

Remarks on lupus, acne and sycosis with the remedy authorised by the medical profession : also, remarks on a safer and more certain remedy / by J. Pattison.

Contributors

Pattison, John.

Publication/Creation

1853

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gsf98ryy>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

REMARKS
ON
LUPUS, ACNE, AND SYCOSIS,

WITH THE
REMEDY AUTHORISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ALSO, REMARKS ON
A SAFER AND MORE CERTAIN REMEDY.

BY
J. PATTISON, M.D.,

28, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

(Second Thousand.)

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE TROUP, 9, CRANE COURT,
FLEET STREET.



22500654618

Already published, REMARKS ON MALIGNANT CANCER, by J. Pattison, M.D., which will be sent on receipt of three postage stamps.

On the 22nd February will be published, Remarks on Ulcers and Caries, with the evil effects of Bandaging Sores, as at present taught and recommended by the heads of the Medical Profession, with Remarks on a Safe, Speedy, and Permanent Method of Cure. By J. Pattison, M.D., 28, Bedford-square, London.

15th January, 1853.

~~~~~

Dr. Pattison has, at present, cases both of Cancer and Lupus under treatment, which can be referred to, and drawings of the cases seen (*properly authenticated*) in the three different stages of the treatment, viz., 1st. The appearance of the disease when brought to Dr. Pattison; 2nd. The appearance when the mass of disease is removed; and 3rd. The appearance when the sore has healed.

No. 28, Bedford-square, London.

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| WELLCOME INSTITUTE<br>LIBRARY |        |
| Coll.                         | WR 245 |
| Coll.                         | pam    |
| No.                           | WR 245 |
|                               | 1853   |

## LUPUS, OR NOLI ME TANGERE.

---

THIS terrible disease in its nature and progress is closely allied to cancer, and has occupied the attention of surgeons for many years, but with what success shall be afterwards shown. It also obtained the name of *noli me tangere*, for Sir E. Home says, "that ulcers, for which he has been led to employ arsenic, are named, from the virulence of their disposition, *noli me tangere*, and are very nearly allied to cancer; differing from it in not contaminating the neighbouring parts by absorption, but only spreading by immediate contact. Ulcers of this kind differ exceedingly from one another in their degree of virulence, but are all so far of the same nature that arsenic generally agrees with them, and puts a stop to their further progress, while they are aggravated by milder dressings." (Home on Ulcers, 2nd ed., page 267.) Under the name of Lupus Dr. Willan intended to comprise, together with *noli me tangere* affecting the nose, other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips, and sometimes occurring in other parts of the body, where they gradually destroy the skin and muscular parts to a considerable depth. (Bateman's Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, ed. 3, page 296.)

According to Sir Astley Cooper, this disease consists in ulceration of the sebaceous glands of the nose, but Mr. Hunt considers that it consists of a chronic cutaneous inflammation

of a peculiar character, at once indolent and irritable, but often for a time devoid of pain. (Hunt on Diseases of the Skin, page 109.) To me Mr. Hunt's opinion appears to be the correct one as to the nature of this horrible disease. According to Rayer, whose definition of this malady I transcribe, "Lupus is a chronic cutaneous inflammation which usually appears in the shape of external tubercles of different sizes, singly or in clustres, of a *livid* colour and indolent character, followed either by ichorous and phagedenic ulcers, which become covered with brownish and usually very adherent scabs." Rayer also divides the disease into two kinds, *Lupus exedens*, and *Lupus non-exedens*, whilst Mr. Beith and Dr. Houghton mention three varieties:—1st, the chief or erosive Lupus, which progresses chiefly in depth. 2nd, Superficial Lupus, in which ulceration advances on the surface, covering a large extent and sometimes healing up when an adjoining part becomes diseased, leaving behind ugly puckered scars; and in this manner it travels over a large extent of surface. These two varieties almost in every instance commence on the nose, sometimes spreading, until not only the cartilage, but the whole nose itself, is eaten level with the face. The third variety, Lupus with Hypertrophy, does not so often commence on the nose, but more frequently on the forehead or cheek. The tubercles are not round and firm, as in the other kinds, but are ill defined, of a purplish colour. No open Ulceration takes place as in the others, but it gradually disappears, leaving a slight furrow behind. Of the cause of this disease we know nothing; it is remarkable from its generally attacking young women from 16 to 30 years of age, seldom attacking men; and what is peculiar, unlike Carbuncle, which is oftener met with in the close alleys and streets of cities, Lupus more frequently attacks females living in the country—more especially those who in a measure live on farinaceous food and fruits. This disease, in many instances, through the inexcusable ignorance of surgeons, has been confounded with secondary Syphillis, and treated as such, of course with no benefit, but an aggravation of all symptoms. In Syphillis the disease generally commences from within, attacking the cartilage first, and is of a coppery hue, whilst in Lupus, which generally appears in

healthy young women of irreproachable character, it first appears on the surface of livid colour—eating downwards ; and the difference in the character of the ulceration is such that it can be readily detected by a practised eye.

Having now briefly described this horrible disease, let us now see what steps the profession have taken to effect a cure. Many remedies are mentioned by different writers as having been tried with little or no success ; but there is one remedy upon which all agree as being of use, some even going so far as to assert that nothing but this agent can cure or benefit the disease. This remedy is ARSENIC. It was countenanced and recommended by Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Adams, M. M. Richerand and Cloquet, Rayer, and others ; and still more lately its use is insisted upon by Mr. Hunt in his excellent treatise on certain intractable diseases of the skin, and in this work he gives four cases of cure by the persevering use of this terrible poison, which in these cases had to be continued for months, and in one case even for years, before a cure was effected. It may be considered presumption on my part to differ from the opinion of men of such standing in the profession as the late Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Hunt ; but I assert that there is a safe—a perfectly safe cure for this painful disease without the use of such a terrible poison as arsenic ; and I further insist that few constitutions can oppose the cumulative effects of arsenic until a cure is effected for the period required in those four cases described by Mr. Hunt ; and that where a person could push arsenic to such an extent in four cases with success, many other cases must succumb to the fatal poison. In order to understand this, let us glance for a moment at the well-known effect of arsenic in the human constitution, and then see whether a person had not better suffer all the horrors of disease, than run the risk of encountering the terrors of such a fearful remedy—a remedy with which we may be successful in a very few cases, but a remedy which, in the great majority of cases, cannot be used either with safety to the health or life of the patients. It is not my intention now to describe ARSENIC, for its powers as a poison are well known ; but there is one dangerous and peculiar quality it possesses which is not generally under-



stood—I mean the cumulative effects of arsenic; and this is what makes the protracted use of it so dangerous. Arsenic, when given in minute doses, does not pass off, but lies dormant, as it were, in the system, which becomes used to the poison to a certain point—a point differing in different constitutions; but that passed, the whole masses of the drug which have been swallowed for months, or years, seem simultaneously to operate, and in all cases, if not causing immediate death, producing such an after life of suffering and wretchedness that death is looked forward to, and longed for by the sufferer. In those four cases cited by Mr. Hunt, we see where this poison has been given for a long time with impunity; but where we can meet with one case like those mentioned by Mr. Hunt, fifty will be found where, if the drug is continued so long, the cumulative effect will be developed.

I was reading some time ago, I believe in a newspaper, of the extraordinary use of arsenic either in Pomerania or Silesia. There, the peasants are in the habit of giving a few grains daily of this drug to their horses, which, for a time, produces what is called *long wind*, and enables them to pull heavy draughts up the hilly roads of that country with comparative ease. The coats of these arsenic-fed horses are smooth and shining, and the animals appear fat and healthy; but mark the result. In every instance, sometimes in a few months, or sometimes even after the lapse of a few years, all these horses are suddenly seized with all the symptoms of poisoning produced by arsenic, and die in the most excruciating agony. Again, some of the peasants of that country are addicted to the use of this deleterious drug, desiring it with the same eagerness that we see a confirmed drunkard or opium-eater long for their stimulants. These unfortunate men who once commence the habit, dare not leave it off. At first their appearance is improved; they become ruddy, fat, and long winded, with every symptom of robust health. But this state of affairs does not continue long, although the time differs in different constitutions. They are sooner or later suddenly taken ill, with violent cramps and pains, dying in the most frightful agony. In the cases of these unfortunates there is no hope. No antidote that will avail at this stage

has been found. Again, arsenic eaters are liable to a sudden and frightful death, even before the cumulative effects of the poison produce it. I mean that they resemble the drunkard, who, when suddenly deprived of his gin or spirits, is thrown into a state of delirium tremens; and so the arsenic eater, if deprived of his drug after the accustomed time (and in these wild regions arsenic cannot always be procured), is seized with all the symptoms of poisoning produced by arsenic, and his death is speedy and awful.

In all cases where the symptoms of poisoning produced by the cumulative effects of this drug are produced, in this country, we have either a rapid excruciating death, or a prolonged life of misery and torture, in which death is prayed for by the sufferers. When we see that such awful consequences result from the long use of this poison, although given in minute doses, in some cases produced in a few months, in other cases not produced until after its continued use for years (but always sure to take place), the question arises, "Is any surgeon justified in giving this poison for any length of time even if it does cure such a horrible disease as LUPUS?" I unhesitatingly answer, "*That no man is justified in risking the life of his fellow-man; far better to allow the nose to be eaten level with the face, to suffer any deformity, rather than, by taking such a fearful remedy (which is not always certain of cure)—a remedy producing effects ten thousand times worse than the disease, however horrible it may be—a remedy which, when it does act on the system as a poison (and this may take place at any time), has no antidote, leaves no hope of cure, but ensures either a speedy death of agony, or a few protracted months or perhaps years of broken health, and nights of torture. But I believe that there are cures for all diseases. I believe that Our Heavenly Father does not afflict his creatures with disease without providing a remedy. He has given all men minds for the purpose of inquiry, and the improvement of the talent committed to their charge; but, unfortunately for mankind, many men who embrace our noble profession, the profession which Our Saviour when on earth delighted to practise, forget this fact.*

Unfortunately, a discovery in our profession has often to undergo an ordeal unknown in other departments of science. Discoverers are often charged with empiricism, and it cannot be doubted that there have been pretensions in medicine that experience has not justified. Many are apt to shrink from the unpleasant character of the outcry often raised against new remedies; but, heedless of this danger, I assert my right to investigate disease, and its laws, and when so doing, if I am so fortunate as to discover anything, however much opposed to the theories promulgated by the heads of the medical profession, I claim my right to advocate it, especially when it involves happiness and peace to my fellow-men, relieving them from terrible and fatal diseases without mutilation, without undermining their bodily health, and with a certainty of success. Under these circumstances, having discovered such a remedy, it is my duty to bring it forward, and to oppose the abuse of the knife in cancer, and the dangerous use of arsenic in Lupus and other diseases of the skin.

---

## ACNE

is a disease generally met with about the face, neck, and shoulders. It is an inflammation of the sebaceous glands, ending in Suppuration. Willans describes four varieties, viz., *Acne Simplex*, *Acne Punctata*, *Acne Indurata*, and *Acne Rosacea*. For our purpose, I shall merely describe one form, *Acne Simplex*, and shall transcribe Mr. Hunt's description:—*Acne Simplex* commences with small elevations in the cutis, of a red colour, on an inflamed base, which slowly secretes a purulent matter. (Hunt on some Intractable Diseases of the Skin, page 97.) This disease sometimes, of itself, gets better, especially on approaching the age of puberty. It has been always considered among the intractable diseases of the skin, and in this malady, even Mr. Hunt, who strongly advocates the use of arsenic in all skin diseases, in describing this disease, owns the dangers of prescribing arsenic;

for in page 98 he says, "The perils attending the usual mode of administering arsenic have hitherto presented a sufficient objection to its use in a disease attended with no danger and little inconvenience." Mr. Hunt says "the usual mode of administering arsenic." Upon further examination we find no change in Mr. Hunt's mode of administering arsenic from the mode pursued years ago, and which was always considered dangerous. Mr. Hunt administers arsenic in the form of Fowler's solution, in doses of four or five drops, three times a day. Ten years ago I administered the same preparation to a lady who was suffering from cancer of the pylorus (the same disease that the *Great* NAPOLEON died of). In this case I administered the solution in from three to six drop doses, three times a day, and before her death the patient suffered from the poisonous effects of this destructive mineral. Then, in a disease in which Mr. Hunt confesses there is no danger and little inconvenience, why run the risk of injuring the future health of the young by prescribing such a fearful remedy? In cases of Acne I employ my preparations modified in strength, at the same time using internal remedies of wholly a vegetable nature, which may even be given to children without danger.

---

## SYCOSIS, OR MENTAGRA.

This disease is similar to Acne, but this form is more usually met with in man than in woman. It is only found on the chin, cheeks, and upper lips, and has often been mistaken and confounded with a well-known disease in those countries where few men shave themselves, but trust their throats and noses to barbers—I mean *Barbers' Itch*. But in truth it is an inflammation of the sebaceous glands, but the evolution of the pustules is attended with a feeling of much more heat and pain than in Acne. The hair follicles of the beard in man are liable to irritation from the use of the razor and irritating shaving soaps. It sometimes presents a horrid appearance of ulcera-

tion and scabs. Rayer says "that Sycois is always an obstinate disease, the cure of which is never attained without difficulty." This is the opinion of one of the most celebrated German writers on these diseases. Mr. Hunt says he has not met with any recorded case in man in which arsenic has been used; but says, "arsenic rightly administered will rectify the constitutional disorder." (Hunt, page 106.) Mr Hunt gives two cases in females, which were treated with arsenic with effect. This may be so, but, as I stated before, the cumulative effects of this poison are so dreadful that I consider no man justified in its use. This disease I treat in the same manner as Acne, and in every case that has come under my observation with complete success.

The question has been often asked me, "How can one remedy cure all diseases of the skin?" This I do not claim to do; and even if I did I have Mr. Hunt as an example, who, in all the diseases on which he has written, uses only one remedy, one panacea—ARSENIC. I, on the other hand, only pretend to treat the class Tubercula with the new remedy. The scaly and other classes of these diseases I trust alone to well known vegetable agents; and if not always successful I never leave my patients in a worse state (suffering both from the effect of disease and medicine, or poison) than I found them. I do not claim to cure all cases, for no class of persons can know so well as physicians and surgeons how limited is the power, how finite is the understanding, of man—how little we really do know—how little we really can do, in arresting disease. A disease that to-day may yield readily to our remedies, perhaps to-morrow baffles all the powers and science of finite man. It is not we who work. It is the Great Physician who, using us as a means, blesses the remedy He guides us to employ. Therefore, in all cases, especially in those where a great discovery has been made, or a great cure effected, let us be careful not to presume to take that which belongs to us not, but let us exclaim, "Not unto us, not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thee be all the glory and praise."

Having condemned in such a positive manner the established and dangerous method of practice, the question may be asked,

“What is your method that is to upset the *dicta* of the world-renowned College of Surgeons?” I answer that Dr. Walter and I, not being able conscientiously to practise a system so full of such awful results from the use of arsenic in these diseases, and the fatal effects we have seen produced by the mutilation of the body in CANCER, were induced to devote our attention to this fearful class of diseases, and through God’s blessing our researches and labour have been crowned with success. We claim to have discovered a remedy, a certain remedy, “*certain as anything can be IN THIS UNCERTAIN WORLD,*” to cure these horrible diseases—a remedy composed of vegetable matter, innocuous to health, but having a powerful effect on disease—a remedy unlike all others, affecting only diseased tissue, having no effect whatever on healthy matter, attacking only diseased; so that it can be persevered in until separation of the unhealthy and healthy masses is completed. And not only does this compound separate all disease, but, being absorbed into the system, it renovates and re-establishes the health of the patient. IN PROOF OF THIS STRANGE ASSERTION, I, a stranger, can only bring forward cases which I have cured, or cases which are under treatment. One case I am tempted to describe, although not yet cured. It can be examined by any person calling at No. 28, Bedford-square—a case alone sufficient to prove the truth of my statement. It is that of Mr. D——, aged 73, farmer, in Fifeshire, N.B., afflicted with cancer of the face.\* The superior maxillary bone (upper jaw bone) almost destroyed, the nasal bone and the septum (or division) of the nose also eaten away, and the palatine bone injured all on the right side. This was the state of the case when presented to me. It was under the care of the celebrated Professor Symes, of Edinburgh, who cauterized it to a fearful extent, and, finding things getting worse, at last told the poor sufferer THAT HE MUST DIE, that he had better make his peace with his MAKER, FOR NO HUMAN POWER COULD SAVE HIM FOR SIX MONTHS. At this date (13th January, 1853) this poor sufferer has been

\* For particulars of this case I refer to the Rev. Dr. Beattie, Garnet Hill, Glasgow, who knows the party well.

under my care 10 days. What has been the result? Now all smell has disappeared—all pain gone; and the line of separation between the diseased and healthy parts completely formed (*it will be detached in two or three days at furthest*). The patient's health is so much improved, that already he feels better than he has done for years, and has so much confidence in his own recovery that, to use his own words, "*he feels twenty years younger.*" In proof of this case at present under treatment, I leave it open to the public. I USE NO CONCEALMENT. It is at present under treatment, and will be until the end of February. Let all interested call upon me at 28, Bedford-square, and I will show them this remarkable case, and also accurate authenticated drawings of the disease, taken in three different stages by a celebrated and well-known artist. This case, with this proof of its truth, I leave open to the British public, to judge whether MY REMEDY, which CAN CURE such a desperate case—a case given up by the medical faculty—should not supersede the use of a desperate poison, uncertain in all things except that *of producing suffering and death to the poor deceived patient.*

At some future period (*D. V.*) I shall describe other classes or orders of diseases of the skin. These diseases I do not treat, as stated before, with my remedy, but I hope to show that they can be treated successfully with well known articles of the *Materia Medica*, without having recourse to that deadly poison arsenic.

---

Affadavit of Mary Waldo, of Vide Poche, Missouri, cured of Lupus of four years standing in five weeks.

I, Mary Waldo, born Mary Biemann, native of Germany, Europe, at present residing at Vide Poche, Missouri, do declare, that for the last four years I have been suffering from a sore nose, during which period the nose has become nearly destroyed, the discharge very offensive, and my existence rendered miserable. Further, I had consulted the best doctors

without success, and had resigned myself to die a miserable death at the time I saw the advertisement of Doctors Pattison and Walter. I placed myself under these gentlemen, and in five weeks the disease was completely checked; the sore healed up; and not so much disfigurement as I thought, at first, would necessarily be left, from the great extent of the disease.

(Signed) MARY WALDO.

Isaac Westenfeldt, J. P.,  
St. Louis County, Missouri.

---

### CURE OF CANCER.

I, David Wilson, nursery gardener and seedsman, a native of Scotland, at present residing and carrying on my business in Woodlands Road, Glasgow, having, this Eighth day of November, 1852, appeared before the Right Honourable Robt. Stewart, Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, and being duly sworn, depone—

That, about the year 1849, there first appeared on my right cheek a hard sore, which, when I had shown it to numerous Medical Men, was pronounced by them to be a cancerous sore. During the period of three years I was under the best medical care, and for two months I was a private patient of the senior surgeon to the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, during which time he made numerous applications of various caustics, and resorted to the use of red-hot irons. *This treatment healed up the sore for a few weeks*, but it soon broke out again, gradually enlarging and getting worse, causing at times considerable pain, and discharging a thin disagreeable matter.

On Wednesday the 13th day of October, 1852, I first saw Dr. Pattison, who then made application of his new remedy. Dr. Pattison applied his remedy only for 12 hours at a time each alternate day. The pain produced by each application was not very severe, being more of a dragging sensation than



that of actual pain, totally different from the pain produced by the caustics applied by the other physicians.

On Thursday the 21st of October, being the eighth day after Dr. Pattison made his first application, the cancer fell out in one mass, leaving a healthy sore, all hardness and pain having disappeared, and the sore has now entirely healed up, leaving only a small scar; and the result is so different from all other methods of cure that I have tried, the disease not being merely healed over but taken out, that I am perfectly satisfied of the thorough efficiency and permanency of the cure.

(Signed) DAVID WILSON.

Robert Stewart, Lord Provost of Glasgow.

---

#### CURE OF CARIES.

For ten years I have been afflicted with Mercurial Nodes on both legs, resulting from the excessive use of calomel given to me during attacks of fever. At times they were so painful, that I could not attend to business. Last autumn, when walking in the streets of Cincinnati, an Ulcer suddenly broke out on my right leg, without any apparent cause, about half way between the knee and ankle, over the diseased part. I called on several of the most able Cincinnati physicians. They offered no hope except an amputation, as the bone was so much diseased that they said it could never heal. I returned to my family in this city. Here I was attended for several months by the most celebrated talent in the profession, without relief. On the 9th of August, 1852, I called in Drs. Pattison and Walter. At this time, and for some time previous, I was unable to get out of bed alone. About two-thirds of the bone in depth and several inches in length was in an ulcerated state of a fungous nature. Doctors Pattison and Walter used nothing except their new remedy externally, and Hudson's alterative internally, and in two weeks all diseased fungous matter was removed *en masse*, and exposed the caries bone. The prepara-

tion was freely used over the bone, and in a few weeks all caries (one piece three inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick) was easily removed from the living bone, leaving a deep cavity in the leg large enough to admit a hen's egg. The sore immediately commenced healing, and is now entirely free from pain and almost healed. I am now going about the city, and will soon be able to attend to my regular business, commanding a steam-boat on the Mississippi.

(Signed) JOHN J. KING.

Franklin Avenue, near Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Missouri,  
November, 1852.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of human civilization, from the primitive state to the modern world. He also touches upon the different religions and philosophies that have shaped human thought and action.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD  
FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME TO THE PRESENT DAY  
BY J. H. MURPHY



