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Healing The Leaky Gut

The Cardiovascular Benefits of Turmeric

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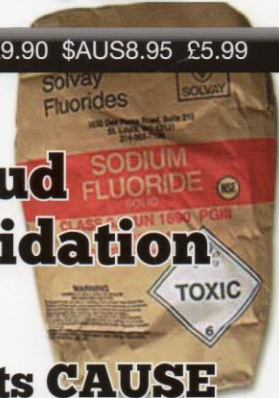
The Scourge of Sugar

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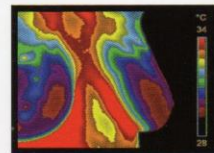
The Fraud of Fluoridation



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How I Healed My Skin Cancers with

Black Salve

Editor's introduction: Black salve is a traditional treatment for skin cancers, as well as tumours that are not far below the surface of the skin, such as some breast tumours. Black salve traditionally contains the herb bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) and other herbs as well as zinc chloride. Issue 1 of this journal features a major article on black salve by naturopath Adrian Jones. Another useful source of information on black salve is the DVD *One Answer to Cancer* (available from www.oneansweroncancermovie.com or in NZ from www.bodytech.net.nz/) The DVD includes a recipe for how to make the salve as well as examples of its successful use. Use of black salve can be painful (in some cases the pain is sufficient as to require the use of opiates) and can also be accompanied by extensive inflammatory reactions around the site of the tumour.

While the photos below were supplied by a reader who treated herself with black salve without any help from a health professional, ideally the use of black salve should be supervised by a doctor or naturopath who has experience with this product.

Treating a tumour on my leg

Prior to applying black salve, all I saw on my leg was a small, round pale pink patch just under a fine layer of skin on my leg. It was about 3-4 mm in diameter. Just a pale pink spot like a blood blister under the skin. It was very flat underneath the skin: you would not think anything of it. I put black salve there and there was a reaction within 24 hours.



Over five weeks of treatment the tumour had finally reached a diameter of approximately two inches.

[Editor's note: The reddening of the skin around the area of the tumour is typical of the inflammatory reaction that occurs during treatment with black salve.]



(Above left) In early November, the tumour fell out. (Above right) This is a close up of the cavity it left behind

The photo below shows the cavity where the tumour was beginning to heal and fill in. The black spot above is another, smaller tumour.

(Bottom) photo shows the site now fully healed.

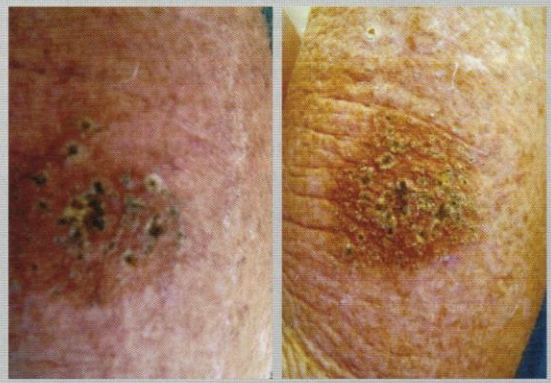


This photo shows the cavity where the tumour was; you can see that it is healing from the outside of the cavity towards the centre.



Treating tumours on my arm

Below you can see the skin reaction that occurred the second day (left) and third day (right) after the application of black salve:



The reaction increases as the treatment process progresses, as illustrated below:



The close up photo immediately above was taken about 10 days to two weeks after the application of the black salve.

The reaction is now more extensive as you can see in the photos below. The tumours are now visible and are beginning to separate from the surrounding tissues. The black spots surrounding the large tumours turned out to be smaller skin cancers which came out later.



When the cancer got quite big the pain was horrible and for two weeks I had a high temperature of 37-40 °C. I was feeling sick even when the wound was healing.

[Editor's note: Some people develop a fever when using black salve, others do not.]



The larger tumour in the crook of the elbow came out on the day that I took this photo (above).

The photo below was taken the day after the larger of the two tumours in the crook of the elbow came out.



In the photo below, you can see one large tumour now remains, surrounded by a number of smaller cancers.



In this series of three images (below) you can see how the cavities left behind after the smaller skin cancers were removed are gradually healing. The one remaining large tumour is gradually being forced out of the body.



Below is a photo of the tumour the last day before it fell off. The black scab moved from side to side but was still attached by its cord or root.



Goodbye! Sayonara! Adios!

The image below shows the site after the large tumour has fallen off. The yellow cord may have been the root that attached the scab to the body. The wound left behind was about 2 inches by 1 and 1/2 inches and took about six weeks to heal.



Editor's note: Good hygiene is essential during both the treatment and recovery phases of using black salve as the area can easily become infected. Sterile pads should be used to cover the tumour site from the beginning of the treatment process. Most manufacturers of black salve recommend that aloe vera gel be applied three times daily to the site from which the tumour was removed to minimise scarring. Failure to do this can result in quite significant scarring, as I can attest from personal experience.

Below you can see the large tumour after it fell out. It took five weeks to get to this point.



One year later (March 26, 2013). Below you can see that the arm is back to normal apart from the scar left after the removal of the tumours with black salve.



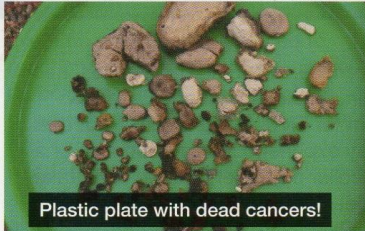
Concluding comments:

The best thing about black salve is that I can test myself at home on any suspicious marks. The doctors at the clinic didn't pick up any of the cancers that I took out. Also, if a doctor removed one on my arm, leg or neck, how much of my body would have been cut away?

In my experience, black salve must be used every day until it shows signs of body rejection. (I find if there is a lot of pain, remove the black salve mid afternoon and clean it. This way it gives the area time to settle down before going to bed. Also avoids taking pain medication, don't use it at night, cover it loosely until the next day. This also avoids a sleepless night.) I have met a couple of people who said that they use it once and it works.

I removed on six cancers from my head, two on my

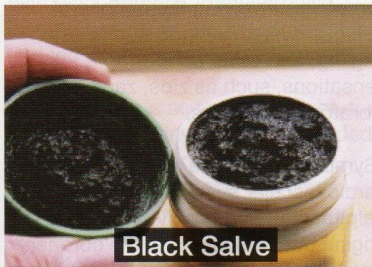
cheeks, six on my right leg and the one on my left arm and twelve on my left leg plus eight smaller ones from around the bigger one, about six from my right shoulder (smaller ones). I also removed a big one from my neck plus some smaller ones around the big one. and one now on left side of neck, plus there smaller ones there. And then my right arm – heaps from there, so I think I know what I'm talking about!



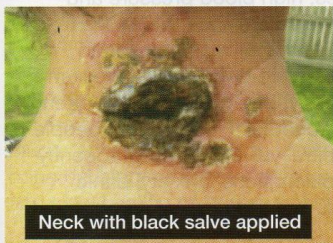
Plastic plate with dead cancers!

[Ed note: In many cases, one application of black salve is sufficient; advice from a health professional who is familiar with using black salve is desirable before making multiple applications.]

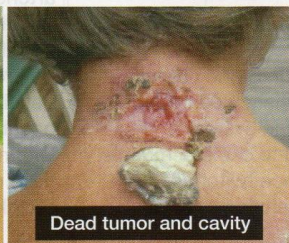
Black salve is better than winning lotto! Doctors tell us that it eats normal flesh. It does NOT. They blame black salve for the holes that it leaves in the body. Not so. The damage and holes are only as bad as the cancer is. Big cancer; big hole. Look at my photo of my leg; healthy flesh around the surrounding area. The doctors don't like black salve as they are losing money! If I didn't find the cancer on my right arm, I wonder how long would I have lived. It's extended my life, at least.



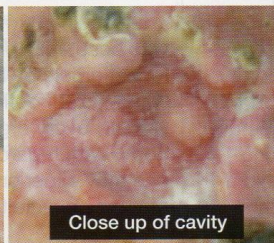
Black Salve



Neck with black salve applied



Dead tumor and cavity



Close up of cavity



Neck is now healing



Euphorbia peplus

Devil's Apple (Solanum sodomaeum)

Chelidonium majus

SKIN CANCER TREATMENT OPTIONS

A Brief Overview

by Katherine Smith

Black salve is not the only option for treating skin cancers. There are a variety of other treatment options. These include conventional approaches such as surgery or liquid nitrogen treatments. There are also some topical pharmaceutical preparations such as imiquimod – sold under the brand name “Aldara”. Interviews with people who have suffered serious adverse reactions after using imiquimod feature in the DVD *One Answer to Cancer*.

Other treatment options include creams made from alkaloids from the Devil's Apple (*Solanum sodomaeum*). One such product known as BEC-5 is featured in issue 5 of this journal.

The sap of the common weed *Euphorbia peplus* has been the subject of research as a treatment for non-melanoma skin cancers, as reported in Issue 7.

The fresh juice from the herb *Chelidonium majus* is another traditional remedy for pre-cancerous lesions such as actinic [solar] keratoses and may also be useful for non-melanoma skin cancers.

Issue 8 of *The NZ Journal of Natural Medicine* features an article by Dr J Rozencwajg about the topical use of a broccoli paste in the

treatment of non-melanoma skin cancers. (This article may also be read on our website HERE: www.naturalmedicine.net.nz/cancer-prevention-and-treatment/a-new-treatment-for-non-melanoma-skin-cancers/)

If you have skin cancers or suspected skin cancers, it is important to investigate treatment options carefully before deciding on a treatment. The different treatments available have advantages and disadvantages. The length of time of the treatment and healing, pain and other side effects and potential to cause scarring differ between treatments. Some treatments are suitable only for non-melanoma skin cancers.

Black salve has been reported to be successful in the treatment of melanoma (and is certainly the treatment that I would use myself should I ever develop a melanoma); surgery is another option for melanoma. Due to the risk of metastasis from a melanoma which has been incompletely excised, it is worthwhile considering anticoagulant therapy after surgery for melanoma as this has been shown to reduce the risk of metastasis of this aggressive cancer. (See: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8132701)