

Cancer Cures from Dr. John R. Christopher

Anti-cancer remedy:

1 part	Red clover blossoms (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)
1 part	Poke root (<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>)
1 part	Licorice root (<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>)
1 part	Cascara sagrada bark (<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>)
1 part	Sarsaparilla root (<i>Smilax officinalis</i>) (<i>S. ornata</i>)
1 part	Prickly ash bark (<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>)
1 part	Burdock root (<i>Arctium lappa</i>)
1 part	Buckthorn bark (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>)
1 part	Stillingia root (<i>Stillingia sylvatica</i>)
1 part	Oregon grape root (<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>)
1 part	Peach bark (<i>Amygdalus persica</i>)
1 part	Chapparral leaves and small stems (<i>Larrea tridentata</i>)

Preparation: 1 teaspoon to the cup of (mixture of herbs) - Infusion with boiling water

Dosage: 1/3 cupful 3 times a day, increase 1/3 cup each 3 weeks up to cupful 3 times a day.

Burdock Root

Glycerite of burdock root and walnut leaves:

8 ounces	burdock root, cut (<i>Arctium lappa</i>)
6 ounces	walnut leaves (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)
1/2 pint	Glycerin

Preparation: Place the herbs in 1 gallon of D-cell or distilled water and reduce by simmering to 1/2 gallon; strain the liquid and set aside; cover the herbs again with water in the clean vessel and simmer another 10 minutes; strain and mix in the glycerin; allow to stand until cool, bottle and keep in a cool place. (Be sure to label)

Dosage: 1 dessert spoonful - 1 tablespoonful in water 3-4 times between meals.

Uses: Tumors and Cancers

For insertions and douches, dilute in water according to the condition of the patient and the amount of astringency or stimulation desired (in dilution, the action is more demulcent and soothing, and less arousing and stimulating).

Cancerous growths:

- 1 part Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*)
- 1 part Violet (*Viola odorata*)
- 1 part Burdock root (*Arctium lappa*)
- 1 part Yellowdock (*Rumex crispus*)
- 1 part Dandelion root (*Leontodon taraxacum*)
- 1 part Rock rose (*Helianthemum canadense*)
- 1 part Golden seal root (*Hydrastis canadense*)

Preparation: Infuse mixed herbs in boiling hot water, let set covered until cool enough to drink.

Dosage: 1 wineglassful 3 times daily.

Chaparral

Chaparral or creosote bush, has powerful alterative diuretic characteristics, and it is especially known for specific remedial action in cases of cancer and arthritis. It was considered to be a cure-all by many Indians. It is a potent healer to the urethral tract, and is most beneficial to the lymphatics. It is a terrific herb to tone up the system and to rebuild the tissue. It also assist in the lower bowel area by cleansing it of morbid material and providing healing wherein the peristaltic muscles can properly perform their function. It is very bitter medicine; but to the needy and courageous (who need healing and FAST for these difficult conditions), this invaluable herb will rank among the greatest of the alterative healers.

Cancer: Drink the tea (infusion) for- 3 weeks, after which the capsules or may be used.

Preparation: Infusion Use 1 teaspoonful of the herb to each cupful of water; put the appropriate quantity of the herb into a glass or stainless steel thermos bottle, fill it with boiling-hot water and immediately cork or cap; infuse for 24 hours, strain, and sweeten with honey, bottle and keep in a cool place.

Chaparral tea (not bitter):

- 2 tablespoonfuls Chaparral or Creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*)
- 4 teaspoonfuls Elder flowers (*Sambucus canadensis*)
- 2 teaspoonfuls Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)

Preparation Place the creosote herb and 1 3/4 pints of D-cell or distilled water into a 1 quart Mason jar, cap and place in the oven for 5-6 hours at 180-200 o F. (or make the tea in a thermos bottle)

Strain, and clean the bottle; place the last 2 herbs in the bottom, pour in the chaparral tea, and seal; allow to stand all day or 2 hours, shaking the bottle occasionally; strain through muslin and pour the tea back through the strainer over the herbs several times; sweeten with honey, bottle, and keep in a cool place.

Dosage 1 teacupful 3 times daily (some will find this more enjoyable than coffee and at the same time be regenerating their, health.

Chaparral ointment:

1 ounce Chaparral or Creosote bush (Larrea tridentate)
1 ounce Leaf lard.
small quantity Bee's wax (to add firmness)

Preparation Place the ingredients in the oven for 1 hour at 180 deg. F then strain through a wire sieve and stir until solidified; place into a jar.

Administration: Apply to the affected part as needed.

Chickweed

Rectal cancer: Bathe the area 2-3 times daily with the decoction, infusion, or dilute tincture (as warm as possible), then apply chickweed ointment or Dr. Christopher's healing ointment.

Cancerous sores: Drink burdock seed tea as a diaphoretic to open the skin pores and glands from the inside, and wash the affected parts in a strong decoction 2 or more times daily, and apply chickweed ointment OR, a chickweed bath is excellent.

Chickweed ointment:

1 pound Chickweed, fresh green (Stellaria media)
1.5 pounds Leaf Lard
2 ounces Bee's wax

Preparation: Cut up the chickweed and place the entire ingredients in a stainless steel pot, cover and place into oven 3 hours under 200 degrees F., strain through a fine wire strainer and cool.

Administration: Apply as needed.

Note: The leaf lard is pure and contains no salt. The bee's wax is to add firmness to the ointment (a little more is needed warmer claimants than cooler). This ointment should be made available in every household. The base may be used to make any kind of ointment.

Dr. Christopher's black healing ointment:

1.5 pounds of base (mutton tallow) for every 1 pound of fresh or 1/2 pound of dry herbs combined.

1.5 lbs. liquid mutton tallow using Dry Herbs
1 ounce Chickweed (*Stellaria media*)
1 ounce Comfrey Root (*Symphytum officinalis*)
1 ounce Lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*)
1 ounce Goldenseal Root (*Hydrastis canadensis*)
1 ounce Kino (*Pterocarpus marsupium* –when possible)
1 ounce Marshmallow root (*Althea officinalis*)
1 ounce Poke root (*Phytolacca decandra*)
1 ounce of Beeswax
3-4 ounces Olive Oil (*Olea Europaea*)
3-4 ounces Wheat germ oil
2 ounces Pine tar (*Pinus sylvestris*)
2 ounces Glycerin

Preparation: Cut up the mutton tallow, place it into a stainless steel pan (never use iron or aluminum but you can use pyrex or enamel if it is not chipped), cover and render in oven at 170 degrees F. Pour off the tallow as it renders, press out the remainder and throw away the crackling. Place the tallow back into the pan and warm in oven to a liquid. Place the correct proportion of all the herbs for the amount of liquified tallow base, (acts as a catalyst and draws the medicinal virtues of the herbs into the fat) and place into oven for 3 to 4 hours. Remove and strain through a fine wire strainer, add beeswax and put back into oven to warm to a liquid again. Quickly add the olive oil, glycerin, wheat germ oil and pine tar. Use a beater (hand or electric) to homogenize or whip while still hot and then pour it into either an ointment or wide mouthed jar to set. Do not try to move the jars until cool enough to be firm or there will be a nasty mess to clean up.

Administration: Apply externally or internally as needed. Note: {a version of} this particular ointment has been on the market many years under the brand name “Dr. Christopher’s Herbal Remedies”, and has been used successfully to cure various complaints, including skin cancer.

Dr. FoxT Cancer Liniment:

2 ounces	Blue flag, tincture	(Iris versicolor)
1 ounce	Red clover, tincture	(Trifolium pratense)
1 ounce	Blood root, tincture	(Sanguinaria canadense)

Preparation: Mix thoroughly (for the above tinctures use Alcohol 70 as the menstruum or solvent.

Administration: Saturate a cloth and apply to the affected area twice daily, cover with plastic to retain moisture.

Garlic:

Cancers:

8 ounces	Garlic, expressed juice (Allium sativum)
8 ounces	Glycerin
1 pint	Burdock seeds, strong decoction {pre made}
	4 ounces Burdock seeds
	2 quarts water
	8 ounces Glycerin

Preparation: Boil slowly the seed in the water for 30 minutes, strain; return to heat and simmer down to 1 pint. Cool add glycerin, mix thoroughly , bottle and keep in a cool place

Preparation: Mix the ingredients thoroughly together.

Administration: Saturate or lint or cotton and apply to the affected parts; cover with plastic or waxed paper, and bandage or strap on with adhesive tape; change 2 – 3 times daily.

Internal dosage: 1 teaspoonfull 3-4 times daily, until the local affections have disappeared.

Note: These conditions signal that special care of diet is of extreme importance.

RED CLOVER or WILD CLOVER or TREFOIL (Trifolium pratense)

Red clover is a very useful and wonderful alterative agent for counteracting scrofulous and skin diseases, as an antidote to **cancer**, and as an efficient remedy in bronchi and spasmodic affections. Its healing properties make an excellent addition to alterative compounds.

Cancer: Red clover possesses potent healing properties here and is a highly commended application for any part of the body.

Preparation: Fluid extract, infusion, powder, tincture. The strength of the preparation may be made twice as strong with safety and the same dosage given.

Dosage:

FLUID EXTRACT 1/2 - 1 fluid dram

INFUSION 1 wineglassful - 1/2 teacupful 3-4 times daily, bet meals.

POWDER 20 -40 grains (1- 2 #00 capsules)

TINCTURE 20 minims - 2/3 teaspoonful

Administration:

ANAL Cancer: Inject a strong infusion of the tea, 5-6 times daily, and also drink internally.

ORAL Cancer: Drink 4 or more times daily on an empty stomach. Red clover is usually combined with other alterative agents, such as stillingia or queen's delight (*Stillingia sylvatica*), burdock root (*arctium lappa*), yellow dock (*Rumex crispus*), prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum am canum*), blue flag (*Iris versicolor*), etc., to better bring out its alterative properties.

SKIN Cancer: Apply the extract or bathe frequently with a strong tea, and drink internally

VAGINAL Cancer: Inject a strong tea with a bulb syringe (holding the vagina closed after insertion to force the tea around the head of the womb), retain several minutes before ex-spelling, 5-6 times daily.

Alterative compound (Oral)

1 ounce Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*)

1 ounce Burdock root (*Arctium lappa*)

1 ounce Yellow parilla (*Menispermum canadense*).

1/2 ounce Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*)

Preparation: Simmer the ingredients in 2 quarts of water down to 1 quart, strain, sweeten with honey, allow to cool; bottle and keep a cool place.

Dosage: 1 wineglassful 3-4 times daily.

Dr. Thomson's famous Cancer Plaster:

"Take the heads of red clover, and fill a brass kettle, and boil them in water for one hour; then take them out and fill the kettle again with fresh ones, and. boil them as before in the same liquor. Strain it off and press the heads to get out all the juice, then simmer it over a low fire till it is about the consistency of tar, when it will be fit for use. Be careful not to let it burn. When used it should be spread on a piece of bladder, split and made soft. It is good to cure cancers, sore lips and old sores." (Thomson, New Guide to Health, op. cit. , 100-101.

NOTE: Of course, we do not necessarily recommend making the large amount implied and an appropriate vessel should be used. Dr. Nowell recommend that the foregoing preparation be mixed with dandelion extract (Leontori-taraxacum) to alleviate the severe smarting that the red clover causes a time after being applied, and to accentuate the therapeutic value. The application may be made on lint or gauze.

White Oak

Cancerous sores (ointment):

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| 1/2 ounce | White oak | (Quercus alba) |
| 1/3 ounce | Garden Sage | (Salvia officinalis) |
| 1/2 ounce | Tormentil | (Potentilla tormentilla) |
| 1/3 ounce | Shavegrass | (Equisetum hiemale) |
| 1 dram | Balm | (Melissa officinalis) |

Preparation: Boil gently for 1/2 hour in 1 quart of water: strain, reduce to 1/2 pint by simmering; add 1/2 pound of honey, bring to a boil and skim off the scum; allow to cool

Administration: Apply 2 times daily on sores.:

White Pond Lily Decoction

Cancer of the uterus: Drink the decoction and use the decoction as a vaginal injection.

Skin Cancer: An-a poultice of the fresh roots and leaves; also the strong decoction makes an excellent base for mixing other ingredients for application; the powder is often mixed equal parts with crushed flaxseed (linseed) or powdered slippery elm.

Detailed Preparation Methods

Decoction

This is a process used with roots and barks, chips, etc., wherein some must be boiled in water, while with others boiling water must be poured over them, and then a simmering heat applied over a period of time (this must always be moist heat, as dry heat is not only death to people, but to plants and parts of plants themselves, so we will use moisture wherever we specify an extraction of medicinal principles from herbs of any type). This is usually an herbal preparation that is intended for immediate use or over a 24-hour period (with a 72-hour maximum limit when stored in a very cool place—yet there are some herbs that do not sour within 72 hours, so this is something that one should observe and if the souring or scum starts, then you will know that the limit has been reached for keeping the given herb, requiring a fresh preparation. An herbal decoction is the chief basis for preparing medicinal administrations of enemas, ointments, spirits, fomentations, etc. A decoction is generally made by pouring cold water upon fresh or dried (cut, bruised, or ground) herbal agents (the usual preparation is one ounce of the botanical herb placed into one and one-half pints of cold water—one-half pint to compensate for wafer lost in the extractive process, bringing the herb and liquid slowly to a boil).

The decoction is different from an infusion in that heat is applied and then continued over a period of time (boiling or simmering), and this is because roots and barks generally need longer subjection to heat in order to extract their active principles or medicinal virtues. Water generally extracts gummy and saline parts of herbal agents (heavy gums must be extracted with alcohol) and as the oily and resinous properties are also intimately blended with the gummy and saline elements, many of those are extracted also by infusion— but a decoction is superior where there is tenacious cell structure and will extract the many otherwise inaccessible medicinal values and in less time from roots, barks, chips, etc. So, as a rule-of-thumb, with certain types of roots and barks—the harder the material that is being made into a decoction, the longer the simmering and extractive period that is required. The medicinal values in the spongy type root, however, are preferably extracted by infusion rather than the decoction method; while some roots (as the water plants or those with softer, porous-type tissue) are very delicate and need less time in decoction—sometimes not more than five minutes. In making a decoction of dry roots and barks, it is best to pulverize them first by mechanical means or pounding; next, soak the ingredients for twelve hours; then set this liquid on the fire and gradually heat to a slight boil. After the extractive period, drain off the liquid while hot and press the herb hard to make sure that all of the therapeutic ingredients are removed, then let stand until cool; and when cool, pour off the clear liquid on top, separating it from the settlings; and finally sweeten to taste. When fresh herbs are used in a decoction, the roots should be cut into very thin slices and the barks and woods should be shaved down—but the leaves and whole herbs need only slight cutting. In the making of decoctions, one must NEVER boil too hard; and one must use good judgment in making herbal teas, adding more water when they are too strong.

Infusion

An infusion is the process of extracting the active principles of an herbal agent by means of water WITHOUT simmering or boiling; and it also refers to the liquid product of such a process—it is to steep an herbal agent in water or other fluid in order to extract its useful medicinal qualities. An infusion (generally used in the tea form) is made merely by pouring a liquid (hot water, juice, glycerin, vinegar or alcohol) over the crude or powdered herb. The liquid infusion may be hot, cold, or lukewarm (depending on the type of herb and problem condition), but the flavor of the herb is generally much stronger and the action is much faster when made and administered hot rather than cold. Generally, an average (standard) infusion is used with the lighter herbs (such as the leaves, flowers, etc.), and is made by taking 1 teaspoonful of the dry herb or 2 teaspoonfuls of the fresh herb to a cup of water—but the quantity must be regulated to fit the patients strength. Before making an infusion (in order to get the best results or extract the greatest benefit in active principle it is best to finely cut or bruise the fresh herb, and coarsely grind the dry herbs (coarse, instead of fine; for straining purposes), and to pulverize the tenacious roots and barks; then pour 1 pint of boiling water over the crude herb and allow it to stand or steep for 15-30 minutes, be sure to cover the vessel (with a lid, plate, or saucer) and stir occasionally, then carefully strain off the clear liquid for use (though some sedimentation will not hurt in most cases). There are particular herbs (such as buds, husks, and dried herbs like thyme) that the only way medicinal value can be properly extracted from them is by infusion; ether herbs that yield their medicinal value best by infusion are the pectorals (such coltsfoot, ground ivy, etc.), aromatics (such as balm, mother of thyme, etc.) bitters (such as gentian root, orange peel, wormwood, etc.). The bitter herbs do not require so large a quantity of the crude herb to the pint as do other herbs, and when you use something like cayenne only a few grains are effective—but in making your herbal tea preparations, don't be afraid of endangering yourself by over-concentrations of organic herbal medicines or remedies (in contrast to the deadly and dangerous inorganic drugs), for "a pinch of this and a taste of that will do the job beautifully! " We do recommend, however (for best results), that you strictly follow the instructions that are provided. In this procedure, the herb is simply allowed to stand in the liquid for a period of time (steeping) so that the active principles or medicinal qualities and virtues in the herb are extracted by infusion into a liquid medium. Caution: Always be sure that the infusion liquid (tea) is cool enough before swallowing that it will not burn or do physical damage to the membranes.

Infusion of aromatics: Aromatic herbs contain effervescent or volatile oils which will be lost when infused in hot or boiling water, so these should be treated with special care and steeped in WARM water for over 1/2 hour. To name a few aromatics, these include your spices, bayberry, caraway seed, garden sage, fennel seed, ginger root, horehound, lovage, pennyroyal, pepper mint, rue, snake root, sweet clover, tansy, valerian, wild cherry, peach leaves, black cohosh, witch hazel, etc., etc.II.

Ointment or Salve

This is a soft, semi-solid fatty herbal preparation used for a protective and emollient effect, liquefying when rubbed and applied externally on the skin as a vehicle for local (endermic) administration. Ointment bases are generally composed of various mixtures of fats, waxes, animal and vegetable oils (almond, coconut, etc.) solid and liquid hydrocarbons, or the so-called water-soluble; in which there may be 50-70% water incorporated into an emulsified product. These are prepared by mixing medicinal substances with lard, wax, spermaceti, vaseline, etc.—wherein the lard allows ready absorption of the medicines, wax and spermaceti give firmness to the mass; often vaseline does not actively promote the absorption of the herbal remedial agents as does the lard (the reason vaseline is not as good for an ointment base as the animal or vegetable types is that it comes from rock and is of a far lower vibration—and therefore, it does not correspond as closely with the body as do materials coming from living vegetation or animal life); and mutton tallow mixed with a suitable amount of olive oil or cottonseed oil (with a little glycerin added) is preferable to either lard or vaseline with many herbs. But there are times when you do not want the animal fats that will absorb quickly into the skin (as when used on the internal membranous tissue of the nose); as an example, it is preferable to mix spearmint oil or peppermint with vaseline, so that the oil stays on the surface and does not absorb (wherein these hotter type oils of spearmint or peppermint will irritate the skin). With chickweed, lard is preferable to mutton tallow (as is the case with a number of the herbs used with dermatitis). Mutton tallow would be preferred in ointments such as an ulcer ointment, wherein you are using pine tars combined with herbs such as plantain. In most cases, we will specify under each specific herb (as we describe an ointment formula) whether it is better to use the lard, mutton fallow, or other ingredients. Ointments in most cases should be massaged in, yet once in awhile, we have counter-irritant ointment that is high in cayenne and requires no massaging. The type of ointment procedure that works with nearly all combinations is to start with a melted base (for example, in making a chickweed ointment)—herein you would take as a standard basis, 1 pound of the fresh herb in its natural green state, 1-1/2 pounds of leaf lard, and 2 ounces of beeswax (temperate climate). The combination with the melted base (just barely melted) is placed into a closed container (stainless steel, earthenware, unchipped or unbroken enamel glassware), put into the oven and left there at low heat (under 200°F., preferably around 180°F.) for 3 or 4 hours. Periodically, if desired, you can take a fork and lift the fresh herbs (wherein, as they are getting browned and brittle, you can tell that the lard as a catalyst has drawn the values from t. herb). As a variation, if you desire to make a stronger ointment, use 1-1/2 pounds of the fresh herbs and 1 pound of the lard, and follow the foregoing standard procedure. If you are using dry herbs instead of the fresh, instead 1 pound of the fresh herbs, use only 1/2 pound or slightly less of the dry. This procedure and quantity can be used whether one is using tallow, lard, etc., in making preparations with various types of herbs.

Tincture

This is an herbal preparation (generally of non-volatile principles) that is technically a fluid extract, but the medicinal virtues are generally extracted into solution with a catalyst or extractive agent that is different from water (alcohol, glycerin, vinegar), as water will not retrieve some of the medicinal values that these other extractive agents will, and the latter holds the active principles better in solution and preserves them from deterioration. Tinctures should be made as follows (whether in vinegar or alcohol, the procedure is about the same): Take approximately four ounces (the reason we say approximately is because the amount is increased when you desire the tincture in a stronger potency, and less if it is to be weaker, but four ounces is about a standard amount to use) of dry herb and put it into one pint of the liquid the tincture is going to be made from. If you are using a fresh herb, then instead of four ounces, it should be eight ounces to the pint. The herb is placed in the liquid in its finest possible condition (the fresh herb chopped finely and if dry either in a powder or cut form)—preferably a glass or stainless steel vessel. This is tightly stoppered and each day for ten days to two weeks the bottle in which the ingredients are placed is shaken vigorously (which is called in the Old English “macerating”) at least 3 times a day or more, and then at the end of ten days or two weeks (never leave over two weeks, because the catalyst first takes the value out of the herb, and then the herb will thereafter take much of the value back out of the catalyst—so do not leave more than two weeks in the combination before expressed), extract all liquids, squeezing the powder residue thoroughly to get all the precious tincture liquid out. Extract can be done with presses of different types—it can be put into a regular juice press, or it can simply be put into cloth, canvas, muslin, etc., and wrung out by hand. Cloth is the least desired method, because it absorbs much of the liquid which already is in a precious and small quantity. After the liquid is extracted, place the tincture extract in dark bottles preferably (if not dark, paint the bottles), stopper thoroughly and store. When administering a tincture internally, evaporate the alcohol from the solution by putting it into hot water (if desired), otherwise, it can be taken as it is. For making glycerin tinctures, soak 4 ounces of the ground herb in one pint of water and glycerin (1 part glycerin to 4 parts water), macerate and shake well for ten days, strain as with the alcohol, and bottle. The glycerin tincture is not as good for external use as the alcohol but alcohol used internally does not add to the remedial properties of a compound which the glycerin does, as alcohol simply serves as a preservative or extractive agent. Alcohol is preferred where there are resinous or oily herb extracts, as the glycerin will not dissolve or mix with those, however, glycerin unites with many insoluble poisons (the orthodox administered inorganics that have become lodged in the body), such as arsenic, iodine, mercury, mineral sulphate, strychnine, etc.