

**A second appendix to the successful treatment of cancer : to which are added, a few remarks on the improved treatment of fistula / by John Pattison.**

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# A SECOND APPENDIX

TO THE  
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CANCER;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A FEW REMARKS ON THE  
IMPROVED TREATMENT OF FISTULA.

BY JOHN PATTISON, M.D.,

10, CAVENDISH ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, LONDON, N.W.,

REGISTERED AND DULY QUALIFIED PHYSICIAN, AS REQUIRED BY THE  
NEW MEDICAL BILL.

SECOND EDITION.

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"MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRÆVALEBIT."

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INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND APPENDIX  
TO THE  
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CANCER  
WITHOUT OPERATION.

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It is nearly a year since I published a large Edition of my "First Appendix to the Successful Treatment of Cancer without Operation;" and the demand for that little work has been so great, that I am again induced to come before the public with an additional list of cases which I have successfully treated, and to detail more fully the *modus operandi* of my treatment.

In a former book, I mentioned that my mode of practice was twofold, viz.: either to remove the disease, and affect the constitution so as thoroughly to destroy the cancerous diathesis, or tendency for its reproduction, which always exists even in the mildest of cases;\* or, in those cases where the disease has

\* I am satisfied that Cancer never exists alone as a local disease, but I am sure that it is first produced in the blood; therefore, all means that have for their end the mere local removal of Cancer, are worse than useless. To treat Cancer successfully, our attention must be directed to the constitution. We know as yet but little of what Cancer really is, and still less as to the causes that produce it. I think that in the great majority of cases it is owing to atmospheric influence, that the poison exists in the atmosphere, and is taken into the circulation, where it remains, slowly and gradually contaminating the system, until it is developed by some exciting cause, as a blow, or change of life in the female; often a mere scratch or prick will develop it, especially in the tongue or hand of the male, for this fast increasing disease is equally common to man and woman. Further, in the greater number of cases, it is the strong and robust that are attacked—not so frequently as we might expect the weak and delicate.



advanced too far to offer any hope of ultimate recovery, to arrest its progress for a time, to alleviate pain and suffering, and so prolong the life of my patients, with comfort to themselves and to their families.

These wished-for results are produced by different preparations of the same remedy, governed altogether by strict Homœopathic principles. This remedy, when given to healthy persons, will produce an eruption similar to Epithelial or Skin Cancer; and upon this is to be attributed the whole success of my treatment.\* Such being the case, the propriety and the success of this mode of treatment will be at once apparent to all Homœopathic practitioners. I am perfectly prepared to hear that this doctrine is scouted by those gentlemen who consider themselves to be the only true and pure practitioners, whose intellect can receive nothing as true but what their grandfathers were accustomed to believe. To this class (and, alas for suffering humanity! it is too numerous) I have nothing to say; I only address those whose minds are willing to receive new discoveries, and who are willing to believe, upon proper proof, the truth of my assertions.

This remedy I use in all cases, but, of course, in different and modified forms. It is applied locally to the part, or given internally. This mild and gentle treatment soon produces its results, and I soon feel satisfied of the safety of my patient, and that no return of disease need be apprehended. In a popular work of this kind, I cannot go more fully into my treatment; but I am at present engaged upon a

\* This treatment is strictly Homœopathic, for Hahnemann, in his "Organon of Rational Medicine," writes:—

In Axiom XXVI., he enunciates "*that a weaker dynamic affection is permanently extinguished, in the living organism, by a stronger one, if the latter (whilst differing in kind) is similar to the former in its manifestations.*" And in Axiom XXVII. he states: "*The curative power of medicines, therefore, depends on their symptoms, similar to the disease, but superior to it in strength; so that each individual case of disease is most certainly, radically, rapidly, and permanently annihilated and destroyed only by a medicine capable of exciting (in the health of a human being) in the most similar and complete manner, the totality of its symptoms, which at the same time are stronger than the disease.*"



more voluminous and scientific book, in which I intend to explain fully its nature, its results, and the general success of Homœopathy in this disease, compared with Alloëopathy. This much, however, I am warranted in saying, that my mode of treating Cancer is the best yet known, and the only one that is founded upon strictly scientific principles: and further, that there is no case, however desperate, in which it will not do some good; even to the moribund, it will assuage pain and anguish, and thereby prove a great boon to the sufferer.

Having had great success in the treatment of this sad disease, some professional men have made many exaggerated and erroneous statements, thereby affrighting the nervous and the timid, and causing much mental and physical excitement to those who have broken through the irksome trammels by which they had been enthralled. If these learned gentlemen had kindly and dispassionately investigated my mode of treatment, they would have found that there is little suffering, and less that is calculated to alarm and affright, than in their own antique practice. But this line of conduct I could not expect of them, seeing that I have gone out of the time-worn track in which they have been content to walk. Many means are used to deter sufferers from coming to me; but there is only one or two that I consider worthy of notice, namely, first, their denying that the cases I have cured were those of true Cancer.\* The only course now left me is to give the names of those gentlemen

\* These gentlemen do not only impugn my veracity, but they cast doubts upon the written testimony of upright, honourable ladies, who would scorn to lend themselves to any deceit or falsehood. Facts are plainly stated in this pamphlet, and these facts are corroborated in many cases by the names and addresses being given; in others, from delicacy of feeling towards friends, they are not made public; but I will willingly give the address of any of them to any proper applicant. These facts to an honest, unprejudiced mind, must be conclusive.

It is an old saying, "*that none but fools disbelieve facts.*" Alas! in this case, their opposition proceeds from no disbelief of facts, but because their peculiar professional feelings, the "*Odium Medicorum*" we hear so much about, forbids that I (or any one who, like me, is bold enough to advocate a new fact) should be allowed to succeed. Indeed, this feeling of bitterness is carried to an extent that the non-professional reader can form no idea of. In illustration, I shall relate only two of many



in future who have attended these cases prior to coming under my care. I shall give their opinions of the cases, and the treatment they either employed or advised. This course they have themselves compelled me to adopt, and they can only thank their own spirit of jealousy and unkindness for this unenviable notoriety.

Second; my success in the management of Cancer and other diseases of a similar ulcerated character has become so well known, that some unprincipled persons, who pretend to cure

instances—the truth of which I can vouch for. “It is nearly a year since I was enabled, through God’s blessing, to cure an elderly lady who had been under the care of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, and others, who all pronounced the case to be a hopeless one. This lady has a nephew, the only son of an only brother. This nephew is no boy, but a man in the prime of life, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a man not altogether unknown in the medical world. After the lady was cured she one day told me, with tears in her eyes, that this surgeon of England, this man who was closely connected to her by the ties of blood and gratitude, had repeatedly said, ‘That he would much rather have followed his aunt to the grave than that she should have been cured by Pattison.’ If such be the feelings of a relation, what must the feelings of the money-loving practitioner be, to his patients, who are suffering from this sad disease. Alas, in many cases that I know of, plausible falsehood, threats, aye, in some cases, even violence, have been used to prevent the afflicted from consulting me. Sufferers beware, beware of those who can do you no good themselves, and would prevent you from consulting those who can. Do not believe your medical adviser, neither believe me in this vital step; judge for yourselves. See personally, or write to those who, like yourself, were afflicted, and who are now restored to perfect health. In a matter of important business connected with the ordinary affairs of life, you would pursue that course which your own judgment would point out to you as the best; you would only consult those whom you believed to be competent to advise you. Why in a case of life and death will you act differently? Why is it, that English men and English women are so slow in believing the truth where human life is at stake? Your medical attendant cannot advise you, for he can do nothing but mutilate with his knife, and his prejudices blind his reason. To whom then apply? Apply to those who were once in a state similar to your own—a state of hopeless, wearying suffering, a state like that of the criminal under sentence of death, a state of fearful anxiety, looking for death as the only means of release; consult those who were in this condition once, but who are now, through God’s mercy and blessing, in perfect health.

Few would suppose that bitter hatred against an unoffending man could be carried further than this, where a person laying claim to the title of man could wish an affectionate aunt in her grave rather than be benefited by me. This is bad; but the following circumstances are a thousand times worse:—

Some time ago I was called down to the country to see a lady too ill to come up to London to see me. Her surgeon, another member of the Royal College of Surgeons,



Cancer by mere local means, have repeatedly stated that their treatment is precisely the same as that employed by me; and this deception has induced more than one simple sufferer to place themselves under their care, and thereby cause them excruciating torture, by using chloride of zinc, or some other caustic, for the removal of the local disease, which, possessing no constitutional effect, removes only for a time, the disease being certain to reappear in an exaggerated form. That imperfect and crude instrument, the knife, is less cruel, and its results are equally certain as the use of caustics.\*

was there to receive me. He was all smiles, all attention. I gave my advice, and wrote out my directions plainly and fully, so that there could be no mistake. This honourable gentleman promised me faithfully that he would attend to my instructions, and see that they were strictly carried out. My suspicions, however, by his too plausible manner were aroused. In a few days I received a letter stating that the sufferer was no better, but rather worse. I immediately wrote to the husband, stating my suspicions to him, and requested him to send me samples of the medicines supplied by his surgeon. I had them analyzed: they were not what I had ordered. If this lady had died I should have considered that surgeon as having been guilty of manslaughter, and I am sure all right-thinking persons can only view it in the same light. This lady recovered when brought under the influence of the proper remedies, which I afterwards always sent her myself.

\* It was only yesterday (29th November, 1859), that I saw a lady who had been under one of these caustic doctors for five months. In the month of April, 1858, she noticed a small tumour in her right breast, which caused her no pain, but becoming alarmed, she placed herself under a foreigner's care. Her agonies were most excruciating; for nine weeks she was unable to lie down, in constant agony day and night; but what was still worse, the irritation that was produced was so great that, in spite of every effort, the disease increased faster than it could be removed. This constant suffering was endured for *five months*, when, finding matters getting daily worse, her medical attendant coolly told her he could do nothing more. She then returned home, broken in health and spirits, and determined for the future to do nothing, although her sufferings continued, but quietly to submit to God's will. A lady who had been cured by me, however, heard of her sad state, and pointed out to her the constitutional nature of my treatment, and the complete alleviation from pain and suffering that she herself had experienced. These representations shed a gleam of hope, and the poor sufferer came up to consult me. I found a sad state of affairs indeed. A small tumour, probably at the time not malignant, had, through mal-practice, degenerated into the most frightful form of this frightful disease. The breast having been all removed, I found the ribs themselves in a state of ulcerated Cancer. The armpits were filled and hardened by disease, the arm was swollen, and the womb was also found to be seriously affected. Yet, even in such a far advanced case as this, I trust that I will be enabled to alleviate her sufferings, and to prolong her life for a time, with comparative ease to herself and comfort to her family.



Before I proceed with the history of a few cases which I extract from my case-book, I consider that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to warn those who cannot place themselves under my care never to submit to the following remedies, which seem to be almost the only means that the medical gentlemen of the old school are acquainted with; namely, the knife, caustic, and poultices.

I. *Ablation by means of the Knife*.—All the leading surgeons of the present day speak against the use of the knife, and say that in cancerous diseases it is worse than useless. Mr. Druitt, Mr. Mayo, Dr. McFarlane of the Glasgow University, Professor Miller, Professor Colles of Dublin, M. Velpeau, and many others, all condemn ablation of cancerous tumours, in their published reports and books. Mr. Fergusson says:—“My own experience coincides entirely with that of every unprejudiced observer, that when malignant growths are removed with the knife, their return is but too likely.” Mr. Paget’s written objections to this crude mode of treatment are still stronger, for he says:—“I am not aware of a single case of recovery; and as to the influence of an operation in prolonging life, I believe that the removal of the local disease makes no material difference in the average duration of life.” Surely, after the opinion of such men, we could have hoped that the knife would be discarded in this disease by all right-thinking surgeons; but, alas! it is not so, for it is still the favourite, and generally the only hope, held out to the poor timid sufferer. Out of many cases that have come under my observation within the last five years, I shall transcribe one or two, in proof of the injury and hopeless barbarity of the knife.

CASE 906.—Mrs. White, Hammersmith. *Cancer of Right Breast*.—When nursing her first child, about four years ago, she had much difficulty on account of the small size of the nipple. About one year afterward a lump appeared, the size of a pea. Mr. Fergusson for three months tried to disperse it, but failed; so about Christmas, 1857, he operated upon it. It re-appeared three months after the operation, and last September it was again operated upon by Mr. Fergusson’s assistant, Mr.



Smith. He operated on a Sunday, and using silver pins, which were removed too soon, it never properly healed. Fungous growths immediately appeared, which were regularly burnt down with caustic. These burnings were done every fortnight, but as fast as they were burned they sprung up again. About six months ago the axillary glands began to enlarge. Mr. Fergusson told her "this was not disease, but only irritation produced by the caustics." Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Smith both repeatedly declared to her, that "it was not Cancer, and that she need not feel alarmed at the results." I saw this lady for the first time on the 5th of March, 1859; I then told her that there was no doubt in my mind that the disease was malignant Cancer, and that having been so aggravated by two operations, and irritated by the constant application of caustics, I could do but little for her beyond checking the disease for a time, and allaying her sufferings. I then gave her the proper prescriptions and medicines to use. Upon the 15th of March last she was prevailed upon by her husband and surgeon to consult Sir Benjamin Brodie, who pronounced the case to be one of malignant Cancer, and told her nothing could be done beyond using the following prescription :

R Zinci Chlorici . . . . .	gr. xii.
Acidi Hydrochlorici . . . . .	mij.
Opii . . . . .	ʒj.
Aqæ Destillat . . . . .	ʒij.

A piece of cotton to be dipped in the lotion and applied to the part. I shall not comment upon the above prescription, but shall only say, that its sole effect would be to keep up irritation and pain. The lady would not agree to use this remarkable prescription, but came to me on the 7th of April (having used my remedies for rather more than a month), when I found the tumour so much softened, and the appearance so much changed and promising, that I agreed, at her request, to put her upon more active treatment. I was to commence about the middle of the month (April), but I received a letter from her, stating that her husband and family surgeon were so opposed to me, that she was compelled to give up all hope of putting herself



under my care, and that she was obliged to use Sir Benjamin Brodie's remedy. The reader can imagine what the result will be in this sad case.

CASE 846.—Miss C——, aged 45 years. *Cancer of Axilla.*—This Cancer commenced about three years ago, and when first noticed, was about the size of a pea. Her doctor gave her some ointment to rub it with, but which did no good. On the 22nd of April, 1857, Dr. James P——, of Liverpool, operated on it. It, however, returned again before the wound was healed. The doctor then wished to operate again; but she refused to submit. In April, 1858, she consulted Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, who burnt it with chloride of zinc. She was under his care for four weeks, but it got worse instead of better.

CASE 868.—Mrs. Read, aged 40. *Cancer of the Left Breast.*—About twelve years ago she bruised the breast by wearing a leathern pocket-book. Leeches were applied at the time. After the birth of her only child, which happened about five years ago, a lump appeared in the breast. In November, 1855, she was operated on at Sheffield, by Mr. Overend. The following Christmas—in less than six weeks—another tumour had appeared. Mr. Overend wished again to operate, but she refused to submit. Since then she has been applying iodine, &c. &c. At present the breast is in a state of ulcerative scirrhus—the axillary glands all affected—and a chain of disease connects them with the breast. Also the glands of the right axilla much affected, as well as those of the neck. If such be the fearful result of the knife in those parts which are not vital, what can be said of a provincial surgeon who has repeatedly dared to cut out the tongue. In every case his mutilated victims speedily died.

CASE 942.—Mrs. W.——, aged 47 years. This lady first observed a small lump in her right breast, in the early part of the year 1857. She immediately came up to London, and consulted Dr. Marsden, the chief Surgeon of the Brompton Cancer Hospital. When he first saw it he said it was not far enough advanced for an operation, but gave her the following prescription; but whether meant to bring the disease into a stage



fit for operation, or with the hope of checking its progress, I cannot say :—

R Sod. Bicarb. . . . . ʒiij.  
 Divid. in Pulv. . . . . xii.  
 Cap. I. bis dii.

Die Junii 29th, 1857.

In plain English, this is merely fifteen grains of carbonate of soda to be taken twice a-day. The following November, Mr. Marsden pronounced the breast to be ripe for the knife, and he accordingly operated. The internal treatment, after the operation, was merely an increased quantity of the carbonate of soda. For we see, by a prescription, dated the 9th of December, 1857, he orders twenty grains, instead of fifteen grains. Notwithstanding the knife and the carbonate of soda, the disease reappeared almost immediately; for in the following April she again came up to Mr. Marsden, the disease having reappeared in the cicatrix; then the internal medicine was slightly changed for the following prescription :—

R Sod. Carbon. . . . . ʒiv.  
 Pulv. Calembea . . . . . ʒj. Mx.  
 Divid. in Pulv. . . . . xii. Cujis Cap. J J. D. M.

The celebrated (the too celebrated) lead and oil liniment was also ordered; and by the prescription we see that it is composed of the following ingredients :—

R Liq. Plumbi Acet.  
 Ol. Amygdal  
 Aquae Singul . . . . . ʒij.  
 Fiat Embroc.

The medical reader will not be surprised that she grew slowly worse. She persevered in the use of the liniment for more than a year; and what was the result? Why, exactly what any man who has got a tyro's knowledge of his profession would have predicted, from using this lotion so long; for not only did the disease increase, but she also suffered from lead poisoning. If such a liniment could do good to cancer, he would scarcely be justified in the using it for so long a time, for fear of its



poisonous effects being developed ; but when it is worse than useless in Cancer, can any person justify its use ? This lady came to me on 29th June, 1859, not only suffering from ulcerated Cancer, but also, as I have stated before, from lead poisoning, accompanied by paralysis. I pointed out her danger, and, at her husband's request, I immediately undertook the case, although a most unpromising one. And now I have succeeded in removing all traces of the lead, and have nearly cured her of the cancerous disease.

In July last Dr. Marsden heard that the lady was suffering from the poisonous effects of his remedy, and wrote to her on the 29th of the same month, advising her to leave off using the lead lotion, but to substitute in its place the following :—

R Cerate Saponis  
 Ol. Amygdal a. a. . . . . 3ij.  
 Tinct. Hyoscyam . . . . . 3j.  
 Fiat Embroc.

Also, the following to be taken to drive the lead poison out of the system :—

R Sp. Ammon. Arom. . . . . 3ij  
 Tinct. Rad. Serpent.  
 „ Gentian Co. a. a. . . . 3ss.  
 „ Aq. Fontan . . . . . 3viii.  
 Cap. Coch. iij. Ampl. D. M.

I have entered into detail in this case, from no ill-feeling towards Dr. Marsden ; but I think that the contributors to the noble hospital at Brompton should be aware of the peculiar mode of treating this terrible disease by the person whom they have elected as their Chief Surgeon. I might detail many more cases of similar mal-treatment, but this is enough.

Surely this is enough of these harrowing cases, although, if space allowed, I could quote many more ; but I think this evidence is sufficient to make all pause before submitting to such a barbarous mode of treatment—a treatment condemned ages ago ; for we read that Hippocrates wrote against ablation, as being “ useless and dangerous.” If there be a husband who



has a wife suffering from this fell disease ; if a brother, who has a sister ; if a son or daughter, who has a mother sinking from this dreadful affliction, let them pause ere they consent to the needless mutilation of those they love, more especially as there are more gentle, and much more certain means of relief and cure at their command.

II. *Caustics*.—The knife as a remedial agent is bad, but caustics, if possible, are still worse. This mode of treatment has, within the last five years, become fashionable, and was extensively tried in the Middlesex Hospital,\* but with little success. The use of caustics is objectionable, from the excruciating pain it causes, not only for a time, but throughout the whole course of treatment ; but the greatest objections to its use are the unsatisfactory final results, as the cases of the re-appearance of this disease are as many as in those where the knife has been used. The cause of this is easily explained. They merely remove the local disease, without destroying the tendency for its re-production, which always exists in those who are suffering from Cancer. Again, it is objectionable from the amount of irritation always produced. It excites the parts to violent action, often developing malignant disease in parts previously unaffected. This is well shown in Case 904, page 32.

The following case proves my assertion, that the use of caustics is but little to be depended upon in the treatment of Cancer.

CASE 226.—Mrs. Hircock, aged 49 years. About two years ago this poor sufferer first noticed a small tumour at the base of the right nipple. Tincture of iodine, a very common and a very injudicious application, was used ; but it rapidly increased. She went into the Middlesex Hospital, where the breast was removed by the application of choride of zinc, as introduced there by a foreigner. This treatment was commenced upon the 29th

\* I understand that owing to the agony inflicted upon the patients by this mode of treatment, and from the certainty of an immediate return of the disease, the Governors of this Charity have, on the advice of their Surgeons, forbidden this mode of treatment for the future.



November, 1857, and after enduring three weeks of agony, it was removed on the 21st of December. Before the part was healed, the disease again re-appeared and increased rapidly. Upon the 15th of April, 1858, it was again removed in the Middlesex Hospital, by Mr. Shaw; not this time with caustic, but by the knife. A part rapidly healed, but before the upper ligature came away, the disease again reappeared in the form of a small, hard lump, which gradually increased. I saw her, for the first time, on the 25th of May, 1859, when I found not only extensive disease existing where the breast was removed, but also the right axilla and the left breast fearfully affected. This is one solitary case, but enough to be a warning to the afflicted. She commenced treatment two days afterwards, and I have seen her again to-day (June 3rd), just one week. Yet in this desperate case, within this short period, her constant pain is almost gone. The cancerous masses are already softening, and her general health much improved.

Again, I quote a case to prove that the irritation produced by caustics often develops malignant disease.

CASE 914.—Miss C——, aged 50 years. *Cancer of the Tongue*.—This cancer commenced about eighteen months ago, from irritation of a tooth. The tooth was extracted, and caustics applied, but it got worse rapidly. Two other teeth were extracted with the same result. She consulted Sir Benjamin Brodie on the 10th of March, 1859, who prescribed iodide of potassium, sarsaparilla, and a borax gargle. This, as might be expected, has done no good. When I saw her on the 14th of April last, I found the tongue was frightfully diseased, and the neighbouring glands all affected.

III. *Poultices and other irritating applications to Cancerous Tumours and Sores*.—It may seem strange, yet it is nevertheless true, that there are many professional men of the present day who are so ignorant of the nature of Cancer as to advise poulticing, in the hope of relieving the patient by bringing the tumour to a head, and thereby to provoke ulceration, expecting that it will by this treatment, like a simple abscess, discharge itself and heal. No one, knowing anything of this disease,



would attempt so unjustifiable a mode of treatment. Yet, alas! it is too common, and the only cause of its being so is from culpable ignorance of the nature of Cancer. Poultices, in all malignant diseases, only irritate and hasten their fatal termination. Indeed, anything that tends to provoke irritation always aggravates and hastens to fatal termination of this disease.

CASE 920.—Mrs. W——, aged 50 years. *Cancer of Left Breast.*—This lady first perceived a small lump in the left breast, about fifteen months ago. It did not increase until last July (1858,) when she went to Great Malvern, and placed herself under the care of Dr. Gully, and being placed upon almost a vegetable diet, the disease rapidly increased. She came to London in March, 1859, at which time the breast and tumour were quite moveable. She placed herself under a very celebrated surgeon, who ordered her to poultice it. This was done for three weeks, when the breast and tumour, instead of being moveable, became firmly attached to the ribs, and became one cancerous mass upon the point of ulcerating. The glands in the armpit were much enlarged, and the arm enormously swollen; and, disgraceful to say, it was tightly bandaged, by the direction of this most enlightened surgeon. Such are the results of poultices. We see also from this case the evil effects of reducing the system by low diet, supposing from ignorance (for nothing but ignorance can excuse it) that Cancer is an inflammatory disease; whereas, in truth, it is one of debility, requiring—if we hope to save the patient's life—the most generous, the most nourishing diet. As for the cold water mode of cure, although excellent for many diseases, yet it is most fatal to Cancer.

CASE 922.—Mrs. B——, aged 70 years. *Cancer of Womb.*—This old lady has been under the care of Dr. Marsden, of the Cancer Hospital, for nearly a year. When she first went to him she had no pain, no uneasiness; only a trifling discharge. Carrot poultices have been freely used, and she has got rapidly worse. When I saw her (9th May, 1859) she was suffering excruciating pain almost continually, and exhausted by a constant



draining discharge ; also, all the external parts were one mass of malignant ulceration. Let all who are interested contrast this case, its treatment, and results, with case 891 (page 27).

Space prevents me from adding more ; but I shall always be most happy to give any information to the afflicted regarding my mode of treatment, and also the addresses of any parties whom they may wish to visit, or write to, regarding the truth of my statements.

To my professional brethren, I would say, that I have no professional secrets.\* My treatment is very simple, founded

\* Within the last four months I have had many letters from distinguished Homœopathic physicians, and all who have tried my remedy have found beneficial results. Some state that it completely controls pain ; others mention the improved appearance of the sores, or softening of the tumours ; and others again speak of its remarkable effects in promoting the general health, and the waxy, anxious expression of countenance, so peculiar to this disease, being replaced by that of health ; and from one surgeon I have received the following letter, detailing an account of the complete absorption of a mammary tumour by the internal use of my remedy alone :—

“ *St. Columb, Cornwall,*

“ *December 18, 1859.*

“ *DEAR SIR,*—I am much obliged to you for your kind letter of the 5th instant. The tumour I described was called scirrhus by a medical man living in an adjoining town, who advised an operation. It never was, however, of a malignant character, and so I stated to the patient ; still, I thought, if hydrastes was so potent a remedy, it might influence a diseased structure, not being cancerous ; and I am delighted to inform you that, to the gratification of the patient, and to my astonishment, it disappeared, as if by magic, in the course of a week from the time the medicine was given. The case, so far as it goes, is most satisfactory. What has astonished me is the rapidity of the absorption. In *twenty-five* years' experience I have witnessed nothing like it.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ *J. H. NANKIVELL, M.R.C.S.E.*”

I am, however, inclined to believe that this tumour was malignant. For we know that all malignant tumours (either cancerous or fungoid) are not only local but constitutional ; whereas simple tumours (as a wen) are only local ; therefore, if this was a mere simple tumour, the constitutional treatment could not have produced such a rapid and marked effect.

In the September number of the *Homœopathic Monthly Review*, Dr. Samuel Cockburn, of Dundee, found much fault with me for not making my remedies public. The following reply was published in the same journal for the following month, and also a letter written by Dr. Lowder, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, who had personally examined a lady whom I had cured some years ago, when he could find no trace of the former disease :—



upon strictly scientific principles and common sense. Every means have been taken by some to brand me as a quack; and Mr. Churchill, the publisher of the late incomplete and crude Medical Directories, for the last six years has refused to insert my name among those practising in England. Fortunately, a

*"To the Editor of the Monthly Homœopathic Review."*

"SIR,—My attention has been directed to an article in your *Review* for this month, entitled 'Secret Remedies, and Cancer Curing,' by Dr. Samuel Cockburn, of Dundee. My willingness to explain to any duly-qualified gentleman my mode of treatment for cancer, upon personal application to me, refutes all the accusations of secrecy or quackery that are brought against me. I consider that I am the proper judge as to how and when I ought to publish, in full, the *modus operandi* of my practice. The small pamphlet which Dr. Cockburn has so kindly reviewed was written for the public. At present I am engaged on a more extensive work for the profession, in which the minutiae of my treatment will be fully detailed, and the facts I advocate proved by numerous cases. When this work is completed, and the remedy has been proved by qualified and disinterested persons, then, and not until then, do I consider myself justified in publishing the details of my practice;—otherwise, from its injudicious use and abuse, it would certainly fall into disrepute. The agent I employ is the *hydrastis Canadensis*, to which you have given the synonyme of 'yellow puccoon.' Puccoon may be one of its synonymes, but it is a very different plant from the puccoon (*sanguinaria*) that was lately introduced by a foreign adventurer into the Middlesex Hospital as a specific for cancer. This puccoon has been proved by the surgeons of that hospital to be *totally inert*, and it was only used as a blind to conceal the real agent—the 'chloride of zinc.' The *hydrastis Canadensis* belongs to the natural order of Ranunculaceæ, whilst *sanguinaria* belongs to the order of Papaveraceæ. *Sanguinaria* is totally inert, and has been used in allopathy as a colouring medium for some of their pretty though nauseating draughts: the *hydrastis Canadensis*, on the other hand, will prove to be one of the most valuable agents that has been introduced into the homœopathic pharmacopœia for many years; for not only is it a specific in cancerous disease, but it is invaluable in the first and second stages of phthisis pulmonalis, in all inflammations of mucous membranes, and in some others of these troublesome complaints that have long baffled the profession.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN PATTISON, M.D.

"Sept. 28, 1859."

"[We insert Dr. Pattison's note with very great pleasure. Our authority for calling the *hydrastis Canadensis* 'yellow puccoon,' is Dr. Thomas, of Chester, who, in his 'Additions to the Homœopathic Materia Medica,' gives it that synonyme.—ED.]"

*"To the Editor of the Homœopathic Review."*

"SIR,—The perusal of a paper by Dr. Cockburn, of Dundee, and also of another by Dr. Tuthill Massy, in the last number of the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, upon



new Medical Bill has now become law in this country, which gives to every qualified gentleman the position he is entitled to ;

'Cancer and its Treatment,' leads me to send you a few observations with reference to Dr. Pattison, and the peculiar treatment of that disease as at present conducted by him.

"I conclude that the challenge contained in the paper of Dr. Cockburn will in due time evoke from the pen of Dr. Pattison a full exposition of his treatment of Cancer, and of the remedy which he has found most effectual in relieving it; and this I have reason to believe will hereafter be followed by a work containing such ample details as will put the profession generally in a position to test the principles of his method, as also the real value of his remedy.

"I confess that upon the receipt, in common with others, of Dr. Pattison's recent pamphlet, 'A Second Appendix of the Successful Treatment of Cancer,' a hasty perusal of it aroused in my mind feelings very similar to those expressed by Dr. Cockburn. Here was some remedy alluded to without any clue as to its nature, and I laid the book aside, concluding that it was nothing more than a puff. Accident opened it before me a second time, when I noticed that the remedy alluded to was given upon 'strictly homœopathic principles,' and that Dr. Garth Wilkinson had warmly seconded the treatment of Dr. Pattison. This placed the matter in a different light, and I then determined upon writing to Dr. Pattison to inquire the name of his remedy, and any other particulars as to his mode of employing it which he might choose to communicate.

"His reply was candid and courteous. He informed me that his remedy was the *hydrastis Canadensis*, or yellow puccoon—an American plant well known to the school of herbalists: that he used it both externally and internally in high and low dilutions, prepared according to Hahnemann's method; and he invited me, when I came to London, to pay him a visit, when he would be happy to communicate to me all he could as to his mode of treating Cancer.

"By a singular coincidence, it happened that a lady who forms one of his cases as stated to have been cured of mammary cancer, and whose name appears in full in the pamphlet, had made an appointment to accompany her sister from Southampton to Ryde, in order to consult me professionally, the very next day after the receipt of Dr. Pattison's letter. I resolved to examine her breast, and to gather what more I could from her, as to his treatment of her case. This I accordingly did; and after a most careful examination of the parts, I could find no induration or disease around the cicatrix, from whence the Cancer had been enucleated, no glandular enlargement, or any other trace of cancerous disease. She gave me a detailed account of what had been done, speaking in the most grateful, as well as in the most complimentary terms, of the doctor.

"These circumstances led me to determine upon taking a hasty run up to London in order to introduce myself to Dr. Pattison, and judge how far the new treatment was worthy of my further examination; and the next day found me at his residence, where I was kindly welcomed, and the different preparations of *hydrastis* shown to me, and as much information as could be imparted in an hour's interview.

"I left my new friend regretting much that he had not adopted a better mode of



and having been registered, I now take my proper place among the duly qualified physicians of this country.

JOHN PATTISON, M.D.

10, CAVENDISH ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, LONDON, N.W.

*June, 1859.*

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introducing himself and his remedy to his professional brethren, by which he might have avoided the suspicions which have been entertained respecting himself and his method of treating so dreadful a disease as Cancer.

"I am unwilling to trespass more fully upon your columns, believing that Dr. Pattison will, as I have said before, communicate to his professional brethren his experience as soon as he finds himself able to do so. My object is simply to draw attention to a subject deeply interesting to suffering humanity, and to induce the members of our homœopathic body to make trial, without delay, of this addition to our therapeutical means.

"I am, Sir, yours most truly,

"C. D. J. LOWDER, M.D.

"Ryde, Isle of Wight,  
September 15, 1859."



## A P P E N D I X.

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### CASE 211.

Mrs. W——, aged 60. *Cancerous Ulceration of the Nose.*

This lady had suffered for some years previous to coming under my care. I first saw her on the 13th May, 1854. It was rather a difficult case to manage, from the extent and situation of the disease; yet, in the course of a few weeks she got quite well, and returned home. However, in the following year a small spot appeared on the seat of the original disease; she immediately came up to consult me, and after remaining in London a fortnight she returned home cured, and has remained well ever since.

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### CASE 243.

Miss H——. *Cancer of the Left Breast.*

This lady came to me on the 12th August, 1854. Upon examination, I found a small hard lump, about the size of an egg, in the left breast. She suffered at times from sharp darting pains, and it was at this time rapidly increasing in size. The disease was hereditary in this case, her mother and sister having died from it. I put her under treatment, when she returned home to Bristol, improving by degrees until July, 1855, when all remains of disease had disappeared; the tumour was absorbed, all pains gone, and even although the hereditary taint was strongly marked, yet I had no apprehension of a return.

I received a letter from the brother of this lady a few months ago, in which he mentioned "that she continued quite well."



## CASE 815.

Mr. P——, Yorkshire, 35 years. *Cancer of the Cheek.*

This gentleman suffered for some time from ulcerated Cancer of the cheek. It was the usual story,—commencing with a small pimple, to which caustics were applied, its rapid increase and ulceration. I saw this gentleman on the 27th January, 1858, and in the course of a few weeks he returned home perfectly well.

## CASE 572.

Captain D——, aged 58 years. *Cancer of the Lip.*

This gentleman called upon me on the 27th November, 1855. About two years previous a small hard tumour appeared upon the lip, which gave no pain or uneasiness. Unfortunately, in February, 1856, he fell and broke a tooth, injuring the lip; soon afterwards he felt sharp darting pains. Soon after this he went to Harrogate, and placed himself under the care of a Galvanist, who eased the pain, but did not check the disease. He then placed himself under the care of Dr. ——, of Birkenhead, who applied caustics, immediately after which it rapidly increased. He then placed himself under the care of Dr. Oldham, of Birmingham, who promised to cure it in three weeks. He applied powders and plasters in vain, for after remaining under the doctor's care for more than four months he found himself much worse. He then came up to me, when I found the extensive disease involving not only the lower lip, but also a portion of the chin. I undertook this unpromising case, and in two months he returned home quite well. I have heard from him repeatedly, and at this date he is as well as ever he had been.

## CASE 827.

Mrs. Mules. *Cancer of the Right Breast.*

This lady, during 1856, received a blow upon her breast, from her lap-dog jumping up upon her knee. She placed herself under various distinguished Surgeons, who pronounced the case to be one of Cancer, and beyond their control. One gentleman, ignorant of the disease, was so



bold as to burn a circular hole in the breast, by means of corroding caustics, for the purpose, as he said, of letting the Cancer out. This caused constant and excruciating agony. I first saw this lady, when in a state of great suffering, on the 27th March, 1859. I soon afterwards commenced treatment, and in the course of three months she was completely cured. I have frequently heard from her husband, the Rev. James Mules, LL.B., of Cambridge, and he writes that his wife now enjoys better health than she had done for years.

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### CASE 863.

#### *Cancer of Left Breast.*

The following extract from a letter I received from Mrs. —, and dated 18th February, 1859, gives a full description of her case. She says,—

I first perceived a small lump under the left breast in July, 1856, which continued to get larger until June, 1858. I then consulted my own medical attendant, at —, who advised me to take the opinion of Sir Benjamin Brodie. Without delay I did so, on or about the first week in July last, who told me that it was Cancer, but did not give an opinion on that day relative to an operation being performed, but said that he would call in Mr. Cæsar Hawkins the next day. They came at the appointed time, and gave us their decided opinion that an operation would not be safe, as nothing short of the removal of the whole breast would be of any use; and that I might not survive so great a shock to the system; and if I did, it would not be *at all satisfactory*. They prescribed a lotion and some ointment, which I used according to order until September (but getting daily worse under their treatment), when I accidentally heard of Dr. Pattison, 10, Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood, under whose care I was from that time till the end of the year, when, through his skill and attention to the case, I became perfectly cured, healthy, and well.

J. S—,  
— M., —.



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April, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of last week, relative to the two ladies being deterred by the reports of their own medical attendants from placing themselves under your treatment for Cancer, by their saying that “the first application was excruciatingly painful, and not to be borne, and that it lasted at least twenty-four hours; that the dressings afterwards were exceedingly sharp, and only to be endured by very strong and healthy persons;”—now, in answer to this, I beg to state that, although I must say the first dressing is rather painful, it does not last more than five minutes, instead of twenty-four hours; and as for the applications afterwards, they are not to be feared. They may be easily borne by any person without a murmur, and more especially when one hopes to be cured of a malignant disease, which must, *without treatment, end in death.*

You are at liberty to make whatever use you like of this letter: and

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

J. Pattison, Esq., M.D.,  
St. John's Wood.

J. S.

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### CASE 874.

Mrs. F——. *Cancer of Left Breast.*

During the autumn of 1856, this lady suffered much from a sore nipple. Caustic (nitrate of silver) was used, which caused the whole of the breast to harden. Iodine was then applied, in the hope of softening it; but both the nipple and the breast grew rapidly worse. An attempt was now made to heal the nipple, by covering it with collodion, in hopes that the exclusion of the air might heal it; but matters only became worse. Belladonna plasters were next tried, but, as might have been expected, they proved worse than useless. At the advice of her friends, the lady



came up to London, and on the 29th November, 1858, being accompanied by her surgeon, Mr. B., she called upon Mr. Paget. This gentleman urged her to have it removed by the knife; and, as he was then informed that she intended to consult me, he told her that if removed by any other means, it would certainly reappear elsewhere. Mr. Paget, however, acknowledged to Mr. B. that it was certain to return within a year, even if he used his darling instrument, the knife. We have quoted, at page 8, what this gentleman's opinions of operations are, when writing for the profession; we now see his opinion when addressing his patients. Fortunately, this lady did not believe that, if I removed it, it must necessarily reappear elsewhere; so she consulted me the next day. I strongly recommended her to commence treatment, which she did, upon the 6th December. The disease was rapidly removed; and, to her astonishment, she suffered no pain. From the long suffering she endured before coming to me, her health was much impaired, and it required a longer time to heal up the sore, thoroughly, than in any case I ever previously undertook; however, she is now quite well.

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### CASE 856.

I think it best from the broken health and previous sufferings of this poor lady, to give the history of her case in her own words.

*Loughborough, 25th May, 1859.*

*To Dr. Pattison.*

DEAR SIR,—As promised, I now give you some particulars of my case. It is twenty-five years since I was first attacked with rheumatism, which left a settled weakness in my knees and ankles. During the next seven years, I was frequently harassed by slight attacks, which always left a stiff joint, generally a finger. In the year 1841, both shoulders became contracted. I was now very helpless, but did not suffer much in health



till 1849. In October of that year, rheumatic inflammation fixed in the left hip-joint, and in the membranes of my nose and throat. I was brought very low: it was thought I must sink from exhaustion. After suffering greatly for about three months, I partially rallied, but was confined to the house two years. The results of this illness were, serious injury to my voice, and settled contraction of the nose and hip-joint. I now used crutches nearly four years, when the joint became strong, and they were laid aside, I trust for ever. About the year 1853, I suffered from inflammation of the eyes, which lasted four months; at the same time my right elbow contracted. It was after this attack that, whenever I had occasion to pump a little water, I invariably pressed down the handle of the pump with my right arm. It is to this repeated pressure that I attribute the origin of the tumour in my breast, although it was several years before I felt any pain. In October, 1856, I was again laid up with rheumatism. This time it was a succession of attacks; first, intense pain in my back and loins; next, in the left ear; then a second attack in my back; and afterwards inflammation in the left eye. I was kept in a darkened room twenty-two weeks, having no power to open my eye during all this time. My eye was lanced several times, also cupped, leeches and blistered; but it was rheumatic inflammation, and would not yield to ordinary means. Medicine was now increased in strength, and at last the disease gave way. In October, 1857, when recovering from the illness I have described, I was startled by a sharp, darting pain in the right breast. Instantly I made careful examination, but could detect no hardness or lump; yet I felt alarmed, for I had seen the sufferings of an aunt who died of Cancer. After this, there was frequent numbness of the hand and arm; but I thought it was rheumatism, as the darting pain had ceased. In June, 1858, the sharp pain began again; it became more lasting and frequent. Upon a second examination, I found a hard lump in the breast, and two small ones under my arm. I lost no time in getting advice: remedies were used with the view of absorbing the tumour, but without success. I had been under treatment about seven weeks when I saw the advertisement of your book upon Cancer. After procuring one, I was anxious to consult you. I came to London on 10th September. You considered it an unfavourable case, and gave me but faint hopes of success; however, you commenced treatment on the 24th of that month. The tumour came away on the 25th October, and I returned home on the 18th December, cured, and in excellent health.

I fear your patience will fail at reading this minute description of my



case ; but you could form no idea of my sufferings unless I enumerated them. Were I to give an account of the remedies that have been tried, you would be surprised at my perseverance.

With much gratitude for the benefit you have conferred on me,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

ELIZABETH FISHER.\*

### CASE 868.

Elizabeth Baldwin, aged 66 years. *Malignant affection of the Roof of the Mouth.*

This person has been for over forty years in the service of a clergyman in Dorsetshire. For about a year she has suffered much pain in the roof of the mouth when eating, and which also at times discharged freely. She felt much alarmed, as her sister died from Cancer of the mouth. I commenced treatment in this case upon the 12th October, 1858, and some time before Christmas she returned home perfectly well. She called to see me about a fortnight ago, when I found her restored to perfect health, and no symptoms of disease could be discovered.

### CASE 828.

Mrs. W——. *Cancer of Right Breast.*

The Cancer appeared first about two years ago, and was the result of an injury received from her husband. She consulted Mr. Cutler and Dr. —— ; and afterwards went to Dr. Marsden, who was the first who pronounced it to be Cancer, and who applied his preparation of oil and lead, and then *insisted upon an operation*. She then went to Mr. De Morgan, one of the surgeons of the Middlesex Hospital, who smiled at what Dr. Marsden had prescribed. He also pronounced it to be malignant Cancer, and advised that it should be left alone ; and said that the treatment by caustics, as employed in the hospital, was so excruciatingly painful, that she would die under it, as few could stand it. This lady came under my

\* Any persons desiring to write to this lady will please address their letters, "Miss Fisher, Church-gate, Loughborough, Leicestershire."



care in June, 1858, and was quite well by the 8th October following, and has remained so ever since.

By this case we learn, that the Chief Surgeon of the Cancer Hospital, when his nostrum of lead and oil fails, has no resource but the knife. How long will Englishmen patiently allow one of their noblest charities to be so mismanaged ?

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### CASE 891.

Mrs. A——, aged 29 years. *Cancer of the Neck of the Womb.*

About three years ago this lady was first alarmed by profuse flooding, which at intervals has troubled her ever since. Her anxiety was much increased by knowing that both her mother and her aunt had died from Cancer of the womb. She was under the care of many eminent Liverpool surgeons, who pronounced her case incurable, but advised her husband to take her to Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh. However, very fortunately, the wives of some of Mr. A——'s friends had been under the care of this distinguished Professor, and all had returned home, after enduring much suffering, in a worse state than they went. This induced him, contrary to warnings from his medical attendants, to bring his wife up to London ; and, by the advice of a celebrated homœopathic physician, he placed her under my care. I commenced treatment the beginning of February last ; and in a few weeks—from not being able to move any distance without pain and suffering—she was enabled to take exercise without fatigue, and on the 26th April she returned home perfectly well.

This case is only one of many cases of Cancer of the womb that has come under my care ; and I have no hesitation in saying, that if this lady had submitted to the repeated application of caustics, as recommended, and as practised by Professor Simpson, that she would not have survived six months, and her sufferings would have been dreadful. How different my mode of treatment. In no instance, when applied to this form of the disease, has it given the least pain ; its effect, on the contrary, is soothing, its action on the disease speedy and effectual, the



parts soon assume their natural state and functions, for nothing by my treatment is destroyed. How can any person of the simplest understanding, hope to cure any disease, in these delicate, vital parts, by causing their destruction by the ruthless and reckless application of caustics? Yet we see men of great reputation do this thing, for the only reason that I can imagine, viz., they must do something, and they know of nothing but caustics. Surely no father, no husband, will now allow this barbarous mutilation to be practised upon those they love, when there is a more certain, a more efficacious, and painless mode of treatment for this too common complaint.

This morning I received a letter from the husband of a lady (Case 919), whom I visited in the country upon the 27th April last, she being much too ill to come up to town. I found this lady suffering from extensive ulcerated Cancer of the womb; indeed to such an extent had the disease increased, that it was impossible to make a proper examination. Her sufferings were dreadful and constant. Caustics had been liberally and repeatedly applied. In such a dreadful case I could give no hope of cure, only of relief. In this letter Mr. — writes:—"I am happy to say, that the severity of the disease seems comparatively in abeyance. At intervals of about two days she suffers tenderness round the body, but then her sufferings are by no means so acute, nor the paroxysms so long nor nearly so frequent. To this extent there can be no doubt about the benefit of your treatment." By this we see that I have comparatively relieved constant excruciating suffering and agony within a short period, and I have no doubt but that all pain will soon be removed.

It may be well, as a warning to the afflicted, to contrast this case, which at first, from its long standing and hereditary taint, seemed unfavourable, with the following, that of an officer's lady, whom I was called in to see when too late, but whom I might, even then, have relieved to a certain extent, if I had been permitted to do so.

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## CASE 867.

Mrs. ———, aged 30. *Cancer of Womb.*

About two years ago, this lady had a miscarriage, being in India at the time. Owing to the mutinies there, her husband, Capt. ———, sent her home, and during the voyage she first noticed a discharge. Upon reaching England she was placed under the care of Dr. Westley. Sir Charles Locock and Dr. Bennet were then consulted, who pronounced most unfavourably on the case. She was, however, pretty well until the end of September, 1858, when she went to Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, who applied caustics, and thus aggravated the disease. She was only under treatment a fortnight, and had to give it up on account of its severity. From this time she rapidly got worse. I saw her upon the 20th October, and recommended a course of treatment to her medical attendant, a young practitioner, who pooh-pooh'd such simple means. I never saw the lady again.

## CASE 897.

Miss B——, aged 58 years. *Malignant Ulceration of the Gum, and Enlargement of the left Parotid.*

This lady's gum was injured, about twenty-seven years ago, by artificial teeth, the spring of which produced an abscess, which was lanced by Mr. Fuller; it then became rapidly worse; when she consulted Sir Charles Hawkins, who operated, and took away a portion of the bone. It never properly healed, but has always been painful and sore, and has discharged, more or less, ever since. The parotid commenced enlarging about Christmas last. I commenced treatment on the 18th February, and in six weeks she was perfectly well, and has remained so.

## CASE 907.

Mrs. Jones, aged 60 years. *Cancer of the Right Breast.*

First noticed a small lump, about two years ago, from which the skin soon was rubbed off. She thinks it was the result of an accidental blow by running against some article of furniture. During this period she did nothing, as she refused to submit to an operation. Her health has always been good. I saw her first on the 23rd March last, when I found a large



scirrhus tumour partially attached to the ribs. Notwithstanding this unfavourable symptom, I commenced treatment two days afterwards; and now I am glad to say that she is quite well.

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### CASE 915.

Mrs. D——, aged 34 years. *Malignant Tumour in Right Breast.*

This lady first noticed a lump in her breast, about seven or eight years ago; and she thinks it was the result of a blow. It was leeches, but did not get better for some time; all pain ceased until about February last, when the sharp pricking pains peculiar to Cancer caused her alarm. I commenced treatment on the 19th April, and by the beginning of the following June she was quite well.

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### CASE 921.

Mrs. R——, aged 54 years. *Scirrhus of the Left Breast.*

About four years ago, when walking in the streets of Loughborough, accidentally received a blow on the left breast from a man's elbow. It was very painful for a few weeks; but she did not suffer much from it until the Spring of 1857, when it increased, and lancinating pains became more frequent. At the solicitation of some friends she placed herself under the care of a herbalist named Hope, of Derby, who treated her for some time, but with no good results. She also applied some ointment which her usual medical attendant gave her; this did no good. When I saw her upon the 9th May last, I found a large scirrhus tumour in the upper portion of the left breast. She placed herself under my care, and in the course of two months she returned home cured.

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### CASE 935.

Miss B——, aged 48 years. *Cancer of the Neck.*

This lady, 24 years ago, noticed a small tumour about the size of a pea on her neck immediately over the right *sterno cleido mastoideus* muscle.



It remained stationary until the Spring of 1857, when it rapidly increased. In the Spring, 1858, it became very painful, when she placed herself under the care of an old woman in Derbyshire, a Cancer curer. She remained under this person's care for eight weeks. The treatment consisted of the parts being burnt with oil of vitriol, which brought away portions of the tumour piecemeal; it healed, but soon reappeared. I saw her upon the 7th June last (1859). The disease was spreading rapidly, and seemed to be a most unfavourable case. Notwithstanding the situation, I commenced treatment, and through God's mercy she returned home quite well in about two months, and has remained well ever since.

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*The Rectory, Skene, Ireland,  
January 25, 1859.*

DEAR SIR,—I have heard this evening, from the Rev. W. Cathcart, of Ochill, that the poor man, Owen Ruddy, who was afflicted with Cancer, and for whom you kindly prescribed, is now almost well. Your readiness to undertake this case, without any pecuniary remuneration, makes me anxious not to lose a single post in making known to you this happy announcement. To God be the praise.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD NAUGH.

Dr. Pattison, St. John's Wood.

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### CASE 882.

Mrs. ——. *Tumour on angle of Left Jaw.*

Dr. —— called me in to see this remarkable case. Some time in September, 1858, this lady was struck on the parietal bone of the left side, by a spent cricket-ball. She immediately felt great pain, not upon the spot, but upon the malar process, on the same side; and in about six weeks a tumour appeared, with much swelling at the angle of the jaw. The swelling was reduced by means of arnica, but the tumour, the size of



a nut, remained. It was moveable, and caused but little pain. With the approval of my medical friend, I prescribed an ointment, which had the effect of entirely removing the tumour within a month, without causing the slightest pain, or abrasion of the skin.

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CASE 904. *Cancer of the Lip.*

*Hilgay, near Downham, Norfolk,*  
*May 19, 1859.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I am delighted to hear you are going to publish a new book, and shall feel proud to have my case inserted, as I think mine a very wonderful cure. In January, 1858, after an attack of typhus fever, I first noticed a hard swelling on my lower lip, which was very painful, and in a few days ulcerated. The wound very soon closed, and then gathered again, and discharged. The fever left very great debility, and a constant pain and throbbing in my head, caused by the Cancer, so that my dear and only parent, with myself, became alarmed. I then went to Dr. Hawkins, of Lynn. I was so weak that I could hardly walk alone; but under his treatment my health gradually improved. I was under his hands nine months. He examined my lip, but did not interfere with it. It still kept getting worse. Then, at last, I begged him to give me something for it. He wrote me a prescription for a simple liquid, to be applied twice in the day. It did not seem to do either good or harm. He would not have interfered, but I begged him to do so. I was then advised to go to a woman at West Dereham, who pretended to cure Cancers. I went, to my sorrow. Caustic was applied to my lip sixteen times in one week, not only to the Cancer, but all over the lip, outside as well, which caused it to sprout into my chin. Afterwards the lip was only cauterized two or three times a week, and ointment and poultices applied every night for thirteen weeks. During all this long time my sufferings were almost unbearable. I was recommended to have it taken out, but never could consent, feeling sure I never could survive an operation by the knife. My strength was nearly all gone, my memory also; in fact, I feared I would soon lose my reason. The glands of my neck were fearfully swollen from the cruel treatment. In this dreadful state of suffering I heard of you: it was almost too good news, to hear I was likely to be cured of that most



dreadful of all diseases, Cancer. Thank God that I did hear of you! I came up to you on the 1st of March, 1859. You commenced your valuable treatment on the 2nd; but, oh! what kind and gentle treatment to the other! In the beginning of April, both the Cancers were removed, and now are quite healed up. The swellings in my neck, under your treatment, are getting smaller, and I hope my general health is improving. I feel I cannot be sufficiently thankful to you for your great skill, for you, under God, have been instrumental in saving me from a most dreadful and agonizing death. Please accept my best thanks, and believe me, my dear Sir, to remain,

Yours very gratefully and faithfully,

ELLEN WOOTTON.

P.S.—I forgot to say, the old woman told me to have the caustic applied three times daily the first week, but human nature could not bear that, so it was only applied sixteen times in seven days. I have lately heard of a poor man dying from her treatment.

E. WOOTTON.

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### CASE 918.

Mrs. —, Aged 54 years. *Extensive Disease of the Womb, not Cancerous.*

This was a very remarkable case. The lady was a patient of my friend Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, who attended the case with me. For some years this lady had been a great sufferer, having had constant pain in the left groin, hip, and thigh, and for two years had been unable to move, except with the aid of crutches. She had been attended by Dr. Fergusson, Sir Charles Locock, and other equally distinguished men. One said it was owing to disease of bowels, another of the hip, and a third it arose from disease of the womb. Although the latter diagnosis was the correct one, yet they did not successfully treat it. Among other serious difficulties, this lady had periodical profuse floodings. When I first saw her, on the 2nd of April last, she was completely exsanguineated, and almost pulseless, having been flooding for nearly three weeks previous. Dr. Wilkinson and I soon stopped the hæmorrhage, and upon making an



examination some days afterwards, I found extensive disease, but nothing of a cancerous character. My remedies were at once applied, causing no pain nor suffering. In a few days a marked change for the better took place, and the improvement gradually progressed, all pains soon subsiding. In a month, she was able to take a drive daily in her carriage, and by the end of July she was so far recovered as to be able to walk without assistance, and the womb was restored to a healthy state.

This is an extraordinary case; and it is a fact which none can disbelieve, not even the professional man, although he may want the honesty and candour to confess his belief.

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### CASE 900.

Mrs. R——, aged 60 years. *Scirrhus of the Left Breast.*

This poor woman first noticed a tumour in her breast early in 1858. She showed it to her surgeon, Mr. Cholmeley, who proposed an operation, to which, fortunately, she would not consent. This was a very unpromising case, as it was hereditary, her mother having died of this disease; and the tumour was very large, occupying the whole breast. She suffered much from the sharp and lancinating pains. At her request I commenced treatment in March, 1859, and in three months she was perfectly well.

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### CASE 903.

Mrs. Brewer, aged 46 years. *Malignant Tumour on the Cheek, immediately anterior to the right ear.*

This case is best described by the patient herself, who, unsolicited, wrote me the following letter:—

*London, Nov. 24th, 1859.*

DEAR SIR,—My sincerest thanks are yours for the cure you have so successfully effected of the tumour under my right ear. The case was a



very serious one. After being under your care but for a short time, I experienced such a decided change for the better, that I was led to hope for an ultimate cure. I am happy to inform you, that under your skilful treatment that hope is fully realized, and my health re-established. You will also please accept my acknowledgments of your great care and attention, which you ever manifested towards me whilst under your care.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

A. BREWER.

### CASE 962.

Miss H——, aged 56 years. *Malignant Tumour in the Abdomen.*

About two years ago, this lady first noticed a small tumour immediately below and to the left of the navel. From the irritation produced by her clothes it rapidly increased, and for *eight months* she placed herself under the care of a caustic doctor. The irritation produced was so great that she was threatened with inflammation of the bowels, and was compelled to give up this treatment without deriving any benefit, notwithstanding her sufferings; indeed, she became rapidly worse. I saw this lady on the 25th of August, 1859, and on the 5th of September following she commenced treatment, and on the 28th of the same month she returned home perfectly cured.

### CASE 986.

Mrs. P——, aged 45 years. *Tumour in Right Breast.*

Last February this poor woman received a blow upon the breast by a box falling upon it. It caused much pain for a time, which gradually dissappeared, but a large hard tumour was left in the breast. I saw her



upon the 11th of October last, and prescribed for her. In the course of one month all visible signs of a tumour, with all pain, had disappeared, and she was dismissed cured.

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## CANCER OF THE RECTUM.

I have at present two cases of this sad form of disease under my care. Both gentlemen had the best professional advice, and all pronounced their cases to be hopeless. When I first saw them their sufferings were very great, but now, through God's blessing, they are very comfortable, and suffer nothing. One, a clergyman, previous to being under my care, was incapacitated from performing any duty; but when I last saw him, at the beginning of this month, he told me that he had been able to perform three services the previous Sunday.

All cases of Cancer of the rectum and bowels must eventually prove fatal, but surely this is no reason why the sufferers should be debarred from the hope of being relieved from constant and acute suffering, and their lives prolonged.



EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST APPENDIX  
TO THE  
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CANCER  
WITHOUT OPERATION.

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I THOUGHT that I had written enough to convince the public as to the truths I have advocated for many years regarding the treatment of that most dreadful of all diseases, Cancer. But lately some unfounded reports upon certain circumstances, and malicious representations circulated by some members of the medical profession, having reached my ears, at the earnest solicitation of friends who feel deeply for the hopeless sufferings of their fellow-creatures, I am induced to make one final appeal to the common sense of an educated and enlightened public. I do this the more willingly, as I know of several instances lately, where husbands now mourn a deceased wife, sons and daughters a dead mother, and brothers and sisters weep over a sister, who were anxious when alive to place themselves under my care; but the malicious falsehoods (I speak advisedly, and can prove every word I write) of their medical attendants induced the relatives to object to my being consulted, and the poor sufferers were allowed to sink into the grave exhausted by this most agonizing of all diseases, with no effort made to save them. To open the eyes of all right-thinking people to the illiberality of the medical profession, and the injustice done me, I have taken some short extracts from a few of the many letters I received from those whom I have saved (and most of these were abandoned as incurable by their medical attendants before consulting



me), through God's blessing, from a slow and lingering death, and who are now in the enjoyment of perfect health; and I have also added some extracts from the relatives of those whom I could not save, but whose sufferings I mitigated and whose lives I prolonged. I often hear it is a common thing with some members of the profession, when my book is mentioned, to cast doubts upon the truth of my statements, saying, "that my book is not to be depended upon." It is natural to frail human nature to judge others by ourselves, and to imagine that others act as we ourselves would do under the same circumstances. My publications have all been written with the strictest adherence to truth. If they are carefully examined they will be found to consist of extracts from the writings of the most eminent in the profession, and of well-authenticated cases. Even these gentlemen will not now dare to dispute the contents of this Appendix, for I have the original of every letter introduced in this work, which I will show to any patients or their friends, and then they can either visit or write to the authors as to the genuineness of the documents. I do not ask the public to believe me; but I implore them if they value their own lives, or the lives of their friends, not to believe the mis-statements of their medical advisers; to believe neither party, but to believe the only impartial, competent judges—those who were afflicted similarly to themselves; those to whom have been said the sad words, "There is no hope," but who now are in the enjoyment of perfect health. Is not the instinct of fair play deeply implanted in the bosom of every right-thinking man? Again, these gentlemen pretend to know my treatment, and maliciously act upon the fears of the enervated and timid. If they knew it, a treatment so successful would certainly be unhesitatingly adopted. The truth is, it is known only to myself. It is neither the chloride of zinc of one Cancer doctor, nor the freezing mixture of another. It is a treatment *sui generis*, combining the local with the constitutional treatment of the disease. This important fact can be amply proved.

The general public will naturally ask, Whence arises this opposition among those of the same profession as myself? The



causes are jealousy, and the consciousness of having made great mistakes in refusing to acknowledge me as the discoverer of this mode of treatment, and in not having adopted it in the first instance. I am as well educated, and possess higher testimonials than a majority of these gentlemen. I have been in constant practice for the last sixteen years ; and during this period I have not only performed almost every surgical operation that is performed on the human body, but I have also introduced a new and successful operation for what had before then been considered an incurable disease ; I mean "*urinary fistula*." Also, I was the first person that pointed out the true nature and pathology of *coup de soleil*, and its proper treatment. In proof of these statements, I refer to the numbers of *The Lancet* of 1850 and 1851, where the one case was reported, and to the American journals of the same years, for the other. Surely these facts ought to entitle me to common courtesy. But no. I have committed a grave offence against the English constitution of medicine, against the ponderous laws and red-tapeism of barber-surgery. I returned to my native country, and had the audacity to offer a new mode of treatment for Cancer to two public hospitals (Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, through their surgeon, Mr. Laurie, and the Middlesex Hospital, London), and to a distinguished member of the profession, without fee, without reward, only asking to be acknowledged as the discoverer, provided the treatment should be successful. This was too great an insult to these plethoric institutions. If I had asked money, my terms might have been accepted ; but to ask an acknowledgment, a mere written document, that my discovery was of use and of importance, could never be entertained for a moment. For why? Such a document would have been proof that I knew more of the treatment of Cancer than they did ; that the public would believe me, and I then would take a lead at once in my profession, without passing through the ordeal of assistant and *toady* to one of their own great men for the best years of my life. No man—so absolute is the *dictum* of the profession—can rise except by going through this "Circumlocution office."

Any man who, like myself, discovers a new method of treat-



ment for any disease, must expect bitter and unjustifiable opposition from his professional brethren—must be crushed, must be ruined, if possible. This is the true cause of their enmity, and to this now I am perfectly indifferent. All I ask from the public is fair play; and I would urge all those who are in any way doubtful as to the course they ought to pursue in order to save their lives, not to believe either their medical attendants or myself, but to write to or visit some of those who have been saved by my treatment from an agonizing death.

JOHN PATTISON, M.D.

10, CAVENDISH ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, LONDON, N.W.

18th June, 1858.

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*Tre-Mona, Shirley, near Southampton,*  
April 27, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—I thank you very much for the pamphlet on your treatment of Cancer which you have sent me. I hope it is getting generally known, and that many poor sufferers may be relieved as effectually as I have been. You will be glad to know that I have had no return, and that my breast appears nicely healed. And I am sure that I cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for your skill, as well as for the great gentleness and kindness I received at your hands while I was under your care. If this letter may at all assist in encouraging any one to make choice of your treatment in preference to the usual disappointing course, I hope you will use it, as I should be but too glad to be the means of relief to any suffering fellow-creature, though, when I began it, I did not write with that view.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

John Pattison, Esq., M.D.

I. DAVIS.



*Tre-Mona, Shirley, near Southampton,  
June 10, 1858.*

MY DEAR SIR,—As I hear you are about to publish a pamphlet of cases, I beg to state that I think you should not fail to enter mine, as it has been certainly a wonderful cure; for which I shall ever feel to you, under God, most grateful; and I write to say you are quite at liberty to give my full name and address, and at the same time to say I shall be at any time ready to answer any inquiries addressed to me respecting your excellent treatment of Cancer, and the value of a discovery which I think cannot be overweighed.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours gratefully and faithfully,

To John Pattison, Esq., M.D.

ISABELLA DAVIS.

This lady was extremely delicate; so much so as to be obliged to be confined to one room during the winter months. There was no hereditary taint in the constitution, and I believe the disease was induced by extreme debility. She was also acutely susceptible to the slightest pain. Her recovery, therefore, clearly proves that my treatment is not so agonizing as my professional friends attempt to prove. If it had been unbearable, in such a case I should not have cured the lady, but certainly I should have hastened her death.

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————— *Rectory, June 10, 1858.*

MY DEAR DR. PATTISON,—Many thanks for so kindly and promptly seeing the young woman we sent you. We are glad to hear that her case was not, as she dreaded, one of Cancer. Had it been such, I am persuaded she could not have been under better treatment than that pursued by yourself. I cannot be sufficiently thankful to God that I was so providentially led to place my dear wife under your care; for I believe she never could have survived the use of the knife for the removal of her fearful malady; whereas, under your skilful treatment and admirable system, the result up to the present time has been most satisfactory, and I hope and believe that the disease is entirely eradicated, and the use of the arm gradually returning. I think highly of your plan, and would



most strongly advise any sufferers from this dreadful complaint to put themselves under your care without loss of time. Again thanking you for your kind attentions,

Believe me to remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

J. M. H.

*London, Saturday Morning,  
12th June, 1858.*

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that your treatment in my case has been perfectly successful. Soon after the operation I underwent in August, 1855, a hard lump again formed, accompanied with the same darting pain and hot sensation in the part affected. I consulted you in December, 1856; you commenced your treatment in the latter part of that month. In the following January the lump came away, and in two months from that time the part healed. I have not up to this time, June, 1858, had any return of the tumour, or of the lancinating pains, or that dreadful hot inflammatory feeling that I have before experienced; so that I hope the disease is perfectly removed. Accept my best wishes for the patronage your treatment truly deserves, and believe me to remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

A. P.

To Dr. Pattison.

The following is from a venerable Archdeacon of the Church, relating to a case which I have never seen, but only received a verbal description of it from the son of the sufferer, who was too old, and whose strength had been too much reduced, to visit London:—

*Vicarage, 7th June, 1858.*

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your kind attention in sending to me your pamphlet on the Treatment of Cancer without Operation. Your kind services to Mrs. H——, of this parish (whose son, Mr. S. H——,



druggist, of ——, consulted you on her behalf), have afforded real and great relief. Mr. S. H——, to whom I was speaking to-day, said, that whereas for a considerable space round the wound in Mrs. H——'s breast, where an operation for Cancer some years ago had been performed, there was great irritation and great pain, pustules continually rising, and such violent itching that the sufferer's hands could not be kept away, and the sleep at night in a great degree lost, your lotion and ointment in one week gave considerable relief, and now the skin round the wound (as Mr. S. H—— expressed himself) is as sound and clean as the back of his hand. Mr. S. H—— is a person of great intelligence, whose word would be implicitly taken by all who know him.

I am, dear Sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. John Pattison.

J. A.

The following is a letter which I received from a grateful lady whom I cured of Cancer more than two years ago. This lady had sent several sufferers to me; and in trying to induce another, the extraordinary conduct of two surgeons is brought to light, proving what I have already said in the introduction regarding their opinion of my treatment:—

*Weymouth, Saturday Night,  
12th June, 1858.*

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged for your kind enclosures, received this morning, which I now return, after having forwarded a copy of Mrs. Davis's interesting note to Mrs. N——. I think it right to say that this poor afflicted woman is the wife of a renting gardener; and, although not absolutely poor, she is not affluent; but, having heard of her case, I have felt most desirous she should consult you. She has, therefore (D.V.) made up her mind to see you upon Monday, probably about the time you will receive this, though much against the opinion of many medical men. She has a sister who is one of the nurses at —— Hospital, London, where I expect Mrs. N. has been seeking advice. This sister has written to her (for the note has just come into my hands) to say that Mr. H—— and Mr. H—— say her sufferings under your treatment will be most severe, and will only hasten the progress of the disease. What can



possess medical men, that they do so much to set their patients against you, after having tried all the means in their power to no effect? It is certainly better to suffer pain, with the prospect or hope of cure, than to sink and die through a torturing disease. So, as a matter of course, this sister from the hospital has written to try to prevent Mrs. N——'s visit to you! but she has made up her mind to see you, I am thankful to say, and I trust God's blessing will attend it. I only wish your book may help to remove the sad prejudices existing among medical men against you; not only on your own account, but because so many poor sufferers are doubtless prevented consulting you, and receiving that benefit they do not get elsewhere.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. Pattison, Esq., M.D.

E. F.

P.S. The last pamphlet you were so kind as to send me I forwarded to Mrs. N— as soon as I heard of her case; this, I think, fixed her; but the gentlemen at the hospital tell her sister, "*The book is nothing to go by.*"

E. F.

None of my readers, after this letter, can doubt the amiable spirit that influences these gentlemen. They, by their own confession, cannot cure the case; but rather than she should be relieved by me, they would see her sink, exhausted by constant and hopeless suffering, into her grave.

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14, *Albion Street, Leeds*, 15th February, 1857.

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that my wife continues to improve; her general health is better than it had been for a long time previous to your treatment. Though her arm is still weak, she has regained the use of her hand, so as to be able to use her needle and do other light work. Dr. Hay, of Leeds (the gentleman who declined to operate), called the other day, when he saw her breast in its present state. He seemed much surprised, said very little, only asking a few questions; but when I told him that it had been removed without the use of the knife, he could not but express his astonishment. My wife and I, Sir, shall ever



feel grateful to you as the means of restoring her to her present state of health, and, we hope, to a permanent cure. With much gratitude,

We remain, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

E. and P. BEESTON.

J. Pattison, Esq., M.D.

The following is an extract from a letter I have received from a military officer who was suffering from a hopeless form of Cancer:—

*Teignmouth, 26th October, 1855.*

DEAR SIR,—I am happy and thankful in being able to inform you that my trouble has now been healed nearly three weeks, and it is a comfort to me to be able to retain my confidence in the remedy you have the credit and the happiness of having discovered for this distressing and dangerous class of maladies. Wishing you increased success in your practice, and a juster acknowledgment of the great value of your discovery,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

G. K.

The following was enclosed in the letter:—

“I think it a great misfortune to the afflicted public that Dr. Pattison's offer to the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, in 1852, was not accepted, and the reason given for not doing so quite frivolous and unsatisfactory.

G. K.”

When I last heard from this gentleman he remained quite well.

*Bristol, September 28, 1855.*

SIR,—I have to apologize for my neglect in not again writing to you respecting my sister's case before now. She informs me that she continued to use your prescription for about the time you recommended,



and that for a considerable time she has not found anything of the pain in the breast, and the substance appears to have gone. She therefore hopes she is quite cured.

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

To Dr. Pattison.

W. A. H.

This was a remarkable case, being one of hereditary Cancer, which I cured by means of absorption. The last time I heard from this lady, she continued quite well.

The following letter I have received too late to insert in its proper place. The case, however, being a most remarkable one, I think it my duty to publish it. The lady, when she came under my care, was 70 years of age, and at that time in very poor health—indeed, almost bedridden. This letter from her son, who is a well-known merchant in Glasgow, and to whom I can refer my patients, proves the great advantage of my treatment above all others—for he says, “At present she is in as good health as she has been for many years.” Surely this one case alone is sufficient to encourage the aged and those similarly afflicted to trust themselves in my hands, and not to believe all that jealousy and ignorance of my treatment urge against it:—

Glasgow, 22nd June, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—I duly received your note of the 9th, which I took with me to Ayr, where we are residing at the sea-side; and in travelling to and fro daily, I am sorry having neglected replying sooner. As to my mother, I can only say, *that the cure you effected in her case was complete. It healed up beautifully; and although two years ago, there are no symptoms of any return of the disease. A present she is in as good health as she has been for many years.* Apologizing for delay in this reply,

Believe me to be,

Yours most respectfully,

P. W.



*London, 23rd June, 1854.*

SIR,—Having this day dismissed, cured, Mrs. Taylor (who I understand is in your service), I take the liberty of asking if you have any objections to let me have your acknowledgment of the above cure? *I ask this from you as one of the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, who refused the offered trial of my remedy.*

I remain,

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN PATTISON, M.D.

To John Labouchere, Esq,  
Broom Hall, Surrey.

*Broom Hall, Dorking, 24th June, 1854.*

Mr. J. Labouchere presents his compliments to Dr. Pattison, and begs to inform him he expects Mrs. Taylor to return to him next week. Mr. L. will be glad to find that she is cured, and will in that case readily write a note to Dr. Pattison to that effect.

*Broom Hall, July 8, 1854,*

SIR,—I feel much pleasure in offering my testimony to your successful treatment of a case of Lupas in my face, which I had suffered from since the beginning of last October. I placed myself under your care 19th May last, and you dismissed me cured 23rd June. I am glad to inform you I have been and continue quite well, and free from the disease ever since, and my general health greatly improved.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

MARY ANN TAYLOR.

To Dr. Pattison,  
London.

*Broom Hall, 20th July, 1854.*

SIR,—I have delayed replying to your letter respecting Mrs. Taylor until I had ascertained that there is every appearance of your having made a complete cure in her case, and I see no reason to believe that



there will be any return of the disease. Mrs. Taylor has desired me to express to you her best thanks for your kindness and attention to her, which have led to so favourable a result.

I remain, yours, &c.,

To Dr. Pattison.

JOHN LABOUCHERE.

*London, 21st July, 1854.*

DEAR MADAM,—Will you oblige me by asking Mr. Labouchere if he has any objection to my making use of the letter which he favoured me with this morning? I would have written to Mr. Labouchere himself, but I did not wish to intrude upon him further.

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN PATTISON.

Mrs. Taylor, at John Labouchere's, Esq.,  
Broom Hall.

*Broom Hall, July 23, 1854.*

SIR,—I have spoken to Mr. Labouchere, and he wishes me to inform you that he has not the least objection to your making use of his letter, as he considers it desirable such a beneficial discovery as yours should be made known as much as possible.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

To Dr. Pattison.

MARY ANN TAYLOR.



A FEW REMARKS UPON  
FISTULA AND ITS TREATMENT.

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*Hostis Honori invidia.*

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IN a popular work like this, it may be well to explain what is meant by a Fistula. It is nothing more than an opening, or long sinus, discharging a greater or lesser amount of matter. This, to the unlearned, may appear to be but a simple disease, yet there is none more troublesome, and none that is more difficult to heal, and there are but few that are attended with more serious and fatal results. The cause of this is, that there is not only a constant draining discharge, that speedily weakens and exhausts the constitution, but, from its tendency to burrow and spread, it frequently involves vital parts, and speedily terminates in a painful death. We might suppose that such a simple disease could be quickly and easily cured: and so it could be, if surgeons would, before commencing its treatment, thoroughly study its nature. This, however, has been too much overlooked in following up the old principle inculcated in the Medical Profession, *of doing as others have done*; and, therefore, the only modes of treatment that are attempted, are either to obliterate the sinuses by means of the ever-ready knife, or by the equally useless and painful ligature. If my brethren in our noble profession would first remember that all these sinuses are lined with a peculiar cartilaginous membrane, which alone prevents their healing, they might then devise something more useful than the means they generally employ. Many years ago, I was in the habit of often operating for this disease by means of the knife; but, alas! often unsuccessfully.



This led me to inquire more thoroughly into the nature of the disease, and how it might be cured. Common sense told me that if the cartilaginous linings of the canal could be destroyed, then a permanent and speedy cure might be hoped for. I first thought of trying caustics, but the great danger of applying such remedies to vital parts caused me to pause; for although I would certainly destroy the linings of the sinuses, yet I would cause such an amount of inflammation, that the attempted cure would prove as fatal as the disease. It is nearly six years ago since a well-known Baronet came to me suffering from Fistula-in-Ano. He was more than usually sensitive and nervous, so much so, that more than one of the leading surgeons of that time (1853) had refused to use the knife. He found his health gradually failing, and his sufferings becoming more and more acute. Only at his earnest request did I undertake his case. I used the same remedies that I usually employ in my treatment of malignant disease. The effects soon were marvellous—the cartilaginous linings were soon destroyed, and the sinuses were thoroughly healed; and, what is most surprising, these results were accomplished with little or no pain. In three months, this gentleman was cured of a disease that threatened quickly to terminate his life. The permanency of his cure is shown by an extract from a letter which I received some five years after the cure was effected:—

*St. Helen's, Jersey,  
6th February, 1858.*

DEAR SIR,—I hope you have not forgotten your old patient at —, Grosvenor Street. I was lately expressing to some relatives here my high estimation of your talents, and the gratitude I felt for the great benefit I had derived from your medical aid. . . . . I have never had any of my old complaint since I left you, &c. &c.

I remain, my dear Sir,  
Your faithful obedient servant,

Dr. Pattison.



This little pamphlet has already far exceeded the limits I had originally intended, for it was only written for the non-professional. I shall, therefore, conclude (although I might insert several interesting cases of *Fistula-in-Ano*, cured by this novel, painless, and common-sense means) by inserting a letter I have just received from a lady who has been suffering from *Fistula* for these last twenty years, during which period she sought and suffered from the advice of the leading surgeons, not only of England, but of the Continent, who, through God's blessing on the means I have been led to employ, is now nearly cured:—

17, *Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, London,*  
4th June, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR,—A statement of my case may induce other sufferers to seek your assistance; and this hope induces me to say a few words about myself, for the encouragement of all those who are afflicted with the malady which for *twenty* years has been the torment of my life. When I consulted you last year, I had been bedridden for two years, and I was reduced to such weakness as to be unable to move without assistance. Three months after the commencement of your treatment, I was restored beyond the most sanguine hopes of my friends, and I have every right to believe, that before long, under God's blessing, you will complete my cure. As I know that absurd reports are extant, relating to the severity of your remedies, and the great pain they inflict, I beg to bear witness that in my instance I found them trifling indeed, in comparison to the slow torture of my disease. The inconvenience lasted but for a few minutes, and is not to be mentioned when compared to the speedy and excellent effects of the remedy. I ought, perhaps, to add, that I have been operated upon by one of the leading London surgeons, and that I have been also under the care of some of the most eminent medical men on the Continent, without benefit. Should any one desire to see me on the subject of this letter, I shall be very happy to give all the information in my power.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

S. L.

To John Pattison, Esq., M.D.,  
10, *Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood, London.*



This letter clearly shows that this was no ordinary case ; and although all other attempts had failed, during the long period of twenty years, to give her any relief, yet, in a few months, with this gentle treatment, she is now enabled to walk without difficulty, and daily takes carriage exercise without fatigue.

During the last six months I have successfully treated several cases of this disease in both sexes. Some of them had previously submitted to the knife, which had failed. In no case that I have undertaken has there as yet been any return of the fistula. My mode of treatment recommends itself for many reasons—its safety, its certainty, and its freedom from pain and suffering. It does not confine the patient to the house, nor does it prevent him from following his usual pursuits. *In many cases it can be applied by the friends of the sufferer, without professional assistance.* The immediate improvement that takes place not only in the fistula, but upon the general health, is such that even those who have been bedridden for months, are soon restored to their wonted health and enjoyment.

I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to my friend Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, for his kindness, and the able manner in which he has seconded my efforts, by superintending the constitutional treatment in this and one or two other cases which have been successfully treated and cured. I have no professional secrets ; and will be always most happy to co-operate with any duly qualified gentleman in the treatment of these diseases.