain than before, and was in good Health ; the Sore was brought to a good Digestion, and had made no Progress farther, though some more Bone had come away. I gave what farther Assistance I could during about a Month Stay, when he returned again to the Ship, which was last *October* ; I conceived it impossible I should see him any more ; but to my great Surprise he returned to me last *June*, with very little Alteration in his Case. I attended him till he went on board, and he is now aboard if alive.

As this Case is remarkable, I thought proper to relate it at Length. I shew'd him to Dr. *Andree*, Dr. *Vigor*, and several Surgeons. Mr. *Plunkett* assured me, he once saw a Man with both Eyes eat out, and almost in the same Circumstance. I since saw a Man, who is a Stone-Mason, who having a Cancer in the Nose, had the whole Nose, with the Bones of the Nose, upper Jaw, and Palate, all destroy'd, and great Part of his Face eat away, yet no Complaint in any other Part. These Cases seemed entirely local,

dine, Gentian Root, yellow Wax, a Plaister of Sperma Coeti, and white Vitriol; but has omitted to mention the particular Quantity of each Ingredient, that is necessary.^a *Tagaultius*,^b *Etmuller*, and after him, the famous Mr. *Ray*, informs us, that the Leaves of the deadly Night-shade, or its Juice, made into an Ointment, is the only Specific in Cancers, whether occult or ulcerated, being a Secret unknown till discovered by Mr. *Percival Willoughby*.^c *Juncker* affirms, *Bella donna* has cured a most deplorable Cancer of the Breast.^d Some magnify the Virtues of the Juice of the *Bella donna*; others the Leaves and Decoction of it, both externally and internally, in an ulcerated Cancer; but I have known many Trials made without any good Consequences resulting from the Use of it.^e The ingenious Mr. *Gataker*, who has published a very impartial Treatise upon the Use of the Solanum, and has given it, in cancerous Cases, with a View to prove what may be expected from it; plainly declares,^f that he has no Reason to believe the Solanum to be a Specific in cancerous Disorders.^g He thinks it highly probable, that great Advantages will be found

^a Critical Review for *August*, 1757, Art. xiii.

^b *Tractat de Ulcer*, Cap. 19.

^c *Turner's Surgery*, Vol. i. P. 89.

^d *Conspect. Chirurg.* Pag. 314.

^e *Heister's Compend. Med. Pract.* Cap. 2. Pag. 269.

^f *Edit.* v. P. 10.

^g *Ibidem*, P. 30.

found from it, in Cases approaching to Cancers, but is convinced ^a it has no specific Properties for the Cure of any particular Disease; and though ^b a temporary Amendment may sometimes appear, from using it in cancerous Cases; yet the Medicine has not sufficient Power to render this Amendment lasting,* (See also the Case annexed of Miss *Barrow*) to which must be added, that, if it be not given with Attention and Caution, it may aggravate the Symptoms, which it was designed to relieve; for a more particular Account of the Nightshade and its Effects, I refer to the Treatise. *Wiseman* ^c recommends the actual Caustery, as a sure Help, when a Cancer is so situated, that you may hope to eradicate it, which he directs to be done, not by applying the Caustery lightly upon the upper Part of the Cancer, but by thrusting at the Root, and carrying it away before you. There is a

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^a Ibidem, p. 32, second Edit. of the Supplement.

^b Ibid, p. 59.

^c *Wiseman's Surgery*, Vol. i. Chap. xxi. p. 175.

* Mr. *Samuel Birch* Merchant at *Birmingham*, had a Cancer on the under Eye-lid, for which he was advised to take the Nightshade; he began with an Infusion of half a Grain, and increased it by Degrees to the Quantity of six Grains, which proved very troublesome, by frequently causing great Thirst and Dimness of his Sight; notwithstanding, as he thought he received Benefit, was so resolute as to continue it for six Months, but in the End, he found no other Service, than a temporary Relief; by the Application of my Medicine, the Cancer was entirely healed.

remarkable Case related by *Ruyfch* ^a of an old Woman, who had a cancerous Ulcer in the Tongue, which had returned after repeated Extirpations, but being again extirpated, and the Part afterwards burned with the actual Cautery, that Patient was compleatly cured.

Yet even the hot Iron has been found insufficient to prevent the Disorder from returning, and a Cure been effected by Means of the *Pulvis Angelicus*, in a cancerous *Parulis*, if we may credit *Riverius*.^b

As no firm Reliance can be had upon any of the Remedies mentioned (SECT. XLIV.) and as the actual Cautery is so very terrible and painful, and cannot likewise be made Use of unless in small Cancers, there seems to be no adviseable Means left, to free the poor Sufferer from this deplorable Malady, but either by the Knife, or my Method; how much the latter is preferable to the former, I leave to the Judgment of the candid and impartial Reader; as any Thing I can say farther on this Head would be little else than a Repetition of what I have before advanced.

Tho' it cannot be supposed, that any Remedy, we are now acquainted with, or that may be discovered in succeeding Ages, will be effectual, in all Circumstances of this Disease; especially

^a Observat. in Surgery, & Observ. LXXVI. p. 181. &c.

^b Observat. Communicat. à *Formio*. Observ. XLV. pag. 344.

pecially in such as have been of long Duration, and in bad Habits of Body, accompanied with other Disorders which we may expect will sometimes evade the most salutary Remedies, and render all human Attempts unsuccessful; yet I have been happy enough to convince, by many undeniable Facts, that my peculiar Method in this Branch hath succeeded, after fruitless Attempts of some of the most eminent in the Profession, and where they had pronounced the Patient incurable. This may seem a bold Assertion, nevertheless it is not unjustifiable, as I am very able to prove it from a Number of Instances, if necessary; and it hath sometimes happened, that desperate Cases have presented, where I could not give the least Hopes of Cure, or material Benefit; yet notwithstanding such Declaration, I have been induced, thro' the pressing Intreaties of the distressed, to endeavour to mitigate the Symptoms, which may have afforded such as are unacquainted with my Method of Cure, an Opportunity unjustly to misrepresent the real Truth to my Disadvantage:* but

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* This was the Case of a Lady, late Wife to a worthy Alderman of the City of *London* (whom on a Consultation) I refused to undertake. Some Time afterwards, she being in great Misery, I was importuned to endeavour only to give her Ease in her deplorable Condition, which, tho' fortunate enough to effect while she lived, to the Satisfaction of her Friends, yet I was not so happy as to escape Misrepresentation and Censure from my Brethren of the Faculty.

Ano-

it hath been out of the Power or Nature of Things to render such Attempts successful : Indeed it is too much the Fashion in this Kingdom, for the professed Members of the Faculty, both of Physic and Surgery, to oppose every Thing out of the common Road of Practice, which is, and will be the Cause of many useful Discoveries being obscured, and never brought to a general Advantage, where the Possessor (either from Fear, or other Circumstances) durst not venture the Attack he is certain (for a Time) to meet with : But in Hopes of averting this Fate, and farther establishing the Character I bore in my Profession as a Surgeon, on first practising with Mr. *Plunkett's* Medicine, I openly invited, and was favoured by many of my Brethren, to be Witnesses to several cancerous Cases before I undertook them, and after their being cured ; yet ocular Demonstration proved too weak with some low Minds to do Justice, and what could not be denied was carefully concealed ; and Others, of unquestionable Integrity, from a Fear of offending their Brethren, rather chose to be silent, than risk their Displeasure.


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Another Case exactly circumstanced, was so unjustly related to a Lady of the first Distinction, who had a Cancer in her Breast, that had she not taken the Trouble herself, to visit the Patient, Mrs. *Crouder*, in *Tyburn-Road*, I had not been employed ; but the different Account she received from her own Mouth, induced her to come under my Care, and afterwards received a perfect Cure.

Some few more Instances I could mention, but it may appear, as if I desired more to aggravate, than forgive Injuries.

Of CANCERS in general.

SECTION XLV.

 HIS Disorder is called *Cancer*,^a and is commonly supposed to have derived that Name from some Similitude in its Form to the Animal, a *Crab*; for as that Creature stretches out its many Feet on each Side, so the Vessels of this Swelling, being turgid, and distended with thick, diseased Blood, sprout out, as it were, from the Body of the Tumour. *Ægineta*^b adds, that a *Cancer* most stubbornly grasps, and adheres to the Parts affected, and those in it's Neighbourhood, in the same Manner, that a *Crab* with it's Claws holds so firmly it's Prey; hence he deduces their great Similitude. *Celsus*^c differs from most, if not all other medical Writers, in regard to the Signification of the Word *Cancer*, by which he means a *Gangrene*, or *Sphacelus*, and calls the Disorder we are treating of *Carcinoma* only.

SECT. XLVI. As a *Cancer* is, for the most Part, the Consequence of a preceding *Scirrhus*, the general Causes of which are mentioned
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^a *Galen. Method. Med. ad Glaucom, Lib. ii. Cap. 12,*

^b *Lib. iv. Cap. 26. pag. 66.*

^c *Lib. v. Cap. 26. No. 31. pag. 300, 301.*

(SECT. XI.) we refer our Readers thereto; but think it necessary to observe, in this Place, that the most usual Causes, which promote a *Scirrhus*, from its indolent State, and are the Means of rendering it cancerous, are Motion, irregular Menstruation, improper Application, or long Continuance of the *Scirrhus*, by which, its obstructed Humours acquire a Disposition to melt down, and become putrid, a Blow, or Bruise, &c. In short, all Things, which determine with greater Force the of Motion the Humours to the Part, every Thing acrid, or that produces Inflammation, or Tendency thereto, may by exciting and stimulating, be reckoned as the more immediate Causes of the *Scirrhus* degenerating into a *Cancer*.

Mr. *William Becket*, formerly a famous Surgeon in *London*, thought *Cancers* were owing to extravasated Lymph, and endeavoured to support this Hypothesis by an Experiment.^a

If, says he, “ we express a Juice from some
 “ of the cancerous Mass, and hold it in a
 “ Spoon over the Fire, there immediately
 “ flies off a small Vapour, and the Remain-
 “ der hardens, not unlike the White of an
 “ Egg boiled, which shews it to have the Pro-
 “ perties of the Lymph.” *Vaugion*,^b and some others are nearly of the same Opinion, as to the Cause of this Disease.

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^a Bibliothic. Anat. Med. &c. Vol. ii. p. 479.

^b Surgery, Chap. xvii. p. 87.

SECT. XLVII. It never happens that a *Scirrhus* instantly becomes changed into a *Cancer*, but goes through different Stages, and tho' we frequently find its Progress very speedy, yet it oftener requires some Time before it arrives to its worst State; that of an *Ulcerated Cancer*. Nevertheless I have met with many Cases which I have declined, that have continued but a few Months from their first Appearance, to the total Destruction of the Patient.*

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* A poor Woman was sent to me by Mr. Farrer, a Clothworker in St. John's Street, whose whole Breast was cancerous, and as large as a Child's Head, the greatest Part of it mortified quite down her Side; the Stench was so intolerable, I could not bear the Room one Minute. She told me, it appeared first in a small Lump, about the Size of a Filberd, and had increased to that Condition in about five Months.

Also a Lady out of the Country, Mrs. S——p had first a small Gland, about the Size of a Nut, in her Breast, which increased daily so very fast, and with such great Pain, that in six Months her Breast was as large as a Quart Basson, adhered to the Ribs with an *Ulcer*, that had eat away hollow almost to the Bones under it. The Veins appeared varicous all down her Side, and knotted under the Arm, also extended to her other Breast: She was asthmatic, and in a continual hectic Fever.

A poor Woman was sent to me by Mrs. Townsend, who gave the following Account. In February 1758, she observed a small Lump in her Breast, about the Size of a Pea, which increased so hastily, that in three Months, her whole Breast was become scirrhus; it soon after ulcerated, and entirely destroy'd her Breast to her Ribs. It had also eat away the Glands under her Arm, leaving the Ar-

tery

Hoffman ^a boldly asserts, that Cancers are nothing else than hard scirrhus Tumours, changing the Parts they seize into a putrid, corrosive Mass, and that every *Cancer*, was in its Beginning a *Scirrhus*; but, in my Opinion, though a *Cancer* is for the most Part occasioned by a *Scirrhus*, irritated and inflamed, &c. yet it seems very evident from Observation in many Cases, that a *Cancer* may be generated even in a Gland, without a preceding *Scirrhus*, and

tery almost bare, that I feared its bursting in my Presence. I heard, about a Fortnight afterward, the Artery burst, and she bled to Death in a few Minutes. It was only from *February* to *October* following, from the first Appearance of the Disorder to her Death.

September 4, 1759, I was sent for to a Lady, Mrs. *T——le*, in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, who gave the following Account: About seven Months before she felt a Pain in her Breast; soon after a small Lump appeared; it increased very fast, with great Pain; she had the Advice of the most eminent of the Faculty, who prescribed internal Remedies, and to leave it to Nature; the Symptoms threatening more Danger, I was mentioned to see her, but was prevented from it, by some Means or other, till the above Time, when I found her under most unhappy Circumstances; her whole Breast being cancerous, with large Tubercles, like a Bunch of Grapes, and the same down her Side, almost to the Groin, the Breast hard, like Stone fixed to the Ribs, and ulcerated at the Bottom; all which was of a fiery Copper-Colour; the Arm-pit swelled, and several Glands in the Neck the same; her Breath short, and not a Moment's Ease, but what Opiates procured. I then declined being concerned.

I have more Instances, unnecessary to relate. These may be sufficient to shew the Uncertainty of the Progress of a *Scirrhus*, even where it appears at first trivial.

* *Opera Omnia*, Tom. iii. Cap. vi. pag. 445 & 446.

and it is most certain, that *Ulcers*, resembling in all Respects, an exulcerated *Cancer*, do happen in Parts of the Body, where no Gland is conspicuous, as in the nervous *Papillæ* of the Tongue, and in the Lips, whether chopped from the Severity of the Weather, or from any other Cause, the thin Membrane or Skin which is their outward Covering, being lacerated or abraded, a *Cancer* may be the Consequence.* The Glands Penis † likewise, is

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* Instances of this Sort, I have met with; among which, the following. Mr. *Frost*, of *Winchester*, had a very bad *Cancer* in his Under Lip, from the Skin being erased by a Tobacco-Pipe; he was cured by me, *November* last.

Mr. *Morson*, a considerable Farmer near *Woodford* in *Essex*, applied to me, having a *Cancer* in his Under Lip, which came originally by picking a Pimple; it soon after spread and formed a dry, painful Ulcer, surrounded with a Hardness, and was increasing every Day. He used such Remedies as he was advised to, but without receiving any Benefit. It was afterwards proposed to him to have it cut out, which refusing to consent to, he received a perfect Cure by my Method of Treatment.

Mr. *Tanner*, of the King's Yard *Deptford*, had a *Cancer* in the Upper Lip, which came by a small Cut from a Razor in Shaving; it had eat away great Part of the Lip and Gum, had spread to the Nose, and had destroyed Part of it; he was also cured by me.

Many others I have seen from trifling Causes.

† About 18 Months ago Mr. ———, a Carpenter, applied to me, with a *cancerous* Excrecence on the *Glans Penis*, as big as a Man's Fist, exactly formed like a Collyflower; it had been cut off even with the Surface of the Skin; after which, it rose up again; Caustics were then applied to destroy it, but no Purpose; by the Advice of several Surgeons Paliatives only was afterwards directed, and to leave it to Nature. I had the good Success to perform

sometimes seized with this Disorder. *Hildanus*^a mentions a remarkable Case of this Kind, also a *Cancer* from a large Wart on the Back^b from

perform his Cure, by the Use of my Application; he informed me it was originally a small Wart, which he frequently picked, till at last it grew very painful; and increasing, rendered him almost incapable of walking; it had been some Years before it became in that State I found him. He assured me, it was not from any Venereal Disorder.

Mr. *Plunkett* cured a Gentleman in the *Strand* of a cancerous Penis 9 Years ago; some Gentlemen, eminent in the Profession, who had attended him before, were Witnesses of it, he has ever since remained cured, and is now in perfect Health.

^a A Smith, who, from his Childhood, had a Wart at the Extremity of the *Glands Penis*, not exceeding a Lentil in Bigness, from which he suffered but little Inconvenience, so long as he remained unmarried; but after Marriage, a severe and continual Pain came on; so that he was forced to abstain from any Commerce with his Wife for thirteen Years: In Progress of Time, this Wart degenerated into a most dreadful *Cancer*, and became so large, as to equal, in Size, the Head of a new-born Child; the whole *Penis* became a fleshy, unequal, livid Mass, ulcerated so deeply in several Places, that the Urine issued through the Sore; there was such an abominable Stench, that his Domestic and Friends deserted him: After many Remedies had been tried in vain, and that he was given over for lost by every Body, *Hildanus* amputated the whole *Penis*, and cured this unhappy Man; so that he became again robust, followed his Business, and lived ten Years after the Operation. *Observat. Chirurg. Centaur. iii. Observ. LXXXVIII. pag. 272.*

^b An adult Virgin had, from her Infancy, a large Wart upon her Back, which, in Time, from the rubbing of tight Whale-bone Stays, was increased, and become cancerous,

* from cutting the Nail of the great Toe too close.^{aa}

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SECT.

cerous; as it hung by a small Neck, the Surgeon made a Ligature upon it, and the Wart, in a small Space of Time, fell off, and the Place where it had adhered was touched with the *Lapis Infernalis*, but soon after a large, malignant *Fungus* grew up, and the neighbouring Skin became hard, and indurated; and while they were employed in considering how to extirpate this dreadful Malady, the Patient died of another Distemper. *Van Swieten* Comment. in *Aphor. Boerb.* Tom. i. pag. 879.

* Mrs. Gold, a poor Woman, living within a few Miles of *London*, applied to me about 12 Months ago, with a large cancerous *Fungus* on the Back, between the Shoulder-blades, not unlike the Shape of an Ox's Kidney, but much larger, having irregular Bunches or Tubercles, of a purple Colour, surrounded with varicous Roots; one of them was as thick as the largest Reed, and ran at least six Inches superficially down her Back, from the *Fungus*, and there buried itself: She had had the best Advice, but without success; my Medicine being applied to it, in a short Time, caused a Separation of all the *Fungus*, and its diseased Roots, without her complaining of any Pain, and the Wound was near healed; she being poor, could not afford to support a longer Stay in *London*, but got Somebody to dress her according to my Direction in the Country, since which I have not heard from her.

A Case something similar, I was called to.——*Archibald Elliot*, Esq; at the old *South-Sea-House*, after the cutting off a Wen from his Back, near the right Shoulder, a *Fungus* grew up of an enormous Size, which had been reduced, and grew again, many different Times, within the Space of two Years; it was apprehended to come originally by a Bruise. He informed me all Methods had been tried in vain to prevent the Growth of the *Fungus*, the actual Cautery, Caustics, the Knife, &c. had been repeated often unsuccessfully. It was twenty three Inches in Circumference, and about six Inches high on the

SECT. XLVIII. Such *Cancers* as arise from
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the Back, when I first saw it, appearing of a Liver, or Copper Colour, knotty, irregular, extreamly full of Blood-Vessels and Roots: This Gentleman's Case had been seen by many eminent Surgeons and Physicians in *London*, whom he had consulted. I was desired to attempt reducing the Fungus by my Method, which I was so happy as to accomplish, in a very short Time, without much Pain or Inconvenience to him; and the Whole was healed within the Size of a Crown-piece; but discharged a more than ordinary Quantity of Lymph, which could never be traced from what Part it came, there being no *Sinus* discovered, on which Account I desired a Consultation might be had, to consider what might be farther done for his Recovery, when it was thought adviseable to leave it to Nature. He began to look better, ate and drank heartily, rode on Horse-back, yet was a little indiscreet in exceeding the Liberties allowed him, and using too strong Exercise, &c. Soon after the Fungus appeared again; on which another Consultation was had, and it was advised again to leave it to Nature; it proceeded very fast, and he almost of a sudden lost the Use of his Hands, his Feet became numbed, as if seized with a Palsy; I then suspected some Disorder of the Spinal Marrow or the Branches from it, and that the Bones of the Back were affected. He began to waste apace, his Disorder increased, and violent Purgings came on, which reduced him to a Skeleton, before he died, notwithstanding he was constantly attended by several eminent Physicians, but could not be relieved. He desired to be opened, which was done in the Presence of three eminent Surgeons, when there appeared a Caries of Part of the three lower Vertebrae or Bones of the Neck, with a large Cyst running from them directly under the right Scapula or Shoulder-blade, which was likewise discoloured; these Symptoms, it may naturally be supposed, render'd his Case incurable.

^{a a} A Surgeon in cutting the Nail of the great Toe of a Country-man, imprudently hurt the tender, nervous Pulp placed

the nervous *Papillæ*, whether of the Tongue,* *Glands Penis*, &c. may perhaps not improperly be denominated *fungous Cancers*, as those Kinds of Warts, which generally produce them,^a cannot be termed *Scirrhus*, nor such as happen in Places covered with the common Skin, as that mentioned in the foregoing Section.

SECT. XLIX. Women are more subject to *cancerous Disorders* than Men, especially such Women as are of a sedentary, melancholic Disposition of Mind, and meet with such Disasters in Life, as occasion much Trouble and Grief,† though this Disorder may happen to any Woman, and at all Times of Life; yet the

placed under it, from whence arose a Fungus, similar to that just mentioned, which, whilst the Surgeon endeavoured to consume by corrosive Medicines, was irritated to such a Degree, that it became cancerous, and it was found necessary to amputate the Part. *Ibidem.*

* Mrs. F——r, a Lady in *Bury St.* had a small Fungus like a Wart, at the Tip of the Tongue, which gave her great Pain quite down her Throat, that she often could get no Rest, with a Hardness accompanying it, but by applying my Remedy, she was easily cured; the Disorder not being of long Standing.

^a See *Hildanus Observat. Chirurg. Centaur. vi. Obs. LXXXI.*

† Mrs. *Emerson*, upon the Death of her Daughter, underwent great Affliction, and perceived her Breast to swell, which soon after grew painful; at last broke out in a most inveterate *Cancer*, which consumed great Part of it in a short Time. She had always before enjoy'd a perfect State

the Observations of all the Medical Writers, and the many Instances I have remarked, from those that have applied to me in *cancerous* Cases, evince, that it is most frequent among unmarried Women, or if married, in such as do not bear Children, and where the *Menses* are irregular, or deficient in Quantity, and at that Period when they begin to cease, which is generally from the forty-fifth to the fiftieth Year of Age.^a

SECT. L. The Parts most liable to become *cancerous* in Women are the Breasts,^b the Uterus,

State of Health. I reduced her Sore to the Compass of an Issue, and she is now in perfect Health and Ease.

The Wife of a Mate of a Ship, (who was taken some Time ago by the *French*, and put in Prison) was thereby so much affected, that her Breast began to swell, and soon after broke out in a desperate *Cancer*, which had proceeded so far, that I could not undertake her Case. She never before had any Complaint in her Breast.

^a ‘Of twenty Women afflicted with *Cancers*, fifteen
‘ will be found to be aged from forty-five to fifty Years,
‘ when Nature usually puts a Stop to the *menstrual* Evacu-
‘ tion. This Disorder is very brief in Nunneries. Mon-
‘ sieur *du Chene* and I, in the Journey we took with the
‘ Princes in 1700, found it so in almost all the Towns,
‘ through which we passed; the Patients being all of them
‘ near fifty, or if younger, had not their *Terms* regularly.’
Dionis. Surg. Demonstrat. v. Pag. 248. See also *Galen*,
Lib. ii. Art. Curat. ad Glan. Cap. xviii. et Lib. xiv. Method.
Medendi, and *Forest’s Observ. et Curat. Med. Lib. xvi.*
Schol. ad Observat. xxvi.

^b *Wifeman’s Surgery*, Vol. i. *Observ. 1, 2, 3, &c. pag.*
165 & 166. Forest’s Observ. et Curat. Med. Lib. xvii.
Observ.

terus,^a the *Glands*, situated about its internal Neck.^b In Men the Testicles, the Lips, and all Places where the Glands are particularly prone thereto, though there is no external, or internal Part of the Body, where a *Cancer* may not fix itself to.

SECT. LI. Besides the most usual Seats of a *Cancer*, particularized in the foregoing Section; this Disorder has been known to seize upon the hairy Scalp,^c * the internal *Canthus* of the Eye,

Observ. xxvi, & xxvii. Three Nuns had *Cancers* which occupied the whole Breasts to the Arm-pits, *Schol. ad Observ. xxvi. Observ. Chirurg. Lib. iv. Observ. v.* Also *Riverius Obs. Med. Scultet. Arma mentare Chirurg. Heister's Surgery, &c.*

For a very good Account of a *Cancer* of the Womb, &c. the Methods of Cure, consult *Astruc. on the Diseases of Women, Chap. xix. Pag. 240. Forrest's Observ. et Curat. Med. Lib. xxviii. Observat. XLVI & XLVII. Hoffman, Opera. Omnia, Tom. ii. Sect. ii. Cap. x. Observat. iii. Pag. 157. Consult. et Respons. Med. Centaur. ii. Sect. iii. Cas. xxii.*

^b *Hoffman Opera. Omnia, Tom. ii. Sect. ii. Cap. x. Pag. 157.* Two hard cancerous Glands in the *Vaginâ Uteri*, which pressed upon the Neck of the Bladder, and suppressed the Urine; the Pains, occasioned thereby, were very much like those from a Stone in the Bladder, *Wiseman's Surgery, Vol. i. Observat. IX. P. 168.*

^c ' A Man, about fifty Years of Age, had a cancerous Tumour of a mild Sort, as big as a large Walnut, between the coronal and sagital Suture; it was cured by Incision.' *Wiseman's Surgery, Vol. i. Chap. xxi. Observ. XIX. Pag. 185.*

* A poor Man applied to me, who, having received a Cut from a Razor on the hairy Scalp, became difficult to heal;

Eye,^a also upon the Eyes themselves,^b *Caruncula lachrymalis*,^c Temples,^d behind the Ear,

heal; he applied many Remedies from different Persons, in the Space of a Year the Wound spread discharging a thin *Ichor*, and was surrounded with callous Edges, of an irregular Form, so very sore, he could scarce bear his Wig on; he had taken Mercurials to no Purpose, a Surgeon apprehending it venereal; but, in a short Time, I performed his Cure.

^a ‘ A Man, aged sixty Years, laboured under a *cancerous* Excrecence, which began from the internal *Canthus* of the Eye. It was, in the Beginning, of the Size of an Hand-ball, and of a very virulent Nature, and afterwards grew so very large, as entirely to hide the Eye,’ *Forest’s Observ. Chirurg. Lib. vii. Observ. xxvii.*

^b For a Representation of *cancerous* Eyes, See *Heister’s Surgery, Table xviii. Fig. xiv. & xv. Hildanus Observ. Chirurg. Centaur. i. Observ. i. Muys Dec. xii. Observ. i. and Job. à Meckren. Observat. Medico. Chirurg. Posthum. Cap. xvii.* gives Examples of *cancerous* Eyes. The last quoted Author, says, ‘ a Girl, otherwise healthy, at the Age of seventeen Years, perceived a small Tubercle upon the left Eye, attended with a slight Inflammation without Pain, which continually increased in Bigness and Malignity, by being put under the Direction of Quacks and old Women; so that, in Time, it became a *cancerous* Abscess, which he extirpated in the Presence of many Physicians and Surgeons.’

^c ‘ A Ship Carpenter laboured under a *lachrymal* Flux, which was unseasonably suppressed by Means of Oil of Vitriol, whence the *Caruncula lachrymalis* grew so luxuriant, as to cover the Cheek, and degenerated into a most frightful *Cancer*, so malignant as scarce to bear being touched, with bleeding very much,’ *Tulp. Observ. Med. Lib. i. Cap. XXIX. Pag. 58.*

^d ‘ A Woman had, for more than fifty Years, a hard, unequal, occult *Cancer* upon the left Temple, which was not very troublesome; but as it increased, it began to itch, and grow painful; after many Years, an *Empiric*

Ear,^e ——— Nostrils,^f ——— Cheek,^g * † ———
 I Chin,

‘*ric* applied Caustics, by which it was so irritated, as
 ‘ to become ulcerated. As only Palliation could be at-
 ‘ tempted, the following Cerate, from it’s known good
 ‘ Effects, was applied, R. Ol. Rosar. ʒij. Ceræ alb. ʒvj.
 ‘ Plumb. rust à clot. ʒss. Ol. cum Cerâ liquifiat et addito
 ‘ Plumbo agitentur sex horas in Mortario plumbeo ut fiat
 ‘ Ceratum.’ *Tulp. Obs. Med. Lib. i. Cap. xlvii.*

• *Wiseman’s Surgery, Vol. i. Book i. Chap. xxi. Obs.*
iv. p. 166.

† *Forest’s Observ. et Curat. Med. Lib. xiii. Observ. vi.*
Rivierius Observ. communicat. à D. Joce. M. D. Observ.
xx. pag. 334.

• ‘ A Man, about twenty Years of Age, had a *Cancer*
 ‘ on his left Cheek, stretching itself from that Side of
 ‘ his Nose, close under the lower Eye-lid to the external
 ‘ *Canthus*; it was broad in its Basis, and rose copped,
 ‘ like a Sugar-Loaf; it gleeted, and was accompanied
 ‘ with much Pain; he had also some *scirrhus* Glands un-
 ‘ der the Jaw.’ *Wiseman’s Surgery, Vol. i. Book i. Chap.*
xxi. P. 186.

* Mrs. *Gosnell*, from *Kingston in Surry*, applied to me
 with a *Cancer*, that had spread over one half of her Face;
 she informed me it appeared first by a very small, loose
 Lump, no bigger than a Pea, on the Cheek-Bone, which,
 by irritating Applications, soon grew to the Size of an
 Hen’s Egg; then broke into an *Ulcer*, and became a most
 inveterate *Cancer*, having destroyed all the Flesh from the
 Cheek to the Ear, and down to her Neck, also commu-
 nicated itself to the maxillary and parotid Glands; her
 whole Neck and Throat being swelled to a prodigious
 Size, she was in great Pain and Misery. I don’t expect
 she can live long.

† I was applied to by Mr. *Spindelw*, near *Black-Fryars*,
 in a like Case. His Cheek was ate almost all away to the
 Ear, the Jaw contracted, and so fixed, as not to be open-
 ed, he was obliged to take his Sustenance through a Cavi-
 ty

Chin,^a * Gums,^b † Tongue, ‡ Breasts of
Men,

ty where he had lost his Teeth; the Origin of which, as he informed me, was from a small Tetter on the Cheek, which became *cancerous* by applying irritating Medicines. In the early State, it was cut out by an eminent Surgeon; afterwards it spread, and grew more painful; to which Caustics and Cutting were often repeated unsuccessfully, till it became in the Condition I found him, attended with the most inconceivable Pain. I endeavoured to stop the Progress, tho' without Hopes of Cure, it having been many Years coming to this desperate Condition.

^a 'A Woman laboured under a *Cancer* (originally owing to a venereal Cause) not only about her Chin and Nose, but spread itself over the whole Face, which was so eroded, that she appeared more like a Monster, than a human Creature; she however lived a long while, and at last died with intolerable Pain.' *Forest. Observat. et Curat. Med. Schol. ad Observ. xxvi.*

* I lately cured a Person who had a *Cancer* on his Chin, which had destroyed the greatest Part of the Flesh, and almost laid the Bone bare; he informed me, it had been some Years standing, and came originally from a small Pimple, which he was continually picking.

^b 'A *cancerous* Excrescence, thrusting out from the Gums of the lower right Jaw, cured by the actual Cautery.' *Wifeman's Surgery, Vol. i. Book i. Chap. xxi. Observ. xv. P. 187.* 'An ulcerated *Cancer* of the Gums of the upper Jaw, caused by cracking the Stone of an Apricot.' *Ibid. Observ. xvi. P. 189, 190, 191.* See also *Riverius Observat. commun. à Formio. Observ. XLV. Pag. 344.*

† I was applied to by a poor Person, about 18 Months ago, whose Name is *Monton*, with a *cancerous* Excrescence in the under Gum, that had spread above half Way thro' the same, and was got into the Lip; she had constantly a Discharge from it of acrid Matter in great Quantity. I cured her in a short Time.

‡ In the Tongue, I have seen several miserable Cases, within 12 Months last, and among others, the late Ald.
Blach-

Men,^a * ——— Bladder,^b ——— Liver,^c ——— Ure-
I 2 thra

Blachford's, who had a large Ulcer running almost all along the Side of the Tongue to the Roots; he thought it came by fretting against the Edge of a sharp Tooth. He complained of a Pain in the Ear, and the neighbouring Glands had a constant Flow of Saliva. I declined meddling with his Case.

^a See an Instance of this from *Bibloe*, recorded by *Heister* in his Surgery, Vol. i. Book iv. Chap. xvii. P. 229.

* Mr. *Thomas Maynard* of *Granbrook* in *Kent*, apply'd to me with an occult Cancer in his left Breast, occasioned by a Bruise, received ten Years before; a small Lump first appeared, which by Degrees encreased to the Bigness of a Duck Egg, of an irregular oval Figure; it was no Ways troublesome till *February* 1758, when it grew painful; the Vessels were distended, and became varicous, discoloured, &c. the Tumor was making hasty Steps to ulcerate. He returned Home perfectly well, *October* 28, 1758. The Cancer separated, with very strong, large Roots.

^b ‘ A Person was in Childhood cut for the Stone, after
‘ which he never evacuated his Urine in the natural Way,
‘ but by the Anus, as the Wound of the Bladder was never
‘ healed and was open to the Rectum; he remained in
‘ all other Respects well till his fortieth Year, when he
‘ began to complain of a Pain in the Loins, with a continual
‘ Tenesmus, and Itching in the Yard, &c. from
‘ an over Modesty, he continued ten Years in this Condition,
‘ before he desired any medical Assistance, but at
‘ that Time his Case was beyond Recovery. Upon opening
‘ his Body, a Cancer was found, which entirely surrounded
‘ the Passage (which was of a Finger's Length and Breadth)
‘ from the Bladder to the strait Gut.’ For a more exact Account
‘ of this Case, see *Tulpius Observ. Med. Lib. iv. Cap. xxxviii. Pag. 336.* Also see *The Edinburgh Medical Essays, Vol. i. P. 276.*

^c ‘ Two cancerous Tumours at the Extremity of the
‘ Liver, each as big as a Man's Fist, the Patient died drop-
‘ fical

thra of Women,^d Anus,^e * Legs,^f † &c.
&c.

The Roots of *Cancers* are those Substances which shoot from the Tumour, adhere to, and are interwoven with the neighbouring Parts. These are not equally numerous in every Case, I have often seen (upon the Separation of a can-

‘ fical, the whole Liver weighed more than 20 Pounds.’
Riverius Observ. Med. Centaur. ii. Observ. LIII. Pag. 140, 141.

^d *Stalpart Vander Weil. Observ. rarior. Anatom. Med. Chirurg. Observat. LXXXVIII. Pag. 372.*

^e *Turner’s Surgery, Vol. i. Histor. x. P. 92.*

* Mrs. ———, at *Lambeth*, applied to me, having a *Cancer* in the Anus, which arose originally from suppressing the bleeding Piles; she was in a most painful and miserable Condition; there was a large, fetid Ulcer, with incurvated, callous Edges, on the Verge of the Anus, which entered the Rectum several Inches. It was with the greatest Difficulty she went to Stool, and at the same Time a Discharge of sanious Matter issued from the Vagina, that gave Reason to suspect the Uterus was likewise cancerous. I could only attempt Palliation in this Case, she being above sixty Years of Age.

^f ‘ I never saw more than one Woman who had a *Cancer* in the Leg.’ *Forest Observ. et Curat. Med. Schol. ad Observ. xxvi. Amatus* likewise observes, ‘ that he never met with more than one *Cancer* of the Legs.’

† I saw a cancerous Ulcer in the Leg in a poor Woman, of the Name of *Wright*, from *Reading* in *Berkshire*, whose Circumstances could not afford her staying in *London* till cured. I also remember another Instance of Mrs. *Hare* of *Islington*, who had a cancerous Fungus on the Shin-bone for several Years; she was under the Care of the late Mr. *Phillips*, Surgeon of *St. Bartholemew’s Hospital*. See also the Case of Mr. *Andrews* annexed to this Essay.

cancerous Lump by my Application) Roots thicker than a Goose-quill, running deep in the Flesh, and in others smaller, knotted, more fibrous, and superficial; these are not so discernable when Extirpation is performed by the Knife. I have formerly attended the Amputation of many cancerous Breasts, yet never conceived there were such Roots, till I saw their Separation, by the Means of the Medicine in Question.

Doctor *Harris* ^a justly enough accounts for the varicous Vessels of *Cancers*, he says, ‘ that
 ‘ a *Cancer* has its Veins turgid and varicous,
 ‘ spread out in different Parts of it, which are
 ‘ caused by thick, grumous, melancholic Blood,
 ‘ liable to stagnate, partly by its own Thick-
 ‘ ness, and partly by its Motion, being inter-
 ‘ rupted by the Tumour, unequally distending
 ‘ itself, and in some Places straitening the
 ‘ Veins so much, that only the thinner and fe-
 ‘ rous Part of the Blood can circulate through
 ‘ them, whilst the thicken’d Part remains be-
 ‘ hind, and increasing in Bulk and Quantity,
 ‘ dilates and enlarges the Veins.

It is a Dispute amongst the Writers on this Disease, whether a *Cancer* be contagious or not. *Heister* ^b says, he could never observe any Foundation for the Opinion of a *Cancer* being contagious, though he had been pretty conversant
 in

^a Differtat. Med. ad Chirurg. Differt. x. Pag. 163.

^b *Heister's* Surgery, Vol. i. Book iv. Chap. xvii. P. 230.

in those Cases; but on the other Hand *Tulpius*,^a *Beckett*,^b and others, give such strong Proofs to support their Opinion, as cannot, I think, be easily refuted, especially when it is considered to what a Degree of Malignity the Sanies of an ulcerated *Cancer* may arise.^c

In

^a *Tulpius* Observat. Med. Lib. iv. Cap. viii. Pag. 293.

^b ' A Tradesman in *Nottingham*, thinking to relieve his
' Wife, who had a cancerous Breast, by drawing the Hu-
' mours thro' the Nipple, in a short Time was afflicted
' with a *Cancer* on the Inside of the upper Jaw, which
' encreasing and spreading, rendered him a most frightful
' Object, and killed him.

' A poor Woman having an ulcerated *Cancer* in her
' right Breast, suffered two Children to lie in the same
' Bed with her; at length one of them, a Girl about five
' Years old, began to be afflicted with a small, painful
' Tumour in one of her Breasts, which increased to near
' the Bigness of an Hen's Egg, became livid, and entirely
' cancerous.

' *Zaculus Lucitanus*, mentions a poor Woman having
' an ulcerated *Cancer* in her Breast, and lying with three
' Children, they were afflicted after the same Manner, by
' the Contagion received from the Woman; two of them
' died, but the third, who was of a strong Constitution,
' had the *Cancer* cut away by a Surgeon and was cured.'

Sennertus (who argues that a *Cancer* is not contagious)
is of Opinion, ' that these Children did not contract the
' Disease by Contagion, but that it was by hereditary
' Succession.' *Bibliothec. Anat. Med. &c. Vol. ii. P. 481,*
&c.

' ' I have seen the Cloaths applied to an exulcerated
' *Cancer*, and wet with the Sanies flowing from it, eat a-
' way much in the same Manner as if they had been moi-
' stened with Aqua fortis, and I cannot without Dread
' remember, having seen an exulcerated *Cancer* of the Breast,
' which

In all cancerous Cafes, but more efpecially in fuch as have been long ulcerated, it may be advifeable

‘ which confumed every Thing even to the Arm-pits, till
‘ the great Veffels being eroded, a profufe Hæmorrhage
‘ happened fuddenly and killed the Patient.’

Van Swieten Comment. in Aphor. Boerhaav. Tom. i. Pag. 886.

‘ I have feen a *Cancer* of the Breast, which confumed
‘ every Thing as far as the Groins, and to the Arm-pits;
‘ the Patient died of an Hæmorrhage from the Ulcers,
‘ the Matter of which, as in the former Instance, eroded
‘ the large Veffels.’

Prax. Med. Tom. ii. Pag. 251.

‘ In a Man, who laboured under a *Cancer* of the Lip,
‘ which he would not fubmit to have extirpated, I faw
‘ the whole Chin eat away before he died.’ *Ibid. Pag. 896.*

‘ In cancerous Diforders, there is a peculiar, and as it
‘ were, poisonous, corroding Acrimony.’

Heifter Compend. Med. Præf. Cap. xii. S. XXVII. Pag. 263.

‘ Mr. *Smith*, formerly one of the Surgeons to St. *Thomas*’s Hospital, amputated the cancerous Breast of a
‘ Woman, and obferving a fmall Vefficle in the Breast
‘ that was cut off, which was filled with a pellucid Li-
‘ quor, he very imprudently, out of Curiofity, juft tafte
‘ a Drop of it. He was never afterwards free from the
‘ difagreeable Taffe of that acrid and poisonous Liquor,
‘ and which fmelled, perhaps, worfe than any Thing that
‘ can be conceived; he gradually languifhed for fome
‘ Months after this fatal Experiment before it quite killed
‘ him.

‘ The Wife of Dr. *Bellenger* laboured under an exulce-
‘ rated *Cancer*, of which fhe died; the nafty, deadly Smell
‘ fo affected the Doctor, that he retained it perpetually,
‘ from the Time of his Wife’s Death to his own.’

Harris’s Differtat. Med. et Chirurg. Differt. x. Pag. 168. 169. See alfo *Forest Obferv. Chirurg. Lib. iv. Obferv. vi.* *Hildanus Obfervat. Chirurg. Centaur. iii. Obferv.*

adviseable to open Issues, or to contrive some artificial Drain, previous to their being totally healed. For it is impossible to predetermine what may be the Consequence of too hastily stopping a Current of Humour, that has been accustomed to flow for a Length of Time.

With respect to the proper Position of such Drain, some Judgment is requisite: I have sometimes left a Pea in the very Part from whence the Cancer has been extirpated; and this particularly in Persons advanced in Years. Also, where it was doubtful, whether the Juices in general had not participated of the cancerous *Virus*. — This ought more carefully to be considered in feminine Cases, where the *Menses* are irregular, have diminished in Quantity, or are about to leave the Patient.

An Instance has occurred to me, where the Want of such a Discharge in Time has been attended with troublesome Effects to the Patient; and by opening a Drain, the Patient was almost immediately relieved *.

Indeed,

LXXXVII. Pag. 287. *Stalpart Vander Wiel Observ. rarior. Cent. Posthum. Part i. Tom. ii. Observ. xxvi. Pag. 273. Miscellan. Curios. Dec. i. An. i. Observ. XCIX. Pag. 231. Gendron des Cancers. Platneri Institut. Chirurg. S. CCLXV. Pag. 154. Dr. Read's Works, Treat. ii. Lect. xvii. P. 171. Turner's Surgery, Vol. i. Sect. i. Hist. xi. P. 94, 95.*

* Miss Clarke, a young Lady from *Wiltshire*, then at Mr. Robert's, a Packer in *Coleman-street* Buildings, had a *Scirrhus* so large, as to envelope the whole Breast, which was extirpated, and she returned Home very well.—I
proposed

Indeed, Reason seems to confirm the Utility of some such Evacuation ; too much Caution cannot be taken, nor can the best Medicine pretend to Infallibility.

Cancers are often seen attended by many ill-conditioned Companions, with Complaints that have apparently no Relation to them.* And when thus unfortunately complicated, the Cure will be both more uncertain and difficult.†

Nevertheless, if I may be allowed to hazard an Opinion, I should be inclined to believe, that the major Part of cancerous Complaints are merely local, and some Cases continue to be so a considerable Time even after their Ulceration.

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I proposed an Issue ; but she could not by any Persuasions be brought to consent to it, finding herself in good Health and Spirits. About six Weeks afterwards the menstrual Discharge became irregular, and diminished in Quantity ; the Breast began to appear Emphysematous, or puffed up ; and a total Cessation of the *Menses* succeeded. The Consequence was a manifest Proof of Water being contained under the Teguments of the Part.—— Upon an Opening being made, there issued such a Quantity of transparent *Hydatides* as almost filled a Tea-cup.—— There has been no Return of the *Menses* since ; and it is proposed to continue the Part open till Nature recovers her proper Channel. She uses moderate Exercise, and is, in other Respects, healthy.

* Scrophulas, Asthmas, Phthificks, Dropsies, Hysterical Complaints, Hectic Fevers.

† Mrs. *Simpson*, Mrs. *Lacy*, Mrs. *Crispe*, and Mrs. *Godfrey* had all of them *Scirrhuses*, accompanied with Water in the Breast, when they applied to me, and were all cured.

And altho' *Scirrhus*, in some People, require different Degrees of Time before they break into Ulcers, it is not impossible but that the Matter contained there may acquire a greater Degree of Acrimony, in Proportion to it's Duration in it's original Seat ; and that a Part of this acrid Matter may be re-absorbed into the Blood, vitiate the Juices in general, and contaminate the whole animal Oeconomy.

The Symptoms which attend Cancers that have been ulcerated for any considerable length of Time, and which do not so frequently appear in such as are occult, seem to countenance this Opinion. These are indurated Glands, and unaccountable Pains not only in the neighbouring, but sometimes in the remoter Parts : And these still vary according to the natural good, or ill Habit of Body, or in Proportion to the Degree of acquired Caco-chymy

When there are manifest Indications of a general Depravation of the Juices, a radical Cure cannot be expected merely from the Knife, or any topical Applications. Here the Aid of internal Medicines become absolutely necessary : And it is with Pleasure I acknowledge my having received remarkable Assistance from the judicious Directions given by Physicians, with whom I was jointly concerned, in several Cases, where it appeared most probable, that our best Endeavours, separately employed, would have been ineffectual.

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With respect to the peculiar Properties of what is commonly called the cancerous Humour, Authors are not agreed, nor is perhaps the Enquiry very necessary. Theories, founded on mere Speculation, are too apt to mislead; whereas, on the contrary, Experiments, if properly conducted and faithfully reported, cannot easily deceive. It is to the latter that Physic is indebted for it's most beneficial Improvements. Hence only we are taught the Effects of particular Medicines, and the readiest, as well as the most certain Method of curing Diseases. Our *English* HIPPOCRATES, the judicious *Sydenham*, has long since justly observed, that “ It were indeed to be wished, “ that the Sick might arrive at Health by a “ nearer Way, if any such can be found : “ And he may deservedly be called a Physician that hath such a Medicine which is “ able to destroy the Species of a Disease ; “ and, no Doubt, but out of the abundant “ Plenitude with which Nature overflows, “ there is sufficient for the Cure of all those “ Diseases which affect Mankind, and that “ near at Hand in every Country.”

When I consider Mr. *Plunkett's* Medicine as a valuable Acquisition, the Success I have met with from the Use of it will, I flatter myself, be sufficient to vindicate the Suggestion. It is not yet two Years since I became acquainted with it, from which Time having employed it in more than an hundred

schirrous and cancerous Cafes, without failing in ten Instances, where I gave Hopes of succeeding. To specify them all would be rather tiresome than useful. I have therefore annexed Twelve, at full Length, under my own Direction, which afford Variety, from their different Circumstances and Situations: And, in order more fully to evince as well the perfect Curableness of these Disorders, as the Excellence of this Method, are subjoined to these, Twelve *other* Cafes, that were seen and pronounced Cancers by eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty, formerly cured by Mr. *Plunkett*, which Cures have remained firm, according to the respective Dates specified.



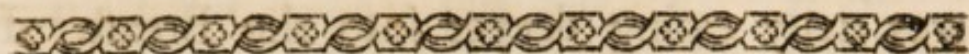


C A S E I.

MRS. BARRY, at the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Charleville's* in *Dover-street*, about the Year 1755, perceived a small Gland swelled in her Right Breast, which at that Time was quite free from Pain: She could not recollect receiving any Blow; but supposed it might proceed from some other unknown Cause. A short Time afterwards, it began to give her some Pain, at Times, and to increase in Size. gradually, for two Years, till it became as large as a Hen's Egg, and very hard, with a knotty Appearance in the circumjacent Vessels. The Tumour then turned to a livid Colour; her Pains, increased with the Swelling, were now more constant, and almost continual, darting and lancing thro' the whole Breast. In 1758, the Tumour began to crack in a small Seam, and discharged a thin serous Humour, which encrusted over the Sore, and in a little Time it spread considerably. She advised with several Gentlemen of the Faculty, in Town and
at

at *Bath*, who declared it a Cancer; but gave no Hopes of Cure. She took such Medicines as were judged proper, but received no Relief. She was then recommended to my Care; on which, after some little Preparation necessary, I made an Application of the Medicine I use in cancerous Cases externally, over the Breast, which, by proper Management, in a short Time brought on a Separation of all the cancerous Lump, with it's Roots: The Sore afterwards healed with Ease. She had an Issue made, previous to the entire close of the Sore, and was ordered, by her Apothecary, proper Medicines, and a Diet-drink. Ever since, she has remained in perfect Health, and free from any Complaints. — Her Age, about 42, thin, and of a delicate Constitution; the Breasts small, is subject to nervous Tremours on any little Surprise, but naturally of an easy, mild Disposition. Her Ladyship, the Countess of *Charleville*, who did me the Honour to be present at my several Dressings, kindly permitted me to use her Testimony of this Cure.

C A S E



C A S E II.

A LADY, Sister to Mr. *Adderly*, an eminent Proctor in *Doctors Commons*, applied to me for the Cure of an ulcerated Cancer in her Right Breast, the Account of which she gave as follows : About four Years ago she discovered a small Lump in her Breast, the Size of an Horse-bean, which was not occasioned by any Blow, or Injury that she could remember ; it remained unalterable, and without any Inconvenience for the Space of more than twelve Months ; afterwards, by Degrees, it grew larger, with very little Pain. She took the Advice of a Surgeon of Eminence, who used Endeavours to resolve it, but ineffectually ; it increased afterwards very fast in Size, and began to pain her at Times, and was become as large as a Hen's Egg, with a stony Hardness, and partly fixed to the pectoral Muscle. She was greatly alarmed at the Consequences, as a livid Discolouring overspread the whole Tumour, and soon after it began to ouze a thin Humour, from a small Excoriation, which, in a short Time, extended

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ed two Thirds over the scirrhus Part, and was daily eating deeper into the Breast. I was then desired to attend her at Mr. *Adderly's*. I applied my Medicine, by Means of which, in a short Time, the Cancer perfectly separated from the sound Part; the Roots, having perforated the subjacent Muscle, left a deep Ulcer, which, however, healed as fast as any common Sore; and she found very little Inconvenience during the whole Course of her Cure, being free from Fever, or Confinement, more than necessary to avoid catching Cold. She has ever since been exempt from any Complaints, and remains in perfect Health; her Age about 55, of a thin, tho' healthy Constitution, and sedate Disposition. Mr. *Adderly* requested the Omission of her Name; but is desirous of satisfying any one of the Truth of this Relation, if applied to.



C A S E III.

IN the Beginning of *January* last, 1759, I was desired to attend Miss *Hitchin*, a young Lady, 21 Years of Age, at Mr. *Atthaws's*, a *Virginia* Merchant's, opposite *Gerard's*

ward's Hall in *Basing-lane*, for a cancerous Disorder on her Nose. She informed me, at the Age of seven Years she was first afflicted with an Ophthalmia in both Eyes, for which she took Medicines, and found Relief. Some considerable Time afterwards her upper Lip swelled considerably, her Nose also inflamed and grew large toward the Point: These Appearances increased as she advanced in Years. At 11 Years old a Pimple appeared on the Extremity of the Nose, which spread, and grew very sore, breaking into a small Ulcer, for which she underwent a long Course of Physick, &c. but found no Relief; she then went under a Person (not of the Faculty) in Hopes of Assistance, but found the Disorder gained upon her, the Sore spreading farther over her Nose, and a manifest Ulcer formed. She applied then to a Surgeon, was dressed, and put under a Course of Alteratives for three Months, drinking Diet-Drinks at the same Time; at the End of which the Sore was not better, tho' the Thickness of the Lip was decreased. She then tried the Assistance of another Surgeon, who attended her some Time, and advised her drinking the Sea-water at *Margate*. She

went thither, and continued drinking it for four Months together; she also conformed to a Regimen of Diet, and the Use of alterative Medicines again. When she returned to *London*, she still found herself no better; and the Ulcer continuing to spread, she went again to drink Sea-water, as before, and took great Variety of Medicines, but ineffectually; all Applications, &c. proved unsuccessful, in disposing the Ulcer to heal, which discharged a thin, ichorus, sharp Humour, corroding the Edges round it, and had destroyed some Part of the Nose. When becoming my Patient, I dressed her with the Medicine I use in cancerous Cases, and in about six Weeks she was entirely healed. She was ordered a few Medicines, afterwards had an Issue made, and proper Directions to conduct herself, and has ever since been in perfect Health, and free from any Appearance of her Disorder.

It is by Permission of her Family I publish her Case. *N. B.* This Case was properly of that Specie of the Cancer called, *Noli me tangere*, which likewise seemed complicated with the Scrophula, and had heretofore proved remarkably obstinate.



C A S E IV.

OCTOBER 1758, *John Andrews*, Esq;
of *Porton*, near *Salisbury*, was pleased to
put himself under my Care, for a cancerous
Disorder (known by the Term *Lupus*) in his
right Leg, a little below the Knee. He gave
me the following Account.

The first Appearance was, a small white
Pimple, about the Size of a Duck-shot, which,
after a little Time, split in the Middle, and
formed a dry horny Crust, without Pain, yet
frequent itching: he sometimes pricked it, to
allay that Sensation, whence a small Sore
formed, which grew painful, and spread to
about the Size of a Six-pence; he found it
very sensible when his Boot was on. He then
applied to a Surgeon in that Country, *April*
the 2d, 1758, who dressed it; but very soon
after, the Sore increased greatly, and shot up
a granulated Fungous, about the Size of a
Nutmeg, rising above the Surface of the Skin;
Caustics were then applied to reduce it. On
the 29th of *May* following, it was thought
to be in a dangerous Way, from the violent

Pains, and increasing Fungous : The Acuteness of the Pain he compared to the Stinging of Hornets, and was forced to contrive a quilted Cushion, covered with Tin, like what Children wear round their Heads to prevent Bruises by Falls, in order to prevent any thing touching the Part, it being so excessively sore as scarce to be borne. He then called in another Surgeon, on Account of his Leg being greatly swelled, and a Mortification coming on near the Ankle; Incisions were made on the mortifying Part to stop the Progress of it, which, by proper Treatment, tho' with Difficulty, was effected. The Fungous now appeared somewhat like a small branching Part of a Collyflower, increasing, if possible, in Pain, and covered with crude acrimonious Ichor. Several Methods were tried by Caustics and escharotic Medicines to destroy it, but unsuccessfully; the Fungous increased, and the Symptoms were more violent. He then, by the Encouragement of a neighbouring Clergyman, (whom Mr. *Plunkett* cured seven Years ago of a Cancer) was induced to come to *London* for my Advice. In this State I applied my Medicine to the cancerous Part; by which

Means

Means the Cure was happily compleated in less than two Months. The Cancer separated, with large Roots that ran superficially under the Skin. Mr. *Andrews* never complained of any Pain, from the first to last of my Dressings, but thought, he rested easier the first Night the Medicine was applied, than he had done for a long while before: He was perfectly chearful, and in good Spirits during the whole of my attending him, and went Abroad frequently. He had an Issue in the other Leg. While under Cure, he lodged at his Nephew's, Mr. *Andrews*, a Woollen-draper, at the *Blackmoor's Head* in *Thread-needle-street*, opposite the Bank, who was present at my Attendances. He remains in perfect Health, and rides on Horseback without Inconvenience, tho' near 70 Years of Age.

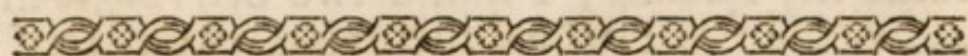


C A S E V.

SARAH DUGDALE, aged about 20 Years; this unhappy Creature Mr. *Plunkett* accidentally saw sitting in the Street in a dejected, friendless Condition; perceiving she had

a terrible Cancer in the under Lip, which was ulcerated from one End to the other, and grown so large as to over-spread almost her whole Chin, and in some Places adhered to the under Gum : Out of Compassion, he directed her to my House the next Day, she informed me that she had been a Servant ; but since her Misfortune, could get no one to receive her into their Service, and was starving for Want. The Disorder came originally from a Bite she received in kissing a Child she looked after, and had been five Years proceeding to this miserable Condition. It was with great Difficulty she could receive Food in her Mouth ; had applied to several Surgeons for Cure, unsuccessfully ; afterwards was a Patient (as she told me) in St. ——— Hospital, under a very eminent Surgeon, for more than twelve Months ; had been salivated for it, and discharged incurable : Was afterwards taken into the same Hospital, and remained some Time, and discharged again, as before. This Case, being a bad one of the Kind, made me desirous of convincing some Gentlemen of the Faculty of the salutary Effects of my Medicine, in Cancers : Accordingly, I was favoured with the Presence of Dr. *Andrée*

drée and Dr. *Hibbins*, Physicians to the *London* Hospital; Dr. *Morton*, of the *Royal Musæum*; Mr. *Saffory* in *Bishopsgate-street*, Mr. *Durant* in *Fetter-lane*, Surgeons; and Mr. *Ewin*, Apothecary, in *Fore-street*, &c. at my House, who, previous to my making any Application, examined the Case, and were of Opinion, it was a bad Cancer. In their Presence I laid on the first Dressing, and continued the usual Treatment till she was quite well, being a few Weeks afterwards, when she waited on the above Gentlemen, who examined the Lip, and were well satisfied of the Cure, and, it is by their Permission, that I have taken the Liberty to insert their Names. She was cured *May* the 17th, 1758, and remains free from any Complaints, and now lives in Service at Mrs. *Smith's* near *Shoreditch* Church.



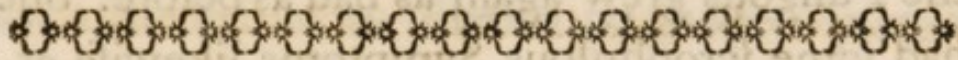
C A S E VI.

JANUARY the 15th, 1759, Mrs. *Brownless* (Daughter-in-law to *Jonathan Ewer*, Esq; a *West-India* Merchant) at Mrs. *Grammar's* in *Charter-house Square*, applied to me for Relief, having two *Scirrhuses* in her Right Breast.

Breast. This Lady first discovered a small Lump in her Breast, a few Years ago, the Cause of which she could not account for, except from wearing tight Stays; this Swelling increasing, with a little Pain, she was soon afterwards, induced to apply to a Surgeon, who ordered her, among other Things, the *Millipedes*, and Bleeding every five Weeks, which she complied with; but the Disorder not growing better, she had Recourse to another Gentleman of the Faculty, who gave her Medicines, for some Time; the Swelling still growing larger, she discontinued him, and advised with another Surgeon, who again recommended the *Millipedes*, &c. by which Time a second Lump appeared in the same Breast, which gave her Pain, and great Uneasiness of Mind. She then became my Patient; I found two *Scirrhuses* in one Breast, one the Size of a large Duck-Egg, the other bigger than that of a Pigeon; the former smooth on the Surface, the latter irregular: These were situated nearly together, though distinctly separate. After some Preparation, I applied my Medicine, and continued the Use of it till it brought on a Separation of both *Scirrhuses*, the largest of which

was

was firmly rooted, and deep in the Breast Since the Extirpation of them, the Sore healed with little Trouble. I made an Issue, and she was ordered Medicines afterwards, by her Apothecary, and remains in perfect Health: And by her Permission her Case is published. She is about 28 Years of Age, of a tolerable healthy Constitution, and easy Disposition.



C A S E VII.

APRIL the 7th, 1758, Mrs. *Susanna Pool*, at Mrs. *May's* in *Mincing-lane*, *London*, came for my Advice, having a cancerous Fungous on her Cheek, near her Left Eye, the Progress of which, she informed me, was as follows. After the Small-pox, above seven Years ago, a Pimple appeared on her Cheek, which, by picking and irritating, formed a little Sore; it soon extended itself, and became very painful: She used Plaisters, which she thought made it spread farther, and the Pain much greater than before; it bled frequently, at times, and then a Fungous sprouted up, about the Size of a Walnut, a-

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bove

bove the Surface of the Skin. She then applied to a Surgeon, who dissected it out with the Knife; nevertheless it would not heal, but rose again, and was as bad as before. She went thro' a Course of Medicines, without any Relief; it now extended nearer her Eye, and was in a very painful State. She had it cut out again by another Gentleman of the Profession; but it did not succeed better, the Fungous grew again as bad as before. She had some scrophulous Symptoms likewise attending, the Glands under the Maxilla being indurated. She acquainted me, since its first Appearance, she had submitted to have it cut out seven different Times, and that it had also been reduced as often by Caustics, but never healed, tho' she always readily submitted to take such Medicines as were prescribed by divers Surgeons. When she became my Patient the Fungous appeared of a dark Liver Colour, with great Inflammation, and discharged a crude ichorous Sanies. The Basis was very scirrhus. She could scarce bear its being wiped with Lint, tho' ever so gently. I shew'd this Case to several Gentlemen of the Profession. Upon applying my Medicine, she made not the least Complaint of Pain; but affirmed, during

ing the whole Process of Cure, it gave her more Ease than before, insomuch as to enable her to do her Business, without a Day's Confinement. The Fungous separated with numerous fibrous Roots, after which, the Sore healed as fast as possible. She was six Weeks under my Care, and about nineteen Years of Age. I made her an Issue, and recommended her to the Advice of a Physician, to prescribe such Medicines as should be judged proper afterwards. She has ever since remained in perfect Health, and free from any Disorder. She requested her Case might be added to my Publication.

The scrophulous Glands I have since extirpated.

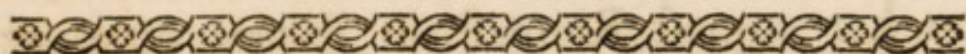


C A S E VIII.

MRs. Carter, at Mrs. Newman's, in Salisbury, came to London for Advice, being afflicted with a *Scirrhus* in her Left Breast, which she thought might originally proceed from a Blow. The Tumour was as large as a common-sized Pomgranate or Goose-Egg. In it's early State she felt little

or no Pain, but as it enlarged more Pain accompanied it, being near three Years increasing to this Size. It became irregular in Shape and knotted in the Circumference. During the Growth of it she lived abstemiously, and had Advice from some of the neighbouring Gentlemen of the Faculty. She took Medicines, &c. but found no Decrease of the Tumour. By the Recommendation of a Lady at the same Place, (who was cured by me of the like Disorder,) she was induced to become my Patient. I treated her Case in the same Manner with those before mentioned, *viz.* with the Application of my Medicine; whence proceeded an entire Separation of the *Scirrhus*, which appeared interwoven with many strong Roots, and ran deep in the Breast: Afterwards the Sore healed in a short Time. She never made any Complaints of Pain from the Application, more than (to use her own Words) that it was like the drawing of a Blister, on the first Night of it's Operation; but that it did not break her Rest, nor hinder her from going out the next Day, and to continue so to do, almost during the whole Time I attended her: Always remaining in perfect Health and good Spirits, and being so little

little incommoded by the Dressings, it was not without some Difficulty that she was restrained to that Confinement which Prudence required. She returned Home perfectly well, in about eleven Weeks, and has continued ever since free from any Disorder. She is a Lady turned of fifty Years of Age, of a healthy Constitution and lively Disposition ; and while under my Care lodged with the Reverend Mr. *Noble*, in *Little Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden*. She desired her Case might be published : The Particulars of which, Mrs. *Noble* will be kind enough to attest, if desired.



C A S E IX.

MRs. *Mourilian*, at *Deal* in *Kent*, about ten Years since, by an accidental Blow, had a Swelling of one of the Maxillary Glands, about the Size of a Filbert, which remained indolent for the Space of six Years, without Alteration, after which Time it began to enlarge, and was attended with itching, and frequent shooting Pains. The Increase became remarkable almost every Week afterwards, till it was larger than a Duck

Duck-Egg, the Pain then intolerable, inso-
much that there was scarce any Respite Day
or Night, and she found Difficulty to rest it even
on a Pillow. Her Disorder had brought on a
bad State of Health, her Appetite was much
impaired, and she was greatly emaciated.
She had taken the Advice of four of the
neighbouring Surgeons, at different Times,
who declined being concerned with it.
Under these Circumstances she was recom-
mended, by a Person (then lately cured
of a Cancer in that Country) to my Care.
On first viewing her Case, I was very du-
bious, and refused to meddle with it, but
on her earnest Request at several different
Times, and declaring she had no Comfort in
Life, thought it might not be impossible to
succeed, tho' uncertain; the Disorder at the
same Time presaging fatal Consequences
speedily, if something was not attempted,
was the principal Motive that induced me
to endeavour her Relief. This *Scirrhus*
(or more properly *Occult Cancer*) was of a
dark Copper Colour, full of irregular Knots
on the Surface, and hard as a Stone, extend-
ed up above the Ear and behind it, so as to
press the Pinna or Wing over the auditory
Pas-

Passage, which render'd her deaf on that Side, and had just begun to ulcerate. The dread of an Hæmorrhage much discountenanced the Undertaking, being so near the carotid Artery. The stiptic Quality of my Medicine in some Measure alleviated those Fears, (as it never happened that any Blood followed in the Extirpation of Cancers from it.) I applied my Medicine to the Tumour, which happily succeeded so well as to separate it entirely, without the Loss of a Drop of Blood, notwithstanding it had Roots which ran among the Glands and the Ramifications of Blood Vessels under the Maxilla ; afterwards the Sore quickly healed, and she returned Home well of the original Complaint. Her Pain in the Part entirely was gone, yet she was not perfectly recovered in Health. I have since received a Letter from her, informing me that she gathered Strength daily, and is likely to recover perfectly. She was attended at the *Mer-maid Inn, in Carter-lane, Doctors-Commons.*

At the Time she was under Cure, another Case of a poor Woman circumstanced as exactly as possible in every Particular, except being only seven Years proceeding, I was applied

plied to for, but declined undertaking it, till I saw the Success of the first: the latter had before been a Patient in several of the Hospitals in Town unsuccessfully, and was then in the most unhappy and painful Situation, like the before-mentioned Person. From the successful Event of the one, I have since been induced to attempt the other, and proceeded so far as to separate the whole Tumour, &c. without any ill Consequences, and there now appears a fair Prospect of its being cured in a short Time. It was by the Recommendation of an eminent Surgeon in this City that she applied for my Assistance. — These two Cases being dangerous ones from their Circumstances, and likely to succeed so happily, made me think them worthy of Publication.

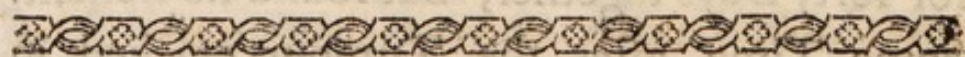


C A S E X.

MRs. Jones, Wife to Mr. Jones, Grocer, in *St. Martin's-lane*, near *Charing-Cross*, applied to me the Beginning of last Summer, having an ulcerated Cancer in her Right Breast. She informed me, it originally came by a Blow, which she accidentally
re-

received about three Years before: Soon after which there appeared two small Lumps about the Size of Peas. She felt little or no Pain from them for the Space of a Year after, when the two Lumps adhered together and became one. She then began to complain of great Pain. The Tumour being situated deep in her Breast toward her Side, made her apprehensive her whole Breast would soon become affected. Perceiving it to increase greatly, she had Recourse to some common Applications which her Friends recommended. When the Tumour was arrived to the Size of a Hen's Egg, it began to draw the Integuments down, and corrugate them. The Pain now grew more violent, the whole Tumour appeared discoloured, and the Vessels became knotty. She then took the Advice of a very eminent Surgeon, who prescribed her a Diet-Drink, made of the Guaiacum-Wood, &c. which she drank constantly for forty Days together, but found no Benefit. Some Time after the Tumour cracked in the Middle, and especially in the Corrugations occasioned by the Contraction, whence oozed a thin Humour, which encrusted over it. In a little Time afterwards an Ulcer formed in the Centre, as well as in those

Corrugations; and these continuing to spread, she then came under my Care. I found an oblong Ulcer in the Centre, which appeared as if it had been cut with a Knife, in the Shape of a Star, almost regular. There was also a scirrhous Hardness over about one third Part the Breast. I began the Treatment as usual, with the Medicine before-mentioned, which brought on a Separation of the whole Tumour with its Roots. The Sore healed in a short Time afterwards. She was very little confined during the Course of her Cure, but was commonly about her Shop, and in good Health all the Time. I took my Leave after about two Months Attendance, when she was ordered proper Medicines, but could never be prevailed on to have an Issue made. She has ever since been very well and in good Spirits. Her Age fifty Years, naturally healthy, thin, and of a sedate Disposition: By her Permission her Case is added.



CASE XI.

MISS BARROW, Sister to *Charles Barrow*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Glocester*, about five Years ago, being in a very bad State of Health, perceived a
small

small Lump in her Left Breast the Size of an
 Hazel-Nut, painful at Times, and particular-
 ly when touched. She shewed it to a Surgeon
 in the Country, who gave her Medicines,
 &c. in order to disperse it. Finding no Relief
 for a considerable Time, but on the Contrary
 that the Disorder greatly increased, she came
 to *London*, and had the Advice of a very e-
 minent Surgeon, who declared it a Cancer.
 The Lump being grown very large and ex-
 tremely painful, he recommended to her the
 drinking the *Dog and Duck Water*, which
 she kept to near twelve Months, and also
 took other Medicines at the same Time.
 She then applied to a Physician, who ordered
 the Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, &c. this she
 continued some Time, but found she still grew
 worse, the *Scirrhus* enlarging, and the Pain grow-
 ing more acute, with a Discoloration of the
 Integuments, and a considerable Dilatation of
 the surrounding Vessels. Her Disorder was
 now looked upon as very dangerous. She
 consulted another Physician of Eminence, who
 ordered her the Infusion of Nightshade, which
 she began by very small Doses, and continu-
 ed it for a Month under a careful Inspection.
 She at first thought she found Benefit from
 it; that her Pains were less acute, and her

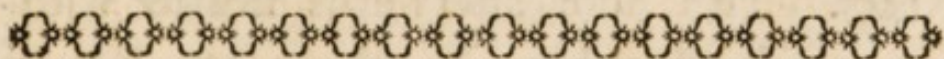
Spirits better ; but was obliged to leave it off, on Account of her Eyes being affected by the Medicine : This Symptom appeared after the third Time of taking it. She then was ordered other Medicines, and the *Sarsaparilla*-Drink again for some Time. The Pains returning, she was thought to be incurable, and in the utmost Danger. The *Scirrhus* began to excoriate and discharge a thin Ichor, which encrusted, and spread farther over the Tumour. The Breast was almost fixed to the pectoral Muscle, so as scarcely to be moved, and the Ulceration daily grew deeper.

In this State she became my Patient. Her Disorder had reduced her to a very weak and low State of Health, the Ulcer was then about the Size of a Crown-Piece, and covered with a brownish Slough ; the Tumour very hard, of a livid Colour, and very painful. After a little Preparation I applied my Medicine over the Breast, and continued the Treatment as usual. The Cancer soon separated, as is customary with that Application, leaving a clean, well-digested Sore, which healed very fast. When it was reduced to the Compass of a silver Penny, I put a Pea in and continued it as an Issue, judging it most
pro-

proper to continue a Drain there; tho' it was with Difficulty she could keep it open, and was frequently obliged to use a corrosive Pea. She being naturally of a bad Habit of Body, and always had been afflicted with an ill State of Health; being very subject to hystERIC Complaints on every trifling Occasion. Glands had been opened in the Neck formerly, for which she was a long Time under Cure. She returned Home (to *Twickenham* in *Middlesex*) perfectly well of her cancerous Complaint; before which her Physician ordered proper Medicines. She is a Lady of an extreme tender, delicate Constitution, and of a mild, easy Disposition.

During my Attendance she was at her Brother's, *Charles Barrow*, Esq; in *Howard-street*, in the *Strand*. By her generous Request it is that this Case is published.

P. S. November the 9th Inst. I received a Letter from her informing me that she continued in good Health.



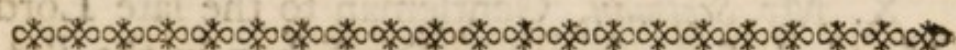
C A S E XII.

THE Lady of *Richard Backwell*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Northampton*, in *Berkley-square*, desired my Advice for a
Scir-

Scirrhus in her Right Breast. She informed me the Disorder first appeared with a Pain in the Part, which soon after was succeeded by a small Lump. This increased very fast, tho' she had taken Medicines in Hopes of Relief. She shew'd it to a very eminent Surgeon, who at first advised the not meddling with it, but soon after recommended Extirpation by the Knife, which Operation she could not bring herself to a Resolution to comply with. By the Satisfaction she received of Mrs. Barry, at Lord Charleville's, she was induced to come under my Care. I found the *Scirrhus* as large as a common-sized Lemon, attended with frequent darting Pains quite thro' the Breast, and a Redness on the Integuments, the Tumour uneven on the Surface, the circumjacent Vessels turgid and distended. After some necessary Preparation, I applied my Medicine over the Breast, which, by proper Management, operated so successfully, as to occasion the *Scirrhus* to separate, with it's diseased Roots. The Sore afterwards healed without much Trouble. In about ten Weeks she went to her Country Seat perfectly well and free from any Complaints. She had very little Disorder or Confinement during my Attendance. An Issue was made, and proper Me-

Medicines ordered by her Apothecary. She remains in perfect Health ever since. She is a Lady about forty Years of Age, of a healthy Constitution, and chearful Disposition: By whose kind Favour and Request I have recited her Case.

P. S. During the Proceedings in the above Cases, there was not the least Loss of Blood, from any one of them.



The following Twelve Persons were cured by Mr. Plunkett, before I was concerned with him; but the Cases were most of them well known to the Gentlemen of the Profession, who before had attended, and pronounced them Cancers. They were given me, to insert, by Mr. Plunkett, who informed me they now are, or very lately were, in good Health, having had no Return of their Complaints since he attended them.

I. **M**RS. Small, at Sutton, near Abingdon in Berkshire, had an ulcerated Cancer in her Breast, cured above Seven Years ago.

II. Mrs. Devine, in Moorfields, cured of an ulcerated Cancer in the Breast above four Years; has had Children since.

III. John Herbert, Esq; at Weybridge in Surrey, afflicted with an ulcerated Cancer near the Eye; cured ten Years.

IV. Mr. Blair, at Deal in Kent, cured of an ulcerated Cancer near the Eye, nine Years.

V. Capt. Balfour, near the Hermitage, Wapping, was cured of an ulcerated Cancer in the Lip, near thirteen Years.—This Case I have seen very lately.

VI. Capt. *Pitt*, at the *Jamaica Coffee-house* in *Sweeting-alley*, *Cornhill*, cured of an ulcerated Cancer in his under Lip, five Years.

VII. *James Taylor*, Esq; at *Dalston*, near *Hackney*, had an ulcerated Cancer on his Cheek, has been cured above fourteen Years.

VIII. The Rev. Mr. *Worgan*, near *Newbery*, in *Berkshire*, was cured of an ulcerated Cancer near the Eye, Nose, &c. above eight Years.

IX. Mrs. *Mayne*, near *Blewberry*, in *Berkshire*, cured of an ulcerated Cancer in her Breast, above five Years.

X. Mr. *Scotman*, Gentleman to the late Lord *Montford*, since keeps a Snuff-shop in the *Butcher-row*, *Temple-bar*, cured of a Cancer in the Nose, both the in, and out-side, about ten Years.

XI. Mr. *Souch*, in the *King's Road*, *Chelsea*, cured of an ulcerated Cancer, that destroyed great Part of his Nose, ten Years.

XII. *John Quallet*, Esq; at *Rotherhithe*, an eminent Ship-builder, cured of an ulcerated Cancer on the under Eye-lid, near nine Years.— Besides others innumerable.

For the Truth of which, the Persons herein mentioned are referred to, for the farther Satisfaction of those who desire it.



