

The smallpox epidemic in Gloucester in 1895-6, and the water cure / by Jno. Pickering.

Contributors

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THE
SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC
IN GLOUCESTER IN 1895-6,
AND THE
WATER CURE,
BY
JNO. PICKERING, F.R.G.S., &CO.,
THE SANATORIUM, LEICESTER.

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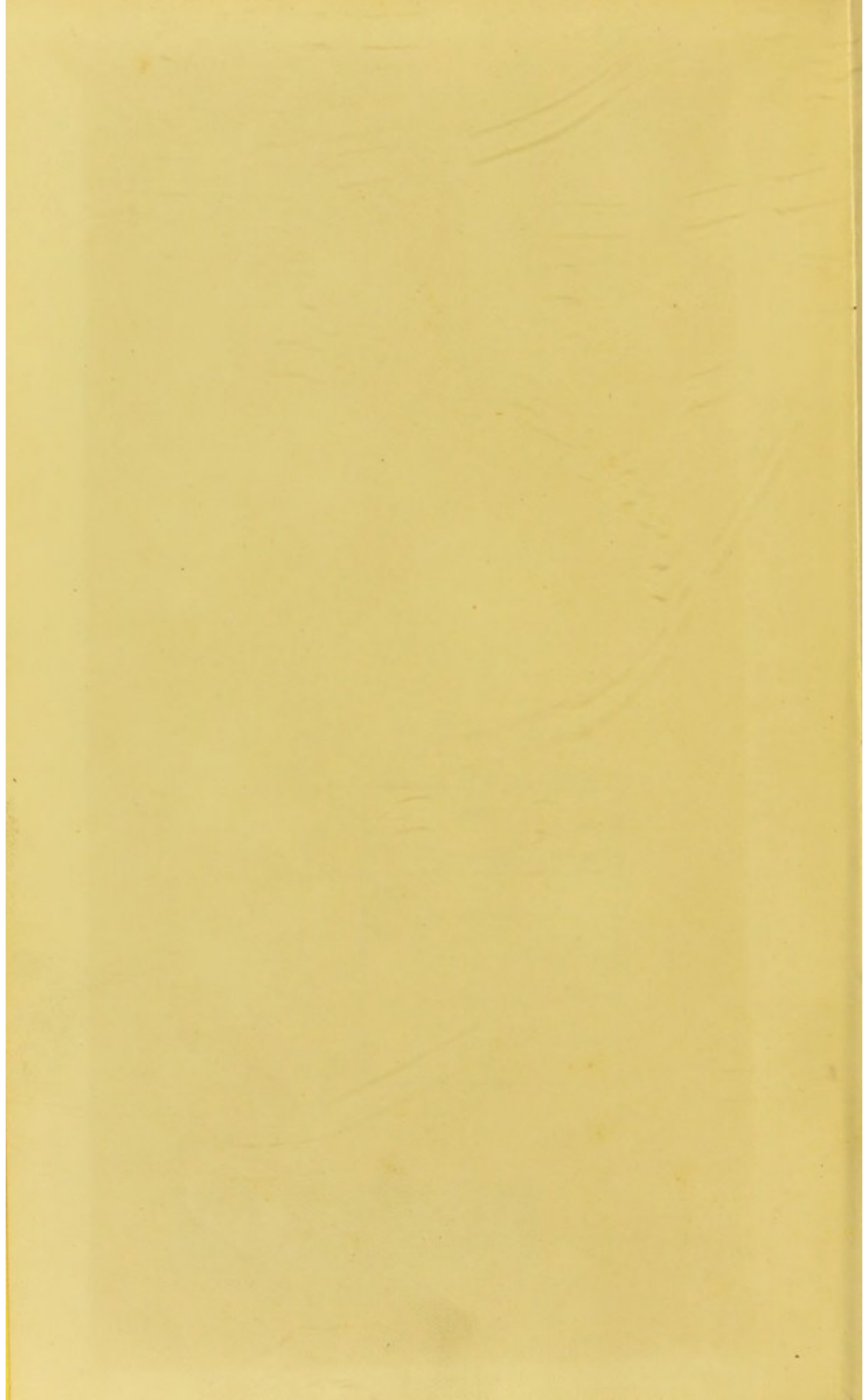
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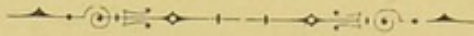
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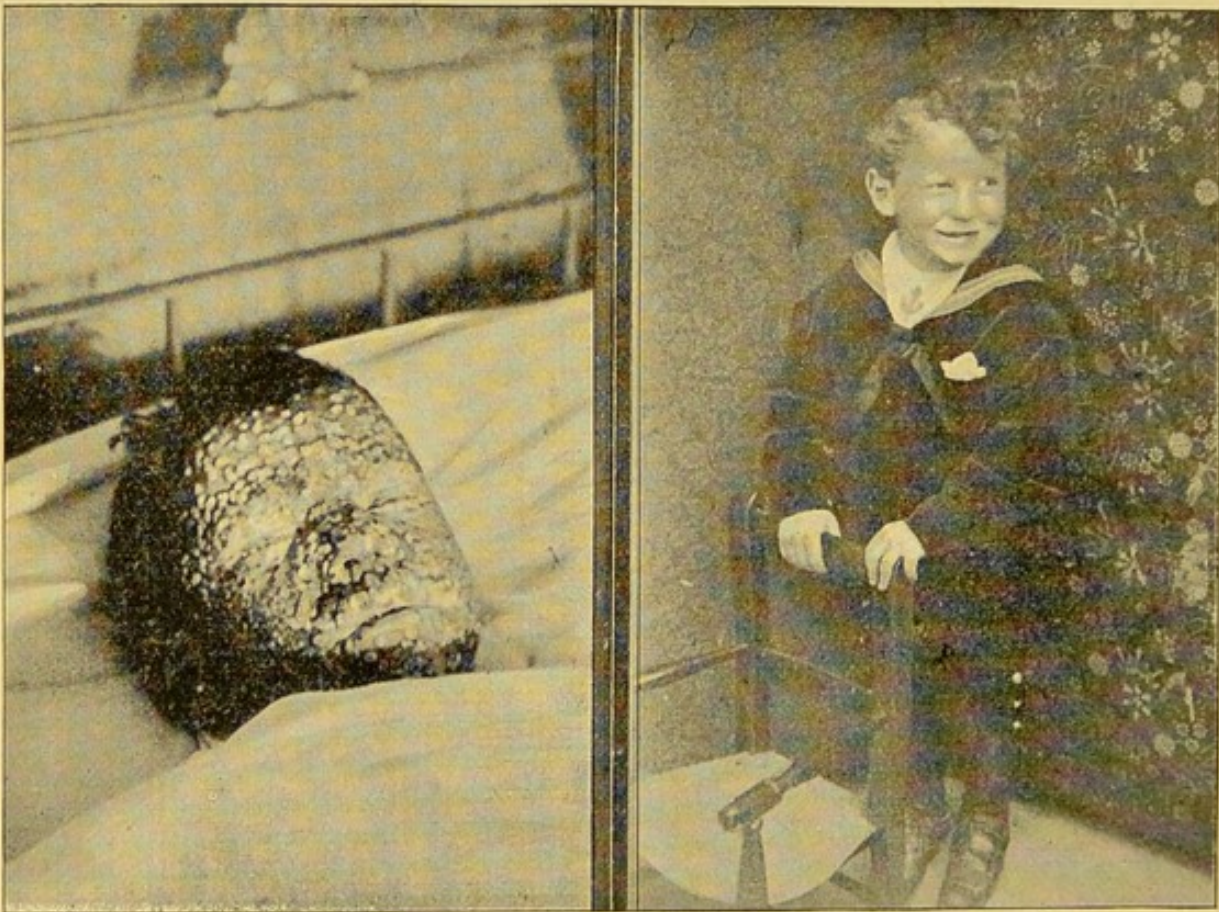
THE

Gloucester

Small-Pox Epidemic.



Three of Mr. Pickering's Patients in Small-Pox.



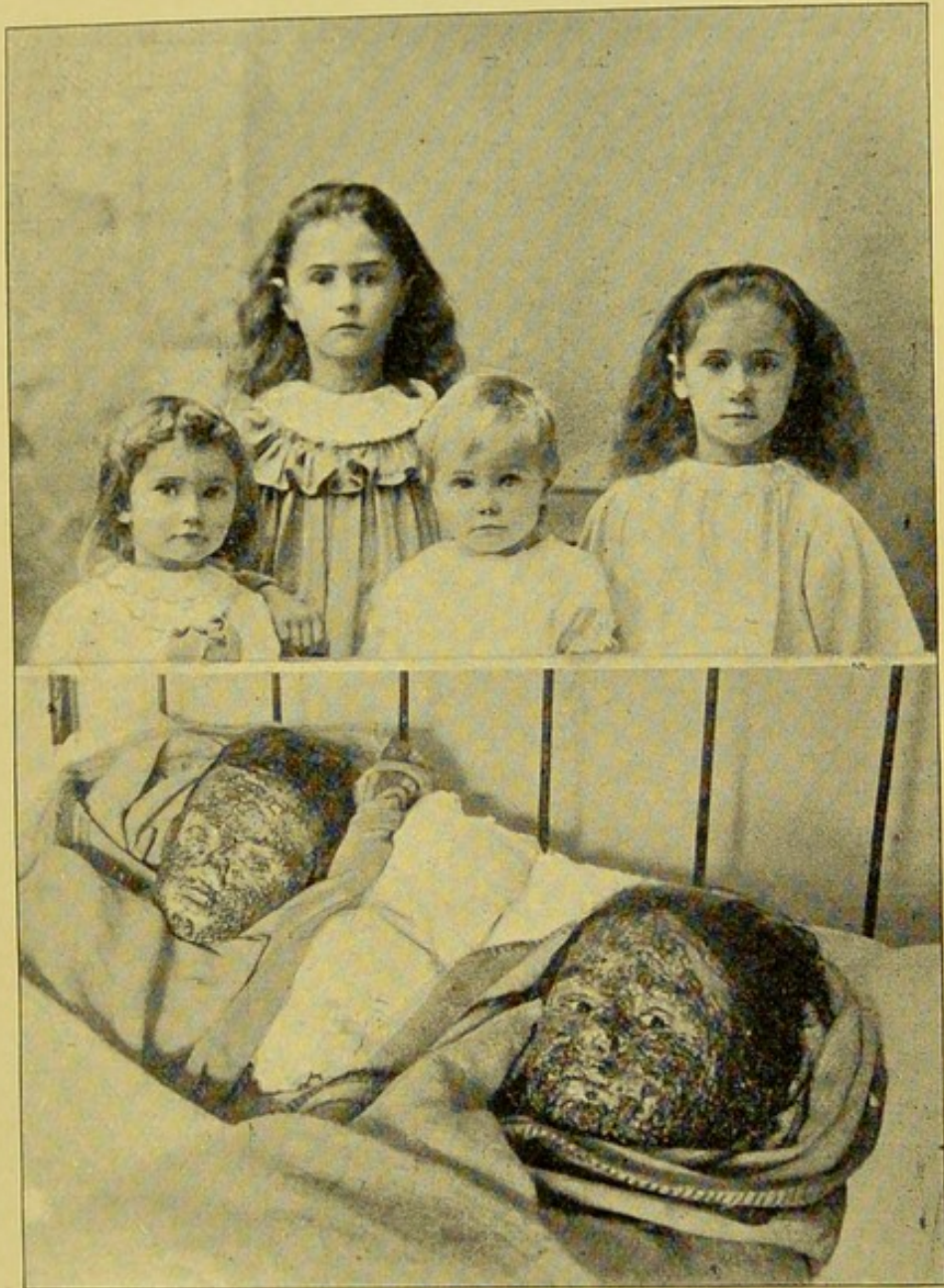
IN THE CRISIS OF FEVER.

BEFORE SMALL-POX.

This Child was under the care of a Medical Man for several days. Becoming dissatisfied, the parents sent for Mr. Pickering, and the Child recovered rapidly, without mishap or complication, and is now quite well again.

(See Statement No. 88.)

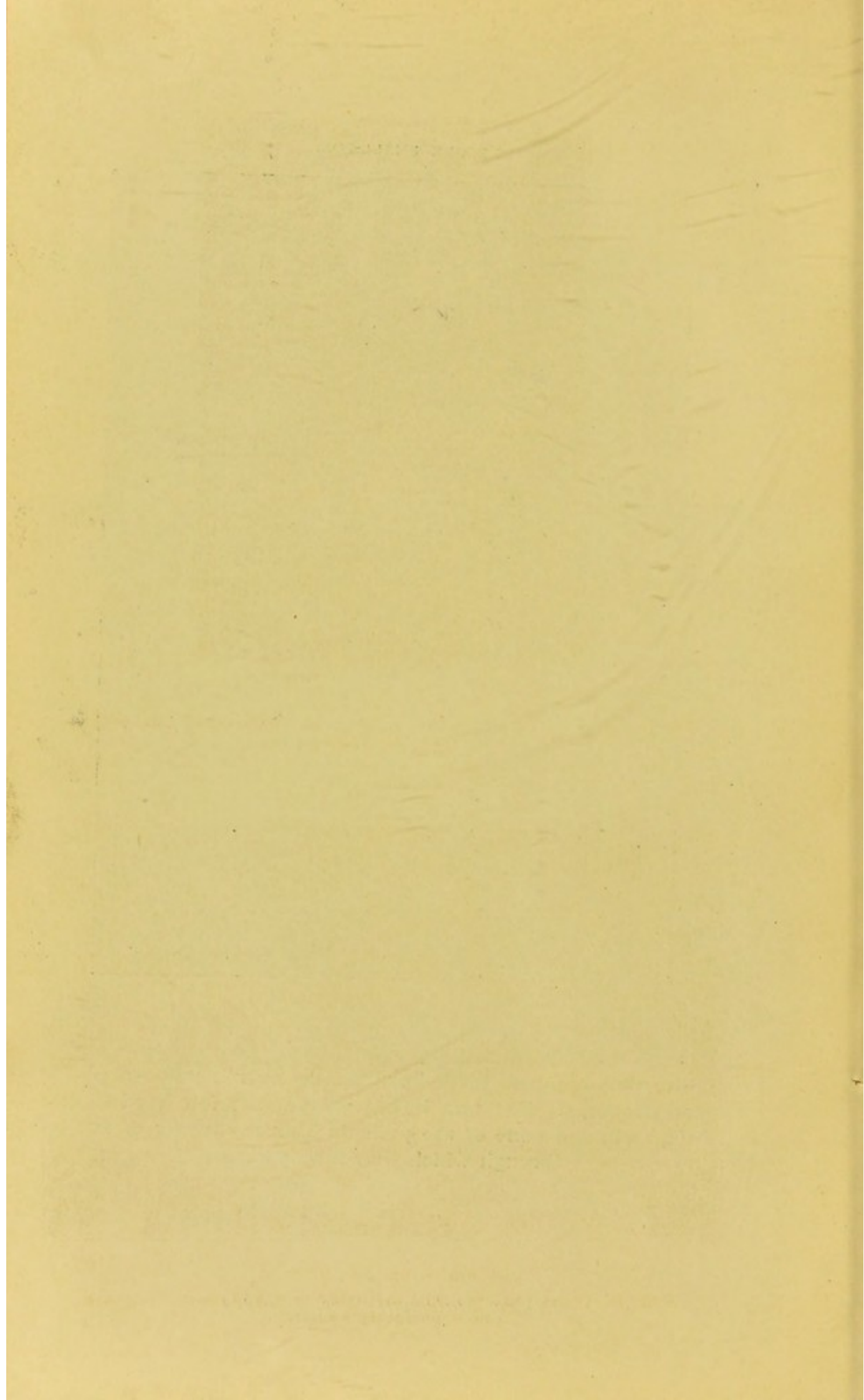
BEFORE SMALL-POX.



IN THE CRISIS OF FEVER.

These four Children had Small-Pox, and got over it without pitting or other complications. The two in bed are the two left hand figures in the Photograph, and none of the patients bear any marks of the ordeal through which they have passed.

(See Statement Nos. 93-94.)



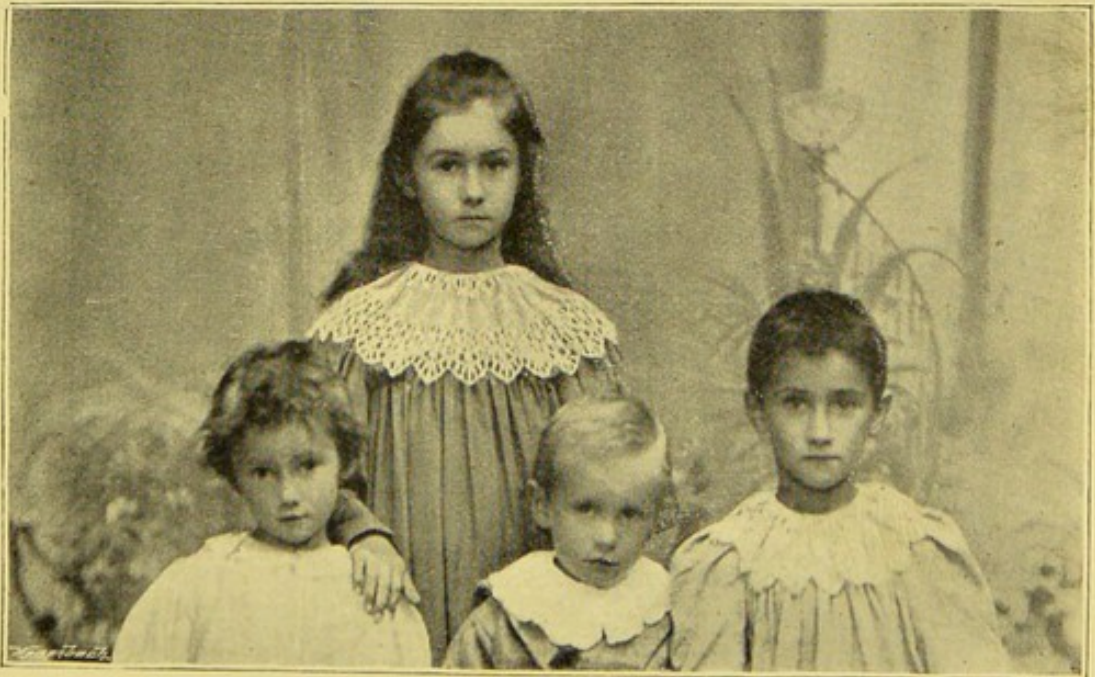
AFTER SMALL-POX.



See Statement No. 88.

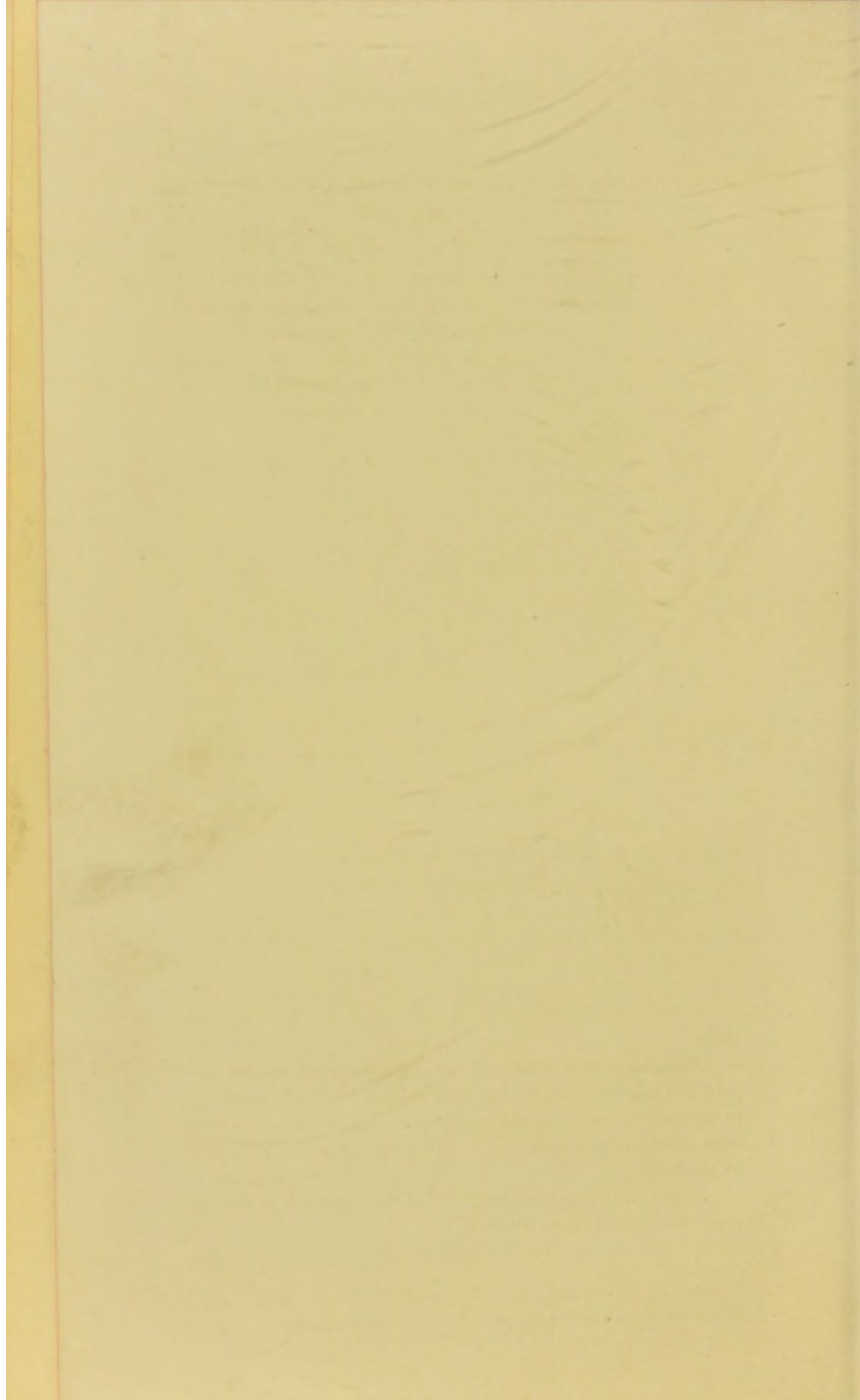
The patient will not be pitted in the smallest degree—the patent process of the Water-cure.

AFTER SMALL-POX.



See Statements Nos. 91 to 94.

None of these patients will be pitted or disfigured; they are now perfectly healthy.



Propositions Submitted for the Consideration of the Reader.

That infection, in its natural form, is invariably produced by uncleanliness of person, house, or surroundings, and that infection is a law of nature punitive in its character.

That infection, in its artificial form, is due to wanton carelessness on the part of the patient in not declaring his condition and submitting to rational treatment; or to defective remedies used by health officer, or physician in private practice.

That carelessness in the patient can be prevented by teaching the people the symptoms of each fever, and the importance of treating it in its first stage, *i.e.*, before it has gained a firm foothold, and before rash or pustule appears.

That the profession have no treatment for fever, and the admission that fever must "run its course"—no matter what form it may assume—is acted upon, and is regarded as one of the first principles in medical practice.

That the dogma, "fever must run its course," is a fallacy of a most degrading type; it is true of the drug treatment, but sanitary science can control all the fevers. Fevers unchecked involve complications and sequelæ, which, in their after effects, are more to be dreaded than the fever.

That the answer to vaccination is—cure the Small-pox.

That Small-pox in fairly healthy cases can be cured in periods varying from 24 hours to 5 days, without pitting or disfigurement, blindness, delirium, or death.

That the nature cure, practically the Hydropathic treatment, is the safest, the most rapid in its action, and the most permanent in its results.

That the drug treatment is an Old World remedy, far behind the requirements of the age, obsolete, helpless, and effete.

That the pitting, blindness, and other disfigurements, the pain and the delirium, the convulsions, and the high mortality in past ages, arose from the inability of the physicians to deal with the Small-pox, and they were not the necessary sequences of the fever.

That the coming treatment for all the fevers is in the sole possession of Sanatory Science.

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(ii)

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC
AT GLOUCESTER, 1896.

STATEMENTS MADE BY PATIENTS

SUBMITTED TO

MR. PICKERING'S HYDROPATHIC TREATMENT.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is generally admitted that medical men have no specific, or treatment, for any of the fever group of diseases. "Medicine is not an exact science," and not being exact it is not a science in any sense. In this Gloucester epidemic, as in other recent Small-pox epidemics, the one special feature, observable in every direction, has been the utter collapse of Medical treatment, and this collapse has marked both hospital and private practice. In many instances when a physician was sent for he went and notified the case, and did not turn up again for 48 or 85 hours. For example, in one house I saw a patient soon after his medical man had seen him a second time, and before the third call was made I had given four baths, cured the patient, and the patient was waiting to obtain a certificate of freedom from infection so as to go to work! Three physicians visited a little child, and each sent a bottle of physic; the liquid in one was colourless, a second was decidedly purple, and the third was a strong yellow, whilst the smell and taste of each was as dissimilar as the colour. The mother observed, "How different was your treatment! You sent the bath, which my child enjoyed so much. I keep those three bottles of physic as object

lessons." A day or two ago a patient sent for a medical man to notify, and for myself to give the baths. The "duly qualified" was first on the spot, and when he satisfied himself that Small-pox was present he said, "You must take three hot baths," and disappeared without saying where the bath was to come from, leaving no instructions about the temperature of the water, and giving no order as to how long the man was to remain in the bath or what he was to do when he came out.

On the 18th of April I spent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the Stroud Road Hospital. I shall never forget the scenes I witnessed inside the several wards, never! I have seen many Small-pox and fever hospitals, both in England and America, but the Gloucester Hospital stood out alone—the type of official neglect and medical incapacity. With experience such as the above observations drawn from the Stroud Road Hospital would indicate, I was not long in deciding what course I should take; and having secured the help of Mr. Samuel Bland, Mr. John Long, Mr. E. H. Spring, and Mr. Charles H. Fox as a Committee, the work was begun, and it will be a work that will enter into the history of Gloucester, indicating, as it must, a new departure in the treatment not only for Small-pox, but for the important fever group of diseases, inasmuch as, under the Water Cure, the sanatory agencies which cure one will cure all. The simplicity of the remedy will, for a time, be the greatest hindrance to its immediate adoption. The Water Cure is the coming cure for all the fevers.

One point I must establish beyond dispute. The whole medical profession in the four quarters of the globe in treating fever, act upon the principle that when a fever has begun it must "run its course," in spite of anything that can be done to prevent it. Dr. Bond in his letter to the Gloucester "Citizen" of May 5th, says, "Nor is it true to assert that the profession confess that they have no

means whatever of preventing the fever of Small-pox from running its full course." Dr. Bond cannot be aware of the facts connected with the history of Small-pox, nor, in truth, with the admissions of the faculty with regard to the whole of our common fevers. Here are a few, viz. :

(1) Dr. Jno. Hunter, in his treatise on "The Blood," published in 1829, p. 334, says, "*We have no specific remedy for the Small-pox, nor can we readily have any for a disease which cures itself.*" The latter half of this sentence is mere foolishness; the Small-pox has not cured itself when 23 to 27 per cent. of cases have died in Gloucester, and when the mortality to cases throughout Europe for centuries back has ranged between 18 to 20 per cent.

(2) Dr. Quain, in his "Dictionary of Medicine," 1882, says, "*There is no specific for Small-pox, its complications, or sequelæ, and the treatment is therefore to be conducted on general principles.*" "General principles," properly interpreted, means "anyhow or nohow," and as a rule "nohow" is serenely victorious; it has carried off the palm everywhere, even in this city of the dying and the dead.

(3) In the "Family Physician, by Physicians and Surgeons of the principal London Hospitals," published by Cassell and Co. in 1887, they say, "*We know of no cure for Small-pox, and the disease must be allowed to run its course,*" see p. 508. If Dr. Bond has any specific capable of checking the Small-pox, or any other fever, his fortune is made, and we may yet see his statue in your beautiful Cathedral in quiet companionship with that of Jenner.

The above quotations show how little the doctor knows of common facts. Scientific blood-poisoners are practising strange arts as a preventive against, or a cure for, Small-pox and other fevers; a second section, the vivisectors, are trepanning and slaying thousands of innocent animals with the same object; whilst a third party are hunting for immunes amongst the most degraded forms of corpuscular life; all this is precious time wasted, the cure is not in any

of these irritating and debasing schemes. Nature's remedy for the fevers is in the bright water and the pure air. I can produce effects upon the fevers with water at 102° or heated air at 300° that Dr. Bond and those who think and act with him never saw, and would scarcely believe if they did see. Dr. Bond writes in absolute ignorance of the whole question. The Doctor says that medical men have used water in "sponging, immersion, packing, etc.," The use of water in the cure of disease was re-introduced by a layman, Vincent Priessnitz, in the early part of this century, and it is mainly through the action of laymen since that time that the system, as applied to the fevers, has received its greatest stimulus.

At the Stroud Road Hospital, and in private practice, before my coming, where was the sponging, immersion, or packing? Where were the baths? There was no treatment anywhere! Patients were handed over to the Small-pox, and nothing whatever was done to mitigate the disease in any single instance. And why? Why, because the physician did not know what to do! The phisic system had collapsed.

I say unhesitatingly that there has been no scientific or rational treatment for Small-pox, worthy of the name, brought into requisition during this epidemic, either in private or hospital practice: and I say further that there is no other possible cure for the fevers than that comprised in the "Water Cure."

This treatment is called by my name, but I claim no credit for it. I am only God's minister—the interpreter of Nature. When I came here I did not come to maintain a record. I have cured fevers for forty years last past, but I never lost a case during that time. My first idea in coming to Gloucester was to illustrate a great principle, viz., that fevers, taken in their first stage, and in fairly healthy cases, are easily curable and should not be fatal.

My first ten cases proved this point thoroughly ; but I soon found—yes, before I had been here a week, that if I wished to be of any service in this epidemic I should have to take good and bad cases, the mild and severe, and run the risk of a higher mortality, *depending more upon making shorter and better cures than any other system could produce.* I have proved this point also up to the hilt.

In this pamphlet I have given statements of 100 cases ; they are fair cases, taken in the order in which the statements were signed ; they are not selected cases. I have offered these statements in order that the public and the profession may make their own enquiries, and I fear no investigation ; nay, I challenge it. Shew me where I have erred, and I shall be the first to acknowledge it. Why should I not ? I have no interest to subserve or protect. My only desire is to do good in my day and generation, and to leave behind me a work that shall live when I am no more.

Summary of the 100 cases :—

Un-vaccinated	...	15
Vaccinated ..	...	85
		—100

Of the above 85 vaccinated patients—

- 17 had been re-vaccinated ;
- 1 had been re-re-vaccinated ; and
- 1 had been re-re-re-vaccinated.

The above facts speak for themselves. Where is the protection ?

DR. BOND AND HIS LITTLE DIFFICULTIES.

Dr. Bond says—and this is the gravamen of his opposition and of his violent outbursts of temper—(1) that my advent put an end to vaccination and re-vaccination in the City ; and (2) that I stopped the transference of patients to the Stroud Road Hospitals. My reply is that it was high time somebody interfered to stop the abomin-

able practices referred to, and to introduce a better and a purer treatment than that which obtained at the hospitals. It is no small satisfaction to me that both objects were accomplished in so short a period. I had the advantage of an able and industrious Committee, and a band of Nurses, men and women mainly drawn from worshippers at the Tabernacle, whose earnestness, sympathy, and intelligence ensured success. However soon the present epidemic may subside—and there is every prospect of its speedy disappearance—these Nurses must not be lost to Gloucester. Some Sanatory Institution should be established where their services could be utilized and continued.

AS TO VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

I had not intended to refer to these subjects till a much later date, had it not been for the untimely and ungenerous attack of Dr. Bond. In my first signed statements I introduced no details on this subject, but I have since repaired that defect. Dr. Bond thought that by introducing quotations from a Pamphlet of mine, written in 1876, he would be sure to discredit me in certain quarters. Perhaps he succeeded. He is welcome to the advantage so gained. I appeal to those who *think*, whatever their station in life may be, and not to those who accept the *dicta* of the medical profession without thinking.

Dr. Bond never read my Pamphlet published in 1876. The quotations, very dishonestly put together, did service in Dr. McVail's stupid book, "Vaccination Vindicated." I commend to Dr. Bond's consideration a single sentence in a letter to me in 1876, in acknowledging a copy of the said Pamphlet, by Miss Florence Nightingale, in which she says—"Sound sanitary opinion agrees with your views, viz., that epidemic disease is to be prevented by agents or conditions which produce *health*; not, in any one epidemic disease case, by an agent or condition which produces not health, but a *disease or a diseased action.*" The pith of the whole arguments against vaccination is contained in those few lines.

When speaking to Dr. Sidney Coupland, in Herbert Street, in this city, on May 6th, in the presence of Mr. Chas. Fox, I observed, "If I can prove that Small-pox can be cured in 5 days what must happen to vaccination?" He replied, "Sir, if you can prove that Small-pox can be cured in 5 days, there is an end to vaccination." This is really the great point I have had in view for many years past, and my success in Gloucester has practically demonstrated my contention that the true answer to vaccination is "Cure the Small-pox."

The most prominent defect in the anti-vaccination agitation has been the total absence of any constructive policy. Anti-vaccinators have been too content to discredit vaccination, without offering a substitute for it, or any acceptable or desirable remedy for Small-pox.

Thus, when an outbreak of Small-pox has occurred, people have submitted themselves to vaccination in sheer fear, who, if they had had a simple, healthful, and common-sense remedy at hand, would have preferred to run the risk of having a certain and well-defined disease, to the uncertainties and risks of the many diseases that may be inoculated into the system by vaccination.

THE DANGERS OF VACCINATION IN EPIDEMIC PERIODS.

When a patient has had Small-pox after a recent vaccination, one of the most common observations during the epidemic has been that it was "in the system" before the patient was operated upon. This of course has been said to retain the confidence of the people in vaccination, whereas the opposite is the true state of the case, namely, that vaccination by producing an "open wound" exposes the patient to infectious matters present in the atmosphere, and thus really inoculates him or her directly with the Small-pox. Inoculation thus produced can shew itself in the person so inoculated at any time within from one to eight days, so that some of the persons referred to in

the following statements really contracted Small-pox through the open wound caused by vaccination. During the past few weeks, three of the certificates of death from Small-pox in young children given by me, contain the remark that the disease was "induced by vaccination," which opinion was entertained by the parents, and it will be difficult to remove that impression. Hospital gangrene is spread in the same way, viz., by exposing open wounds to infectious matter in the ward or hospital.

ON INFECTION.

Infection is produced by allowing each fever to "run its course." It is therefore a cultured product, and in its artificial form it can only arise where a fever is mismanaged; or where in any particular instance there may be a complication or another disease running contemporary with the fever. In these cases, and also in instances where the patients are of intemperate habits, it is not always possible or wise to check the fever. But with the water treatment in fairly healthy cases, and where there is no other disease present, the fever can be checked, and not running its full course, infection is not generated or diffused. Hence in most of my cases there has been no second attack in the same house, and this circumstance accounts for the fact that the epidemic began to decline rapidly immediately the water-cure had made itself felt. Infection therefore follows the phisic system by a punitive law; but if all men were equally healthy it would seldom arrest the notice of the hydropathist.

I am quite aware that there is a great difference of opinion as to when infection may be communicated. Some say it may be communicated at any stage of the fever, viz.: during the stage of invasion, domination, or decline. In my opinion it is limited to the last stage or decline of fever. My reasons for this opinion are fully discussed in my latest work on "Sanitation or Vaccination," published by E. W. Allen, 4, Ave Maria Lane, London, E.C.

AS TO PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

There is no doubt that the situation of the hospital in Stroud Road, surrounded as it is by a large population, and in the direct current of the winds over one thickly-populated part of the city, has been the principal source of infection. A second contributing cause has arisen from the want of sensible treatment of the patients, in consequence of the cases being allowed to "run their course" without interruption or control, thus generating an infection which was subtle and deadly in its influence. It will therefore be seen that the hydropathic treatment is by far the most preferable system, and that a sanatorium for the cure of fevers should take the place of a fever hospital where infections are manufactured, and that its situation should be some distance from the city or town. If on the appearance of an epidemic the first few cases were immediately placed under treatment the danger of its spreading would be proportionately limited in its character and duration. A further safeguard would be found in publishing the symptoms of the fever, and the means to be immediately adopted to check it. The duty of the Sanitary Authority is to procure for the people a supply of pure water, a complete system of drainage, to establish proper regulations for the setting out of streets, and sanitary arrangements for the erection of houses and buildings, an organised plan of inspection for lodging houses so as to prevent over-crowding, a prompt and thorough removal of decaying vegetable and animal substances, cleansing the streets, etc.

With regard to the people amongst whom epidemic influences mostly spread, my late friend, Dr. Wm. Farr, of London, writes:—"The primary object to aim at is placing a healthy stock of men in conditions of air, water, warmth, food, dwelling, and work most favourable to their development. The vigor of their own life is the best security men have against the invasion of their organization

by low corpuscular forms of life ; for such the propagating matters of zymotic disease may be held to be."

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

My work has been one of a most anxious character. It is never agreeable to a healthy mind to reflect that every fact he demonstrates, every new point he illustrates, and every argument he advances, is necessarily in direct conflict with the interests of a whole section of his fellow-men. There is in this agitation one consolation, and it is this, viz., that it is not the individual, but the system under whose formulary and prescription he works, which is the object of attack. The drug treatment has failed from age to age, and it deserves to fail, because it has set up a false system in place of a true one—a human code of cure instead of laws which in their origin are divine. Never in the history of the world has there been witnessed so conspicuous a failure as that which has marked the medical treatment for Small-pox during the epidemic now approaching its close.

This epidemic has not been due to ordinary but to artificial causes. Before I had been in the Stroud Road Hospital an hour I saw through the whole thing, and when the day comes for evidence to be given, before a properly constituted authority, my lips will be unsealed. The water supply in Gloucester, in quantity or quality, has not been up to the mark ; the drainage system has been and is sadly defective ; there has been great inattention to cleanliness of person, house, and surroundings in districts which have suffered the most ; but these conditions have been present for many years, and there has been no sudden addition to their character or intensity sufficient to account for the recent outbreak of Small-pox. One circumstance might be adduced as offering some explanation, viz. : the excitement amongst the middle and upper classes which in its crisis produced a panic, the like

of which has not been seen in England during the present century. Trade has been greatly injured, hotels have suffered for want of visitors, railway travellers have shunned the city whenever possible, and a great part of the population has been in a state of terror from the fear of infection—a state of mind which, in some instances, has produced the disease.

The points to which I would draw particular attention are these, viz. :—

- (1) That the first or second bath checked the fever.
- (2) That there was no complication following the treatment.
- (3) That the Water Cure, applied under the most favourable circumstances, generates no infectious material.
- (4) That vaccination and re-vaccination have failed either to prevent or mitigate an attack of Small-pox.
- (5) That cleanliness of person, house and surroundings, a pure water supply, a complete drainage system, good ventilation in rooms and houses, &c., are the best preventives against all febrile or epidemic influences.
- (6) That Hydropathy is the only rational, safe, and effective remedy for the fever group of diseases, their complications and sequelæ.

JNO. PICKERING, F.R.G.S. &c.

SANATORIUM,
Regent Road, Leicester,
July 20th, 1896.

THE STATEMENTS REFERRED TO.

No. 1.

**This is to Certify that I, MATTHEW HENRY PRICE, of
12, Clement Street, Gloucester, Fireman, G.W.R.,**

Sickened on Saturday, April 18th. Dr. Price saw me on Sunday morning, and said I was suffering from "high fever and pains in back." I was slightly delirious on the previous night. Dr. Price said I should most probably be delirious on Sunday night, but if so, my wife was not to be afraid of it. I sent for Mr. Pickering on Sunday evening, 19th, who gave me a bath about 9 p.m. This bath reduced the fever, and I suffered no inconvenience, fever, pain, or sleeplessness that night. The eruption was well-developed on Monday morning, when a second bath was administered, after which my strength began to return. I slept well, had no complication, and was up and dressed on Tuesday morning, and have had no further treatment, except frequent ablutions in cold water. I was up, and out in the garden on Wednesday morning, and am now quite well, and able to go to work.

I was vaccinated in infancy.

MATTHEW HENRY PRICE.

12, Clement Street,
Gloucester, 24th April, 1896.

No. 2.

**This is to Certify that I, THOMAS WILLIAMS, of 42,
Clement Street, Gloucester, Billposter,**

Began to sicken on Wednesday, 15th April. Dr. Bibby, who saw me on the 18th inst., pronounced me "in a low, weak state, with stomach out of order." On Sunday morning the same doctor saw me again, and said "It is Small-pox, and I advise your removal to the Hospital, seeing that your mother is a mid-wife." Dr. Bibby saw me again on Monday, 20th. I sent for Mr. Pickering on Sunday evening, who gave me a bath at once. I was then in a high fever, and pustules were showing themselves on face, neck, and hands. Baths were given on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The fever left me after the second bath, and I slept, enjoyed my meals, had no pain or adverse symptoms during the treatment. On Wednesday, 22nd, the eruption began to die away, and on Thursday I was convalescent, was up and dressed, read the papers, and amused myself as best I could in my bedroom. I am now strong and able to commence work. For the last two nights I have had no attention whatever.

I was vaccinated in childhood.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

42, Clement Street,
Gloucester, April 24th, 1896.

No. 3.

This is to Certify that I, FRANCIS PHIPPS, of 3, Clement Street, Gloucester, Painter,

Sickened on Friday, 17th April, and gave up my work on Saturday. Dr. Williams saw me on Monday morning, and said that I was sickening for the Small-pox. He instructed me to stay in bed and keep warm, and said he would send me some medicine. On the advice of a gentleman in a high official position, my father sent for Mr. Pickering, who saw me on Monday evening, 20th, and then gave me a bath. The eruption started on Sunday, 19th, and was well pronounced on Monday morning. A second bath was given on Tuesday morning, and another on Wednesday morning. The fever disappeared after the first bath. I slept very well and enjoyed my meals, and was practically convalescent on Wednesday. I have since had frequent washings in cold water, and am now practically in a condition to resume work; and I have experienced no pain, sleeplessness, or complication during treatment.

I was vaccinated in infancy.

FRANCIS PHIPPS.

3, Clement Street,

Gloucester, April 24th, 1896.

No. 4.

This is to Certify that I, WILLIAM HENRY BATH, of 13, Clement Street, Gloucester, G.W.R, Shunter,

Began to sicken on Thursday, the 16th April. I sent for Dr. Hodges on the next day, and he stated that he could not tell exactly what was my complaint, but very likely it would prove to be Small-pox, and that I had better keep my bed. He saw me again on Saturday, and then said it was Small-pox; the eruption was then visible. He sent me a bottle of medicine which I partly used, and I stayed in bed. Mr. Pickering saw me on Monday night, 20th, and then gave me a bath, since which I have had no treatment except cold washings. I am now quite recovered.

I was vaccinated when a child.

W. H. BATH.

13, Clement Street,

Gloucester, April 24th, 1896.

No. 5.

I, ARTHUR CORNELIUS WARREN, of 1, Jersey Road, Gloucester, aged 18, certify as follows:—

On Thursday, April 16th, I was taken ill and sent for Dr. Price. He came and said I must go to bed and he would send me some medicine; that he could not then explain what it was, but would let me know in the course of two or three days. On Friday afternoon he again called and tried my temperature, which was 104 degrees. He came on Saturday morning and then pronounced mine to be a case of Small-pox, and I was to be removed to the Hospital on Monday. The pustules appeared on Sunday and Monday. As I was not removed I sent to Mr. Pickering on Tuesday; he gave me a bath on Tuesday and another on Wednesday, on Friday I came downstairs and am perfectly convalescent. The man who had previously called to tell me I should be taken to the Hospital on Monday, the 20th, called again on the following Monday, the 27th, and found me convalescent.

I was vaccinated in childhood.

ARTHUR CORNELIUS WARREN.

1, Jersey Road,
Gloucester, April 27th, 1896.

No. 6.

I, ALBERT LLOYD, of 57, Ryecroft Street, in the employment of Mr. Rock, Greengrocer, age 17,

State that I fell sick on Sunday, the 19th April. I gave up work on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday I suffered very greatly from headache and pains in back and limbs. On Thursday night I had my first bath, on Friday morning another, and a second one in the evening, and since then I have had frequent ablutions in cold water. The eruption appeared on Friday. During the treatment I have suffered no pain, inconvenience, or want of sleep. I have enjoyed my food, my strength has returned, and I am now fit for work.

I was vaccinated in infancy.

ALBERT LLOYD.

57, Ryecroft Street,
Gloucester, April 29th, 1896.

No. 7.

**I, ANNIE ELIZABETH SIMMONS, of 54, Barton Street,
Maidservant,**

Say I sickened for the Small-pox on Sunday, the 19th of April. Dr. Price saw me on Monday, the 20th, and certified it to be Small-pox. Dr. Bibby vaccinated me on the 11th of March, but it was unsuccessful. He called to see me again on the 24th of April, and he said mine was "a case of Small-pox." Mr. Pickering saw me on Thursday, the 23rd, and gave me a bath on Friday, which was again repeated on Saturday. I was much better on Sunday, and came down stairs on Monday, and I am now quite recovered. I have suffered little inconvenience during the treatment.

I was vaccinated in infancy.

ANNIE ELIZABETH SIMMONS.

April 29th, 1896,
54, Barton Street, Gloucester.

No. 8.

**I, JAMES CAPENER, of 191, High Street, Gloucester
M.R. Goods Clerk,**

Say I sickened for Small-pox on April 19th, and sent for Dr. Williams on the 23rd, but he did not come until the next day. On the morning of the 24th, Mr. Pickering called to see me, and gave me a bath on that afternoon, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the 27th. The pustules were well developed on the Friday morning, and died away on the Saturday. I came downstairs on Tuesday the 28th, and was in good health, enjoying my meals, sleeping well, and occupying my time profitably.

I was vaccinated in infancy.

JAMES CAPENER.

191, High Street,
April 29th, 1896.

No. 9.

**I, EDWIN BULLOCK, of 1, Victory Road, Gloucester
Wagon Work's Labourer,**

Say I sickened on Sunday, April 19th, and saw Dr. Bibby's assistant on Wednesday, the 22nd, who gave me some medicine, and said it was a case of Small-pox, but never called to see me afterwards. I saw Mr. Pickering on Thursday, who gave me baths on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The pustules were well out over the body. On Monday they all disappeared, and I am now quite healthy and able to go to work.

I was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on the 20th April.

EDWIN BULLOCK.

1, Victory Road,
April 30th, 1896.

No. 10.

**This is to Certify that I, WILLIAM COMPTON, of
37, Sidney Street, Porter, Midland Railway Co.,**

Have a child, James Barnard Compton, aged 14 years, who sickened for Small-pox on Friday, the 18th inst. Dr. Hope saw him on Monday, the 21st, and said it was Small-pox. My daughter, Elizabeth Mary, was taken to the hospital, suffering from Small-pox, on the 17th inst., and is there yet. I sent for Mr. Pickering on Tuesday, the 22nd, who gave him baths on that day, and on the 23rd and 24th inst. After the second bath the pustular eruption was general over the body, but immediately began to disappear after the third bath, and the body was clear on the 27th inst., and to-day there is no symptom of fever, or its results, about him. From the first bath he slept well, enjoyed his food, and has suffered no pain whatever, and is now quite convalescent.

My son was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on April 15th.

WILLIAM COMPTON.

37, Sidney Street, Gloucester,
30th April, 1896.

No. 11.

**I, JONATHAN WEBB, of 121, Ryecroft Street, Cycle
Repairer,**

Say I am 22 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated by Dr. Bibby on April 23rd. I sickened for Small-pox on Friday, May 1st, and saw Dr. Brown on May 2nd, who said he did not know what was the matter with me. On May 3rd he pronounced it to be Small-pox. I then told him I should have the baths. He said he would not give me a certificate, and would stop my club money. My wife said that was more than he dare do. I sent for Mr. Pickering on May 3rd, and I had my first bath on May 4th, followed by daily baths on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th. I was well on the 9th, and got up and came downstairs on the 10th. During the whole of the treatment I had no pain, have enjoyed my meals, and now feel better in my general health than I have done for a long time.

JONATHAN WEBB.

Gloucester,
May 16th, 1896.

Nos. 12, 18, 14.

**I, WILLIAM LEWIS, of 3, Dynevor Street, Gloucester,
M.R. Goods Guard,**

Say that my daughter, MABEL LEWIS, aged 6 years, was vaccinated on the 20th April, and sickened for the Small-pox on the same day. Dr. Price saw her on the 22nd and on the 23rd, when he said she had the Small-pox. Mr. Pickering gave her a bath on the 23rd, and followed up the baths daily to the 11th May. She had "a very heavy burden," but kept well in herself, taking her food and sleeping. She was up and dressed on the 10th, and is now perfectly convalescent.

I, WILLIAM LEWIS, sickened on the 6th May. Dr. Grosvenor saw me on that day, but could not say what was the matter with me. On the evening of the 7th he again saw me, but could not then decide. Mr. Pickering gave me a bath on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when Dr. Grosvenor again called, but refused to see me because I was having the baths. On the 10th I had my last bath, and on the 11th Dr. Grosvenor saw me and simply said I had Small-pox and left. I was then going on all right and felt perfectly well. I only stayed in bed one day, and never felt ill after the first bath. I was vaccinated in infancy.

My son, FRANK, aged 13, was vaccinated in infancy. He fell ill on the 6th May. Dr. Grosvenor saw him on that day, but did not pronounce it to be Small-pox until the 11th. Mr. Pickering gave him three baths. He only suffered slightly from headache, but otherwise felt perfectly well, taking his food in the ordinary way and sleeping at night. He stayed in bed one day, and never really suffered any inconvenience from the attack.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

Gloucester, May 16th, 1896.

No. 15.

I, WILLIAM KILBY, of Barnwood, M.R. Co.,

Say that I am 19 years of age, and was vaccinated as an infant. I fell ill on the 27th April, and Dr. Clark saw me on the 28th and pronounced the disease to be Small-pox. He sent me a bottle of medicine. On the 28th I had my first bath, and three daily baths afterwards. I had no headache, slept well, and took food all right after the first bath. I dressed on May 3rd and came downstairs, and now feel better than ever I did. I am very grateful for the bath treatment. I cannot say enough on its behalf.

WILLIAM KILBY.

Gloucester, May 16th, 1896.

No. 16.

**I, WILLIAM GEORGE TROUGHTON, of 14, Sebert Street,
Gloucester,**

Say that I am 32 years of age and a postman. I was vaccinated as an infant. I sickened on the 25th April. Dr. Washbourne called on me on the 28th April, and said he could not say what was the nature of the disease. On the 1st May he said it was Small-pox. Mr. Pickering saw me on the same evening and gave me my first bath, which was followed by six daily baths. I gradually got better. my headache improved, I slept well, and took my food, and now feel quite myself. On the occasion of Dr. Washbourne pronouncing it to be Small-pox my wife said to him, "His brother wants him to have the baths," and he said the man was very foolish, and that if I had the baths he would not come to see me or have anything to do with me. He also said that if I went into the bath I should die in it, but my wife insisted on my having the bath treatment, and I rejoice at its success in my case.

W. G. TROUGHTON.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 17.

**I, THOMAS AUGUSTUS BRUNSDON, 24, Victory Road,
Timber Haulier,**

State that I fell ill on Wednesday, 29th April. I saw Dr. Price on May 1st, who told me to go home and go to bed, as he believed I was suffering from Small-pox. On the 2nd May I sent for Mr. Pickering, who gave me a bath that evening and on the 3rd, when the pustular eruption was far advanced. On Monday, the 4th, my sister sent for Dr. Price, who saw me in the middle of the day, and stated that I was in such a weak condition that another bath would almost kill me. I said "I will have another bath if I die in it." I had baths daily up to the 17th, and every bath did me good. I have slept fairly well, taken my food, and am now feeling quite well. I had "a very heavy burden," and have been visited during the treatment by five different medical men. I was vaccinated in childhood.

THOMAS BRUNSDON.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 18.

**I, JOHN BUDDING, of 9, Nelson Street, Gloucester,
Compositor,**

Say that I am 20 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated on Friday, April 17th, and fell ill on the 21st April. Dr. Bibby's assistant saw me on the 22nd, and told me not to alarm myself and gave me some medicine. He did not call again, but Dr. Bibby saw me on the 25th and pronounced it Small-pox. On the 22nd I had my first bath, which was followed by six other daily baths. I dressed on the 2nd May, and felt as well as ever, and enjoyed my food during the treatment.

JOHN BUDDING.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 19.

I, FRANK ETHERIDGE, of 78, Hare Lane, Gloucester,

Say that I am 18 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I felt ill on the 23rd April. Dr. Allsworth saw me on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, and then certified it Small-pox. On the 28th Mr. Pickering came, and I had baths on the 29th, 30th, and May 1st. I lost my headache after the first bath, sleeping well and enjoying my food. I dressed and came downstairs on the 3rd May. I feel now as well as ever I did, and have no pit-marks about me.

F. ETHERIDGE.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 20.

**I, ALFRED FOLKES, of 18, Worrall Street, Gloucester,
Labourer,**

Say that I am 22 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated on the 22nd April. I felt unwell on May 1st, and Dr. Clark saw me in the morning, but said he did not know hardly what I was suffering from. In the evening he called again, and said I had Small-pox. I then sent for Mr. Pickering, and had baths on May 3rd, 4th, and 5th. I slept well, and after the first bath my head became easier, and I took my food. I dressed on the 7th and came downstairs, feeling perfectly convalescent. Small-pox no longer frightens me.

ALFRED FOLKES.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 21.

I, JOHN YATES, of 35, Worrall Street,

Say that I am 16 years of age and was vaccinated in infancy. I was unwell on May 1st, and Dr. Allsworth saw me on the 4th and stated that I had Small-pox. He sent me a bottle of medicine which I did not take. I had baths from Mr. Pickering on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th. I rapidly improved after the second bath, sleeping well and taking food. I dressed on the 12th, and am now in every way enjoying good health.

JOHN YATES.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 22.

I, LAURA ELIZABETH LOCKLEY, of 31, Clegram Road,

Gloucester, aged 17, in the employ of Messrs. Gee and Co.,

State that I was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated by Dr. Bibby about the 17th of March, and he subsequently stated on two occasions that the vaccinations were successfully performed. I became ill on the 23rd of April and sent for Dr. Price, who saw me on the 28th and pronounced me to be suffering from Small-pox. Mr. Pickering saw me on the 28th April, gave me a bath, and I have had three daily baths subsequently. After the first bath all irritation around the pustules was allayed, and I slept well, never suffered from headache, and enjoyed my food. I got up and dressed on May 2nd and came downstairs on the 3rd. I am now quite well, and thankful for my experience of the bath treatment.

LAURA ELIZABETH LOCKLEY.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 23.

I, STEPHEN TAYLOR, of 88, New Street, Gloucester,

Say that I am aged 13. I sickened on May 9th, and on the 11th Dr. Bibby's assistant saw me and said I had Small-pox. On the 13th Mr. Pickering instructed me to be washed all over every two hours in tepid water. This was done, and the few pustules have all disappeared, and I am perfectly well.

I was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated 3 times, the last occasion took place about a month before I had Small-pox.

STEPHEN TAYLOR.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 24.

I, JOHN BLUNT, of 14, Upton Street, G.W.R. Platelayer,

Say that I was vaccinated in infancy. I am 27 years of age. I sickened for the Small-pox on the 2nd May, and called in Dr. Williams on the 4th, who saw me also on the 5th, and stated that I had Small-pox. On the same day I sent to Mr. Pickering, who gave me a bath, and continued to do so daily until the 11th inst. I dressed and came down stairs on the 12th. I felt better after the first bath, slept well after the third, enjoyed my food, and on the whole felt fairly convalescent. I am now perfectly well and able to work.

JOHN BLUNT.

Gloucester,

May 16th, 1896.

No. 25.

**I, RHODA STERRY, of 50, Salisbury Road, Gloucester,
wife of John Gilbert Sterry.**

Say that I was vaccinated in infancy. I sickened on April 20th. Dr. Hope saw me on the 24th, and pronounced me suffering from Small-pox. Mr. Pickering gave me a bath on the 28th April, and I felt better immediately. After my second bath I sat up in my bed, and took my food well. I had two more daily baths, and dressed on May 2nd, and am now perfectly well and able to attend to my domestic duties.

RHODA (*née* FRANCES) STERRY.

Gloucester,

May 17th, 1896.

No. 26.

I, ANN CRITCHLEY, of 38, Hopewell Street,

Say I was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on the 17th April. I became prostrate on the 20th, and saw Dr. Washbourne on the 21st. He prescribed a bottle of medicine, of which I took one dose. On Wednesday he again saw me, but did not pronounce it to be Small-pox until the 23rd. My first bath was given on the 21st. when the pustules were all over the body. I had eleven baths in all. I dressed on May 3rd, and came down on the 6th, and I felt well, except some slight weakness which has now passed away.

ANN CRITCHLEY.

Gloucester,

May 17th, 1896.

No. 27

I, GEORGE JORDAN, of 40, Sinope Street, Shoemith,

Say that I was vaccinated in infancy. I fell ill on May 1st. Dr. Price saw me on the 5th, and said he could not decide whether it was Small-pox or not. I sent for Mr. Pickering on the 6th, and had two baths. The pustules came out after the first bath, but began to die away after the second. I never felt really ill, and I was quite well and ready for work on the 12th inst.

GEORGE JORDAN.

Gloucester,

May 17th, 1896.

No. 28.

**I, THOMAS ROBERTS, of 51, Napier Street,
M.R. Goods Guard,**

Say that I was vaccinated in infancy. I sickened for Small-pox on the 24th of April, and Dr. Grosvenor saw me on the 27th, and pronounced that I had Small-pox. My first bath was given on the 24th April, and since that date I have had six daily baths. I was able to dress on May 1st, and came down stairs on the 2nd. After the second bath all my old strength returned. I slept well and enjoyed my food, and now I feel quite myself again.

THOS. ROBERTS.

Gloucester,

May 17th, 1896.

No. 29.

I, ALICE MAUD SMITH, of 2, Magdala Road,

State that I was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated 14 years ago. I sickened on May 1st, and had my first bath on the 6th, another on the 7th, and a third on the 8th, after which I sat up in bed and felt quite myself. I dressed and began work in the house on the 11th. In three days I was quite recovered.

ALICE MAUD SMITH.

Gloucester,

May 17th, 1896.

No. 30.

**I, FREDERICK POUNTNEY, of 31, Cecil Road,
Gloucester, G.W.R. Sheet Department,**

Say that I am 30 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I sickened on the 2nd May. Dr. Brown saw me on the 6th May, and certified my illness to be an attack of Small-pox. He pressed me to go to the hospital, but I distinctly refused, and he engaged to send me a nurse, who came, and she left when I sent for Mr. Pickering. I requested Mr. Pickering to see me on the 6th, and on the 7th I had my first bath. On the 8th I was much better and had a second bath, and a third on the 9th, after which I sat up in the bedroom. On the 10th I dressed, but remained upstairs, and on the 11th I went into the garden for some fresh air. During the treatment I suffered only from headache, which totally disappeared after the second bath. I slept well, enjoyed my food, and am now in good health, except a slight pain in legs. With the baths, I think nothing of Small-pox.

FREDERICK POUNTNEY.

Gloucester,
May 16th, 1896.

No. 31.

**I, FANNY HAWKER, of 1, Gothic Cottages, Barton Street,
Gloucester, Widow,**

Say I am 29 years of age and was vaccinated in infancy. On May 5th I sickened for Small-pox and sent for Mr. Pickering on the 8th, by whose instructions I had a bath on the 9th, followed by four other daily baths. I felt immediately better after my first bath, slept as usual, and enjoyed my food. I dressed on May 12th, and came downstairs on the same day. I am now in my ordinary health.

FANNY HAWKER.

Gloucester,
May 20th, 1896.

No. 32.

**I, SARAH ANN PHILLIPS, of 2, Stanley Cottages,
Barton Street, wife of Albert Phillips,**

Say I am 29 years of age and was vaccinated in infaney. I felt ill on the 26th of April, and Dr. Price called and saw me and said he was afraid it would prove to be Small-pox, and he notified it as such on the 27th. On that day I sent for Mr. Pickering and had my first bath, which was followed by five other daily baths. I felt benefit after the first bath, sleeping well, and enjoying my food. I dressed on the 2nd May, and came downstairs on the 4th, and then was in my usual health.

SARAH ANN PHILLIPS.

Gloucester,

May 20th, 1896.

No. 33.

I, THOMAS SABIN, of 5, Linden Road, Toolmaker,

Say my daughter, Hannah Elizabeth, was vaccinated by Dr. Hall on April 15th, in six places on one arm. She was four years of age, and up to that time had been a perfectly healthy child. She was seen again either six or eight days later by Dr. Hall, who stated "Yes, very good," and turning to the assistant said, "put down successful." About three days after the vaccination, the child complained of pain under the arm. On May 7th, she complained of pains in the head, and of the cicatrices on the arm. A slight eruption then appeared under the chin, followed by a rash, and the pustules came out slightly on the 9th, accompanied by a high fever. Mr. Pickering saw her on May 13th, and gave her a bath. The Small-pox was then confluent. Dr. Hodges saw her on the 11th, 13th, and 16th, and complained about the baths being given. She had had more baths on the 14th and 15th, and died on May 16th. I am satisfied that my child died from the effects of the vaccination. Dr. Hodges admitted that the vaccination had had "a bad effect" on the child, and the District Nurse made the same statement.

THOMAS SABIN.

Gloucester.

May 20th, 1896.

No. 34.

**I, ANNIE VOYCE, of Chapel House, St. Mary Street,
Gloucester,**

Say that I am 15 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on April 21st. One place in my arm took, but I was again vaccinated on the 28th April, by Dr. Grosvenor, in two more places, but neither took. I fell ill on the 4th May, and Dr. Washbourne pronounced it to be Small-pox. On the 6th Mr. Pickering saw me, and I had baths on the 7th, 8th, and 9th. After the second bath my headache left me. I slept well, taking my food, and on the 10th felt in my usual health, and am now quite ready for my household duties.

ANNIE VOYCE.

Gloucester,

May 20th, 1896.

No. 35.

**I, FLORENCE LILIAN DRINKWATER, of
116, Millbrook Street, wife of Thomas Drinkwater,
G.W.R. Labourer,**

Say I am 21 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. On May 6th I was seen by Dr. Williams, who said that I had Small-pox. I sent for Mr. Pickering, who gave me my first bath on the 7th May, and had three daily baths afterwards, and one clearing bath. After the first bath, I felt pretty well. I sat up on May 13th, and came down on the 14th, feeling as well as ever I did.

FLORENCE LILIAN DRINKWATER.

Gloucester,

May 20th, 1896.

No. 36.

**I, JAMES MALLET, of 36, Ryecroft Street, Gloucester,
Iron Moulder,**

State I have been suffering for nine weeks from Small-pox, and that my daughter, Ivy Mallett, aged $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, and vaccinated in infancy, was taken ill on May 12th. Having had such an unfortunate experience myself of the ordinary methods of dealing with the disease, I sent for Mr. Pickering and asked him to undertake the case of my daughter. He gave her a first bath on May 14th, and three others subsequently. She was well throughout, and slept, and enjoyed her food.

JAMES MALLET.

Gloucester,

May 20th, 1896.

No. 37.

**I, FRANK WHITTON, of 39, Clement Street, G.W.R.
Fireman,**

Say I am 20 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy. On May 5th I felt ill, but continued working until the 7th. Dr. Washbourne called on me on the 9th, and pronounced me suffering from Small-pox. He said he would procure a magistrate's warrant, and have me removed to the hospital. I refused to go, having made up my mind to have Mr. Pickering's treatment. He said I should have to take the responsibility, and that he thought we were going mad. I had my first bath on the 9th of May, followed by seven other daily baths. I was much better after the first bath. I slept well on the 12th, and on the 14th felt more myself, and came downstairs on the 17th. I am now in my usual health.

FRANK WHITTON.

Gloucester, May 21st, 1896.

No. 38.

**I, ELEANOR UZZELL, wife of George Uzzell, of 14,
Clement Street, Gloucester,**

Say that I was vaccinated in infancy. I fell ill on 29th of April of Small-pox, when I was within about a month of my confinement. Under the instructions of Mr. Pickering, I had a series of cold water washings, no baths, but was washed all over the body six or eight times daily. On the 9th of May I felt perfectly well as far as Small-pox was concerned, and suffered no inconvenience afterwards. Mr. Pickering was very anxious about my case, but I am satisfied that his treatment saved me from a serious attack, and perhaps from a fatal attack.

ELEANOR UZZELL

Gloucester, May 21st, 1896.

No. 39.

**I, GEORGE UZZELL, of 14, Clement Street, Gloucester,
G.W.R. Fireman,**

Say that I was laid aside on May 3rd. Dr. Brown saw me on the 4th, but was not sure what was the matter with me. He again called on the 5th and 6th, and on the 7th he pronounced it to be Small-pox. On Monday, the 4th, I had a Bath, and another on Tuesday. I felt a great deal better on the next morning after my first bath, and still more so on Wednesday. Afterwards I had frequent ablutions of the head in cold water, and, as regards Small-pox, I felt well on the 10th, and was perfectly recovered on the 14th.

I was vaccinated in infancy.

GEORGE UZZELL

Gloucester, May 21st, 1896.

No. 40.

**I, HUBERT HAINES, of 37, Twyver Street, Gloucester,
in the Way and Works Department of the Midland
Railway,**

Say that I was vaccinated in infancy, and am now 25 years of age. On May 6th I felt unwell and sent for Dr. Price. On the 9th he said I had Small-pox. I had my first bath, under Mr. Pickering's instructions, on the 11th, followed by three other baths. After the first bath I felt better, and slept well. I was up and dressed part of each day, and now am quite in my ordinary health and fit for work.

HUBERT HAINES.

Gloucester,
May 21st, 1896.

No. 41.

**I, WILLIAM MALLARD, of 1, Massey Place, Victory Road
Midland Railway Fireman,**

Certify that my daughter, Nellie Mallard, is 8 years of age and unvaccinated. She fell ill on May 6th, and I sent for Mr. Pickering, who gave her a bath on the 7th, which was followed by six other daily baths. The pustules appeared after the first bath. She began to get rapidly better on the 15th, and she came downstairs on the 20th.

WILLIAM MALLARD.

Gloucester,
May 21st, 1896.

No. 42.

**I, THOMAS CORNWELL, of 6, Burson Terrace,
Knowles Road,**

Say that my son, William Edward Cornwell, aged 8 years, unvaccinated, sickened for the Small-pox about the 7th May, and the pustules came out on the same day. The case was notified by Dr. Bibby as Small-pox. My boy had his first bath on the 11th, which was followed by ten other baths. He got up and came downstairs on the 20th. He commenced to improve after the first bath, and after his second bath he slept well, both day and night, ate and enjoyed his food, and now appears in as good health as he ever was. I think much of the bath treatment.

T. CORNWELL.

Gloucester,
May 21st, 1896.

No. 43.

I, NELLIE COLLETT, of 5, Tredworth Road, Gloucester,

Say that I am 19 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I was taken ill on May 2nd, and Dr. Bibby certified it to be Small-pox on the 9th. Under Mr. Pickering's instructions I had a bath on May 4th, which was followed by twenty more baths. On the 12th I commenced to improve. I dressed on the 17th, and came downstairs on the 18th, and am now in my usual health. Mine was a bad case. I had "a heavy burden."

NELLIE COLLETT.

Gloucester,

May 21st, 1896.

No. 44.

I, WILLIAM COOPEY, of 10, Ducie Cottages, Ducie Street, Labourer,

Say that I am 21 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I fell unwell on the 13th May. Dr. Bibby's assistant saw me on the 16th, and said I had Small-pox. I had sent for Mr. Pickering, and had my first bath on the 15th. Dr. Herschell said that I was going on allright, and that he should not attend. I had seven other daily baths, and now feel in my ordinary health.

WILLIAM COOPEY.

Gloucester,

May 21st, 1896.

No. 45.

I, CHARLES HOWELL, of 27, Wellesley Street, Labourer,

State that I was vaccinated in infancy. I fell ill on May 13th, and saw Dr. Bibby's assistant on the 17th, who pronounced me to be suffering from Small-pox. He said "You have been having the baths. How do you like them?" I said I think they are clearing me allright, and doing me good. I had my first bath on May 15th, and four other daily baths. After the first bath I was much better and lost my sickness, and after the second bath, I felt well in myself. I dressed on the 19th, and came downstairs on the 20th, and am now in my usual good health.

CHARLES HOWELL.

Gloucester,

May 21st, 1896.

No. 46.

**I, MARGARET JONES, of 21, Tredworth Road,
Laundress,**

State I am aged 36, and was vaccinated in infancy. I was very prostrate on the 28th of April. Dr. Bibby's assistant saw me on the 29th, and pronounced me to be suffering from Small-pox. Mr. Pickering saw me, and I had my first bath on the 30th April, followed by 17 other baths. I first began to feel better on the 16th of May. My case was one of severe confluent Small-pox.

MARGARET JONES

Gloucester,

May 21st, 1896.

No. 47.

**I, WILLIAM MALLARD, of 31, Morpeth Street,
Gloucester, Wagon Works Electrical Department,**

Say I am 38 years of age and was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on May 5th at a public vaccination station in the city. I sickened on May 9th, and Dr. Williams saw me on May 11th, but he was uncertain about my condition. On May 13th he called and certified it as Small-pox. I sent for Mr. Pickering, and had my first bath on the 13th, and seven daily baths afterwards. I felt much lighter after the first bath and enjoyed my food. I dressed in the afternoon of May 21st.

W. B. MALLARD.

Rose Villa, Morpeth St.,

Gloucester,

May 22nd, 1896.

No. 48.

**I, DOLLGARMA FRANCIS, of 16, Herbert Road,
Gloucester, Fireman,**

State that I fell ill on the 26th of April. I had my first bath on the 28th, which was followed by seven other daily baths. The pustules developed after the first bath, but I suffered no inconvenience, and never felt really ill, except slight pains in the legs. I got up and dressed on the 5th of May, and came downstairs on the 6th, and felt perfectly well.

I was vaccinated in infancy.

DOLLGARMA FRANCIS

Gloucester,

May 22nd, 1896.

No. 49.

**I, JOSEPH TOOMEY, of 126, Lower Barton Street,
Painter and Decorator,**

State I am 34 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy. I sickened on May 6th. Dr. Brown called on May 7th, but did not know what was the matter with me. On the 10th he pronounced it to be an attack of Small-pox. I had my first bath on the 10th, and since then I have had five other daily baths. With the first bath I got wonderfully better. I slept fairly, and enjoyed my food. I felt quite myself on the 15th, and got up on Saturday the 16th. I have every reason to speak well of the bridge which helped me across the river. I am astonished at the rapidity and ease attending my cure under the bath system.

JOSEPH TOOMEY.

Gloucester,

May 26th, 1896.

No. 50.

**I, JAMES BURROWS, of 128, Lower Barton Street,
Midland Railway Fireman,**

Say I am 25 years of age, and I was vaccinated in infancy. I fell ill on May 7th, and called in Dr. Grosvenor on the 9th. He said he thought it was Small-pox coming. I had my first bath on the 12th, and seven other daily baths. On the 15th I began to improve. I enjoyed my food and slept well. My general health is certainly improved.

JAMES BURROWS.

Gloucester,

May 26th, 1896.

No. 51.

**I, MARY ANN ELIZABETH JONES, Wife of Henry
Jones, of 9, Clement Street, Engineman,**

Say that I was vaccinated in infancy, and fell ill on May 6th. Dr. Bibby saw me on the 9th, and he said it was Small-pox. I had my first bath on the 9th, and since that time have had five other daily baths. With the first bath I felt ever so much better; it seemed to take every bit of pain out of me. After the second bath I slept well, and my appetite was fairly good. On the 14th I dressed, and came downstairs on the 15th. I am now quite recovered, and feel more grateful for the treatment than I can find words to express.

MARY ANN ELIZABETH JONES.

Gloucester,

May 26th, 1896.

No. 52.

**I, GEORGE HAYWARD, of 68, Sherborne Street,
Labourer,**

Say I am 26 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I was also re-vaccinated by Dr. Grosvenor about six or seven weeks ago, but "unsuccessfully." On May 15th I had pains in the head and back, and sent for Dr. Brown, my club doctor, who saw me on the 17th. He said he could not tell that it was Small-pox, "neither could any other doctor under five days." He asked me whether I desired him to attend me, and I told him my ambition was to have the baths on Monday. He said he would not attend me again. I had my first bath on the 18th, and I felt immediate relief. The pustules came out, "and filled up," and I slept well after it, although I was very restless previously. I had two more baths on the 19th and 20th, and a clearing bath on the 21st, after which I got up and dressed. I came downstairs on the 22nd, and felt then perfectly well, and I am now in splendid condition for work.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Gloucester,

May 26th, 1896.

No. 53.

**I, JOB LAWRENCE, of Springfield Lawn, Tuffley
Avenue, Screensman,**

Say I am 33 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy, and successfully re-vaccinated in March last by Dr. Bibby. On June 16th I had the first symptoms of sickness. My club doctor, Dr. Brown, visited me on the 21st. My wife told him that I was having Mr. Pickering's treatment, and he said he could not attend me under those circumstances, as there could not be two authorities in a house, and that if he sent medicine she would not allow it to be used. My wife explained that she wished him to notify the case, which he could not do without seeing her husband. He answered, "I did not know it was a case of Small-pox else I should have worn different clothes, as I keep a special suit for Small-pox patients." He therefore did not see me. I had my first bath on June 19th, with daily permanganate baths until the 27th. Dr. Bond called on the 21st, and said "I shall insist upon your going to the Hospital, as you are not under proper treatment." He said he intended to have every case removed there that happened in his district. My wife explained to him that we were the only two persons in

the house, and that she having been a voluntary nurse under Mr. Pickering for two months was thoroughly capable of nursing me. Dr. Bond enquired whether my wife was re-vaccinated, and she told him "No," whereupon he remarked that she had no protection. He would not say that if she were re-vaccinated she might not take the Small-pox, but if there were any protection in re-vaccination she would have that protection if vaccinated. She replied that she had "no faith whatever in it," and I said that it seemed to me the more vaccination the more Small-pox. Dr. Bond said he should get a magistrate's order for my removal, and my wife reminded him of Mr. Wibby's case four doors above, where there were nine persons in the same sized house and no notice was taken of the Small-pox case there. Dr. Bond's answer was, "they were under proper medical treatment and probably there was not room in the hospital for the case, or they would be removed like a shot." The van came on the 22nd, but I declined to go to the Hospital, and my doors were locked and windows fastened to prevent any forcible entrance into my house. My wife opened the window to Mr. Owner, and was just going to speak to him when he put up his hand and shouted out, "Now, I want none of your cheek and impudence," whereupon my wife put down the window and came in. In a short time they went away. After the first bath I had none of the feelings of discomfort, inconvenience, pain in my head and stomach which I experienced previously, and from that time I have felt no illness in myself. The first bath acted on me like magic. I came downstairs on June 27th, and am now as well as ever I was. With the bath treatment the Small-pox is deprived of its power to hurt. I saw no "loathsomeness" in it.

JOB LAWRENCE.

Gloucester,

July 4th, 1896.

No. 54.

**I, HENRY PERRY, of 18, Alfred Street, Gloucester,
Midland Railway Reliefman,**

Say I am 47 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I felt languid before I gave up work on the 30th of May. I sent for Dr. Williams on that day, and when he saw me he said the symptoms were not far enough developed to decide what it was, but he would see me the next morning. On the 31st he pro-

nounced it to be Small-pox. He asked me if I thought of having Mr. Pickering; my wife said we thought of doing so. He replied, "I shall not come again." I had my first bath on the 30th, and immediately afterwards lost my headache, and never felt ill afterwards. I had one bath a day up to the 4th June, when I dressed and got up. I should add that my son was in the Small-pox Hospital six weeks, and when Dr. Coupland called to see me he considered that the time of my attack fitted in exactly with the date of my son's discharge from the hospital and his return home.

HENRY PERRY.

Gloucester,
July 6th, 1896.

No. 55.

I, MARY ANN LANE, of Springfield Cottage, Longleavens, near Gloucester, wife of Richard Lane, Farm Labourer,

Say I am 45 years of age; I was vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated about 30 years ago. I was taken ill on May 20th. Dr. Washbourne saw me on May 21st but he could not tell what was the matter with me; on the 22nd he thought it was small-pox, and on the 23rd he saw me and pronounced it to be small-pox. My husband informed him that I should have the baths and he replied there was no need as the case was slight. Mr. Pickering saw me and I had eight baths. My head and throat were bad at first, but after the third bath I got much better and suffered no inconvenience afterwards. I dressed on the 4th June and came downstairs and went into the garden, since which I have enjoyed good health.

MARY ANN LANE.

Longleavens,
July 3rd, 1896.

No. 56.

I, JOHN JOCE, of 2, Sinope Street, Gloucester, M.R. Goods Guard,

Say I am 35 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy. On May 24th I found myself suffering from headache, pains in the legs, loss of appetite, and sickness. On the 25th Dr. Williams saw me, but he could not decide upon the nature of the com-

plaint. On the afternoon the eruption appeared and I went to bed. I sent for Mr. Pickering, who gave me a bath, and I had daily baths up till the 4th June. My case was one of confluent Small-pox. I was delirious for four nights. On the 4th I dressed, but felt weak, otherwise I seemed to be all right in myself. Mr. Hearl, my bathman, was constant in his attention, and many thanks are due to him for his untiring care and perseverance. The baths saved my life. Nothing could ever change that opinion.

JOHN JOCE.

Gloucester,

July 6th, 1896.

No. 57.

I, WILLIAM HEARL, of 16, Herbert Road,

Say I am 45 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy. I was re-vaccinated in 1868, when in the 15th Hussars, and re-vaccinated in 1878, in the same regiment when ordered for foreign service. I am a member of the Ambulance Corps in Gloucester, and hold seven certificates. I was taken ill with Small-pox symptoms on May 8th, having been inoculated by scratching my hand against the bath during the time I was bathing a man suffering from a severe hæmorrhagic attack of that disease. On May 8th I had a permanganate bath, which was followed by two daily baths until the 13th May, when I dressed, and went out on May 17th. Mine was a heavy case, but after the 9th I rapidly improved, and have since felt no inconvenience whatever from the after effects. I have been one of Mr. Pickering's bathmen from the first, and have attended 36 cases, many of them being very severe ones, one of whom was the only patient out of five intemperate men who has been saved. I have noticed a great difference in the nature of the attack, in the protracted cure and in the severity of the complications, to the great disadvantage of those who are hard drinkers and smokers. I have no belief in vaccination. A healthy mind in a healthy body is the best protection against all fevers. I treated one case of scarlet fever, but the patient was cured by a single bath, and before we had time even to notify it, so swift was the remedy—the acid bath.

WM. HEARL,

Gloucester,

July 6th, 1896.

**I, ALICE BISHOP, of 21, India Road, Wife of Joseph
James Bishop, G.W.R. Platelayer,**

Say I am 23 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. On the 27th of May I had symptoms of Small-pox, with sickness and pains in the head. On the 30th Dr. Williams saw me, and said I was to have a warm bath before going to bed. On the 31st the eruption appeared, and Dr. Williams pronounced it Small-pox. I told him I should have the baths, and he then explained that he should not attend me, "as doctors and quacks could not generally work together." I had my first bath on the 31st, and immediately lost my pains. I had three other baths, and I dressed on the 3rd June and came downstairs on the 5th June feeling perfectly well. I speak of that which I have experienced, and my testimony is true.

ALICE BISHOP.

Gloucester,
July 6th, 1896.

**I, EMILY HARRIS, of 60, Widden Street, Gloucester,
Wife of Thomas Harris, Bootmaker,**

Say I am 33 years of age and I was vaccinated in infancy. I had symptoms of Small-pox on May 6th, and on the 7th had my first bath under Mr. Pickering. Dr. Bibby's assistant called to see me and said, "I see you have got the baths; you may do what you like, but we shall beat you." My case was one of severe confluent Small-pox, complicated by great bodily weakness dating from my last confinement. After the Small-pox had left me the baths were continued, and were the means of restoring my health. I was nearly four weeks under Mr. Pickering's care, but I am now quite strong.

MY BABY, aged eight months and unvaccinated, took the disease from me, and was under the same treatment for two weeks, but rapidly recovered.

I feel very grateful for the constant attention paid to my case; it was one of considerable difficulty and danger.

EMILY HARRIS.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

No. 61.

**I, CHARLES HODGSON, of 19, Sidney Street, Gloucester,
Newsboy,**

Say I am 14 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated about three months ago. I had one mark, and suffered considerable pain under the arm, and a substance formed there but shortly afterwards disappeared. On Sunday, May 24th, I felt cold and shivery, with pains in my head, legs, and sickness. On the 25th the eruption appeared. I had my first bath on that day, with daily baths to June 1st. I dressed on June 2nd, and came downstairs on the 3rd. I began to feel quite myself then, and am now perfectly well—thankful for my experience of the baths. Excepting that I was confined to my bedroom, my treatment was a pleasure to me.

CHARLES HODGSON.

Gloucester,
3rd June, 1896.

Nos. 62, 63.

**I, EMILY HALE, of 16, Hethersett Road, wife of
W. Hale, M.R. Engineman,**

Say my son Conway Thomas Hale, aged 4 years, and unvaccinated, was taken ill on May 24th with sore throat, and on the 28th the eruption of Small-pox appeared. On the 29th he had a bath under Mr. Pickering, followed by three other baths and two clear baths. I had no trouble with him after his first bath. He slept well, and took his food at meal times as before the attack. During treatment there was a marked absence of pain. My boy appeared to enjoy the baths, and I never felt the slightest anxiety concerning him.

My daughter, LUCY EDITH, 11 years of age, and vaccinated in infancy, became sick on June 11th, when I sent for Mr. Pickering, who gave her a bath the same day, and on eight succeeding days. During this treatment she suffered little inconvenience, and her return to health was immediate and complete

EMILY HALE.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

No. 64.

I, JOHN JAMES MILLS, of 7, Magdala Road,

Say I am 16 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I fell ill on May 25th, and on the 27th Mr. Pickering said it was Small-pox. He gave me a bath which brought out the eruption. He ordered daily baths up to the 3rd June. I dressed on the next day and felt well in myself. Throughout the treatment I scarcely knew I was an invalid, the baths seemed so suitable to the disease.

JOHN JAMES MILLS.

Gloucester,

July 6th, 1896.

No. 65.

**I, MARY WILKES, wife of Anthony Wilkes, of
19, Magdala Road, G.W.R. Engineman,**

Say my daughter, Ethel May Wilkes, 10 years of age, and vaccinated in infancy, was taken ill on May 24th with pains in the head and back, and sickness. On the 26th she was feverish and some eruption appeared. Dr. Price's assistant came, and he said it was turning out to be Small-pox. On Wednesday, 27th, Mr. Pickering gave her a bath, and she lost her pains and sickness and improved every day afterwards. She had five more baths, and on May 30th she was up and well. My daughter enjoyed the baths and looked forward to them each day with pleasure.

MARY WILKES.

Gloucester,

July 6th, 1896.

No. 66.

**I, GEORGE REA, of 4, Exhibition Street, Gloucester,
Steam Winchman,**

Say that I was taken ill on June 3rd, and sent for Dr. Jones on the 6th. He said he would call next day. I told him I was going to have Mr. Pickering, and he said, "I cannot think what you men are about, taking the bread out of the doctors' mouths," and I replied that "it seems to me the doctors lately have been thinking more of their mouths than about people's lives." Afterwards an assistant of Dr. Jones called and said my case was "a very bad one," and he came again in the evening and well sounded me. I took a serious cold a few days before the attack of Small-pox which settled upon the lungs and caused me to some extent to spit blood. I had my first

bath on the 7th, and had 16 baths afterwards, my case being a very severe hæmorrhagic one, and I had serious doubts about my recovery. After I had the second bath Mr. Owner, the Sanitary Inspector, called on me and advised me not to continue the baths, and I also received a letter from my employer informing me that unless I went to the Hospital he should not recognise the principle adopted in other cases of paying me my wages during illness, and I have not received any during the last month. I am satisfied that if I had gone to the Hospital or had any other treatment than the Bath treatment I should not be alive to-day. I was vaccinated in infancy.

GEORGE REA.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

Nos. 67, 68, 69.

I, GEORGE HARVEY, of 24, Knowles Road, Postman,

Say my daughter DAISY EMILY, aged 6, and unvaccinated, was taken ill June 3rd, and the eruption appeared on the 6th. Mr. Pickering gave her a bath on that day and she had daily baths up to the 14th. She dressed on the 23rd, and is now perfectly well.

My son, WILLIE, aged 8, and unvaccinated, fell ill on June 15th with general prostration, and a slight eruption appeared on the 17th. He had permanganate baths until the 23rd, when he was taken to the Hospital under a magistrate's order, and he was permitted to go in order to accompany an elder brother, who was afterwards attacked.

My son, FREDERICK JAMES, aged 4, and unvaccinated, sickened on the 20th, when his temperature was 101 degrees, and the eruption appeared on the 22nd. He had baths up to the 3rd July, when he got up. He has been remarkably well all the time and his appetite has never failed.

I should never have submitted to send a child of mine to the Small-Pox Hospital, excepting under a compulsory order, and even then I was opposed to it.

GEORGE HARVEY.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

I, ELLEN ELIZABETH COLLINS, of 12, Alma Place,

Say my daughter, CLARA COLLINS, fell ill on April 30th. I called on Dr. Hope on Friday, May 1st, who prescribed for her, but did not think the feverishness was due to Small-Pox. The child was so much worse on May 2nd that Dr. Price was sent for. He said the child was almost gone beyond help, and I was sent for from work to see her, as he gave no hope of her lasting through the night. He sent us some medicine. I asked Dr. Price if a bath would be of any use and he said it was then too late. Towards evening, as she grew worse and had great difficulty in breathing owing to her mouth being clogged, Mr. Liston, living close by, was summoned. He recommended a bath, but gave me no directions about it, and thought there were some symptoms of Small-pox, but fancied it was more of a malarial fever. Neither of the two first-mentioned medical men gave us any directions as to the treatment of the little girl beyond the bottle of medicine, and in no way assisted us personally, and when Dr. Hope called on Monday and found Mr. Pickering at work he refused even to go upstairs and look at the patient. Mr. Pickering was asked on May 3rd to call, but we then had little hope of his treatment being of any use. He ordered her a bath and his nurses spent over an hour daily in carefully attending to the patient. The mouth was a source of constant anxiety, and the eyes were closed for nearly a week. On May 23rd my child was able to dispense with baths, enjoyed her meals, her sight is uninjured, and she is now in perfect health. She is five years old. Vaccinated in infancy.

ELLEN ELIZABETH COLLINS.

Gloucester,
6th July, 1896.

Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

**I, THOMAS CORNWELL, of 6, Knowles Road,
Gloucester, Deal Carrier,**

Say my son, ERNEST JAMES CORNWELL, aged 11, and vaccinated in infancy, sickened May 25th, had his first bath on that day, and two others afterwards. He remained in bed two days, and never suffered any inconvenience whatever during the time.

ROSE, aged 15, and vaccinated in infancy, fell ill on the same day. She had three baths, and also suffered no inconvenience from the illness and was up and dressed in two days.

THOMAS, aged 20, and vaccinated in infancy, was ill on the same day. He had three baths and only stayed in bed two days.

EMILY, aged 6, and vaccinated seven days before symptoms of Small-pox appeared, on May 25th, and she had about eleven permanganate baths. She dressed on June 6th.

LUCY, aged 9 months, and unvaccinated. She was also ill on May 25th, and had a fair burden of the disease. She was washed all over several times daily, but she never really failed, and was soon quite right.

DAISY, aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and vaccinated 7 days before symptoms appeared. She failed on May 25th, and had three baths. The last bath shewed a bruise, the result of an accident, on the breast, and she commenced to spit blood. She died on June 2nd of confluent Small-pox, accelerated by Vaccination and by an accidental injury which gave her no chance of recovery.

THOMAS CORNWELL.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

[*The foregoing Certificate is in addition to the case mentioned in No. 42.*]

No. 77.

**I, JOHN HILL, of 121, High Street, Tredworth,
Labourer,**

Say I am 38 years of age and was vaccinated in infancy. I was taken ill on June 1st and sent for Dr. Williams, who, after seeing me on three occasions, pronounced me to be suffering from Small-pox. I had my first bath from Mr. Pickering on June 4th, which was followed by five other baths. After the first bath I felt as though I could have gone to work the next day, and my progress from that time was rapid and pleasant. The bath treatment was for me most agreeable.

JOHN HILL.

Gloucester,
July 15th, 1896.

**I, ELLEN KATE NIBLETT, of 16, Carmarthen Street,
Gloucester,**

Say I am 23 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on April 8th, but unsuccessfully. On May 20th I was taken ill with pains in the limbs and head, and sickness. An eruption appeared on the 22nd. I had my first bath on the 23rd, and felt at once ever so much better and slept for the first time that night. I had three more coloured baths and two clear ones. I dressed on the 28th, and beyond feeling somewhat weak had no pains whatever. I was downstairs on the 30th, and rapidly regained my strength. I am now as well as ever I was.

ELLEN KATE NIBLETT.

Gloucester,

July 3rd, 1896.

Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.

**I, EDWIN HENRY SPRING, of 26, Worcester Street,
Gloucester, Pastor of the East End Tabernacle,**

Say I was introduced to Mr. Pickering on April 16th by a friend of mine, Mr. Frank Coop, of Southport. He explained to me that Mr. Pickering was coming to Gloucester with the object of assisting the authorities in checking the epidemic in Gloucester, and if the authorities did not consent to accept his services that he would then take up an independent position and do what he could to get the hydropathic treatment adopted. I was very anxious to do what I could to assist in this treatment and determined at once to render him every assistance in my power to carry on this good work. I met Mr. Pickering at the Station on April 17th, and after a little conversation with him I was satisfied that the treatment was suitable in every way not only for the Small-pox, but for other fevers, and we at once set to work to carry out his views. On Saturday, the 18th, we went together to the Stroud Road Hospital, where Mr. Pickering spent 3½ hours in going through the cases in the Hospital, and an hour at Hempstead. After this we set out a scheme for carrying out the work, and called together a Committee consisting of Mr. Samuel Bland and Mr. John Long, and discussed the financial question. Mr. Bland agreed to guarantee that £100 would be raised, and thus enabled Mr. Pickering at once to begin his treatment. On April 20th (Sunday evening), the work was commenced by Mr. Pickering and myself giving two

baths to two different patients in Clement Street ; my wife and son on the next day also came into the work, and we secured the services of another nurse and bathman. A notice of the hydropathic treatment appeared in the "Citizen" newspaper, and at once patients began to flock in, with the result that a great strain was put upon myself, my wife, and the earlier workers, a strain that we had not been accustomed to, and having no previous training in the way of nursing Small-pox cases, we were more susceptible to the influence of the disease. This proved such a shock to the nervous system of my wife that she developed a very serious illness. After about a fortnight's work, some of it passed in dealing with most critical cases of women and children, my wife was struck down with brain fever, arising really from dealing with one patient who had been given up by Dr. Clark, and was a very severe case of hæmorrhagic Small-pox. The patient was not expected to live from day to day, and being so weak as not to be able to take a bath, necessitated the patient's body being washed over from day to day when the case was at its crisis. My wife performed this work for several days.

My wife, EMILY SPRING, unvaccinated, developed symptoms of Small-pox on Friday, May 8th, but the previously existing brain fever prevented the disease being treated by means of baths to the proper extent. Although she was attended by a Medical gentleman he left the treatment of the case, as regards the Small-pox, in the hands of Mr. Pickering, and the very best was done to conduct the case to a favourable termination. The case assumed a confluent and hæmorrhagic aspect, and her life was despaired of on five different occasions by Dr. Ellis. On the other hand, Mr. Pickering had practically the charge of her all through her illness. She, however, recovered from the Small-pox, but the recovery from the brain fever has been protracted, but there is every reason to hope that she may now speedily be restored to her normal health.

I was vaccinated in infancy, and developed Small-pox symptoms on May 6th, and had five baths but never experienced any pain or inconvenience throughout the attack.

My daughter, EMILY MARIAN, aged 18, vaccinated in infancy, also had an attack of Small-pox, but exceedingly slight and simply had repeated ablutions.

My son, HENRY EDWIN, aged 17, vaccinated in infancy was taken ill about May 8th, and had baths until the 12th. He remained in bed two days.

My daughter, NELLY FRANCES, aged 15, vaccinated in infancy, was also attacked about May 13th, and had one bath only.

My youngest child, FREDERICK JOHN, aged 14 months, and unvaccinated, was taken ill about May 12th, and had baths and washings until the 20th, but suffered apparently no inconvenience during the time.

EDWIN H. SPRING.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

No. 85.

I, HENRY HOWELL, of 27, Clegram Road,

State my son, HUBERT JESSE HOWELL, was vaccinated in three places on May 7th by Dr. Astley, of Station Road, at my house. The child went on all right until the following Monday morning, May 11th, when he got very feverish and lay on the sofa; the arm then had very small specks on it. On the 12th Dr. Astley, being in the street, was called in, and he said "Poor little fellow, it may be from the vaccination; of course we cannot tell yet." Not being satisfied I sent for Dr. Hope on Tuesday evening, and he said he could not come before the next morning at 11 or 11.30. On the 13th he came and certified the child to have Small-pox, but never said what we were to do for it. My wife asked him to call again, which he promised to do, but never did. Mr. Pickering was sent for, and he gave the boy a bath on the 14th between 6 and 8 o'clock; on the 15th two; and on the Saturday one, continuing sponging daily afterwards. He died on the 22nd May, and I am satisfied his death was caused by the effects of vaccination. Up to the vaccination the child was a model of health and activity.

HENRY WILLIAM HOWELL.

Gloucester,
May 22nd, 1896.

No. 86.

I, EDWIN CHARLES HARRISON, of No. 8, Sherborne Street, Gloucester,

Say I am 16 years of age and was vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated in four places six weeks previously to my having Small-Pox, but it did not take, and on my going a second time Dr. Bibby said, "It is all right, you will not take Small-Pox." However, on May 14th I was taken ill, and on the 18th had my first bath, followed by six coloured baths and two clear ones. On the 24th I dressed and was very well in myself and have been so since.

CHARLES HARRISON,

Gloucester,

July 3rd, 1896.

No. 87.

I, WILLIAM THOMAS BROOKS, of Millbrook Street, Gloucester, Cab Proprietor,

Say I am 45 years of age and was vaccinated in infancy. I had symptoms of Small-Pox on June 2nd, and had my first bath on that day, followed by seven daily permanganate baths and two clear ones. I dressed and came downstairs on the 10th. Mine was a severe case of discrete Small-pox. After the 7th I began to feel better and almost as well as ever I was before. The baths were a great comfort to me.

WILLIAM BROOKS.

Gloucester,

July 3rd, 1896.

Nos. 88, 89, 90.

I, ANN LUCY CARTER, wife of Charles Carter, of 19, Ryecroft Street, Gloucester, Commercial Traveller,

Say that JAMES GARFIELD CARTER, aged 5 and unvaccinated, sickened for Small-pox on May 5th. I called in Dr. Brown on the 7th, who could not say what the disease was, but advised the vaccination of the remaining children and sent some medicine. On the 8th he again called and said he would be able to tell better the next day. On the 9th he pronounced it to be Small-pox. I informed him that I had given the child a wash down in a small bath, which Dr. Brown said might be continued. He added that "if the case were left in my hands I should allow Nature to take its course; but I consider the case is very serious." Becoming dissatisfied with this no-treatment I consulted Mr. Pickering on the 10th, and he at once gave a bath. These baths were followed up daily until the 15th, and two or three clear baths were given subsequently. On the 21st he got up and dressed.

That HARRY CARTER, aged 20, and vaccinated in infancy, sickened for Small-pox on May 21st, and on the 23rd he had his first bath followed by four others and one clear bath. Throughout the whole of the disease he practically suffered no inconvenience. He was well on May 27th.

I further say that LUCY CARTER, aged 17, and likewise vaccinated in infancy, was taken ill on May 27th and had her first bath on the 28th, followed by daily baths for four days, and three clear baths. She dressed on June 5th. She slept fairly well and her appetite was maintained. Mr. Pickering treated all the children, and they are now perfectly well, in fact none the worse for the experience they have passed through; there have been no after complications whatever.

ANN LUCY CARTER.

Gloucester,

July 3rd, 1896.

Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94.

I, RICHARD REUBEN CHAPPELL, of 51, Saint Paul's Road, Gloucester, Machinist,

Say that on April 18th I was vaccinated for the first time in my life by Dr. Oscar Clark and suffered very much from the effects of it; which effects were really the symptoms of Small-pox, such as pains in head and back, sickness and prostration — symptoms of inoculation by Small-pox. So bad was my condition that Dr. Clark visited me daily for four days, coming two or three times straight to me from a Small-Pox patient in the same road.

Fifteen days after my vaccination, or inoculation, my son, SIDNEY, aged three years and unvaccinated, failed in health, and a rash appeared upon him. On May 4th Dr. Williams saw him, and stood at the bottom of the bed and enquired if the child was vaccinated. I said "No," and he replied, "The child is bound to have the disease very heavily, as all unvaccinated children do." He did not send any medicine, neither did he advise as to the treatment. Dr. Cass came on May 5th and he sent some medicine. The District Nurses came on the 6th or 7th and took charge of the case, and the child went on fairly well for 10 or 12 days when it developed abscesses. The nurse treated them with hot fomentations which appeared to cause the child more agony and developed more abscesses. Being dissatisfied with the treatment, I mentioned the case to

Mr. Pickering when he called to see the next case, and he immediately reversed the treatment with the result that very rapidly the boy got ease and comfort and soon got well and strong.

My daughter MABEL, aged seven and unvaccinated, fell ill on May 20th, and I at once called in Mr. Pickering who gave her a bath on the 21st, which was succeeded by daily baths until the 29th, when she dressed and came downstairs.

My daughters ALICE, aged $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, and JESSIE, aged $5\frac{1}{2}$, both unvaccinated, sickened on June 1st. They were bathed by Mr. Pickering on the 3rd, and had daily baths for six days, followed by clear ones. One case was heavy, Alice's being one of confluent Small-pox; and I am convinced that the bath treatment was the means of saving her life. They are both now perfectly well, and all my four children who were unvaccinated have come through the disease with no ill effects whatever. The Revd. Mr. Owen urged upon me the necessity of vaccination and stated as a ground for doing so that one out of every two unvaccinated children sent to the Hospital died there!

R. R. CHAPPELL.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

No. 95.

**I, THOMAS JEWELL, of 114, Melbourne Street,
Gloucester, Yard Foreman of the M.R.,**

Say I am 28 years of age and was vaccinated in infancy. On May 30th I felt ill. Dr. Grosvenor, my club doctor, saw me and thought it was Small-pox, but would call again, which he did on the 31st, and then pronounced it to be so. He enquired if I would like to go to the Hospital, and I said "No." He then ordered me to take soda and milk, to keep myself warm and have a fire in the room. On the 1st June he called again, and my mother told him I was having the baths, and he did not come upstairs. I had the first bath on June 1st, and daily baths to the 18th. I dressed on the 14th. My case was one of confluent Small-pox, slightly hæmorrhagic. The pustules covered my body from head to foot. I felt fairly well all the time, except about the third or fourth day when I was at my worst. The baths were all the world to me, and I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to all concerned in the bath treatment.

T. JEWELL.

Gloucester,
July 3rd, 1896.

No. 96.

**I, ELIZABETH JANE TROUGHTON, of 14, Sebert Street,
Gloucester,**

Say I am 32 years of age, and was vaccinated in infancy. I was unwell on May 16th and Dr. Bibby saw me on the 23rd. He said I was too weak for baths, and ought to have some stimulants. He told my husband that he should have no hesitation in sending to Mr. Pickering not to continue the baths. However, I insisted on continuing the treatment, and had 12 permanganate baths. My case was one of confluent Small-pox, my burden was a very heavy one, and I believe that if I had not had the baths, no other treatment could have saved my life.

E. J. TROUGHTON.

Gloucester,

3rd, 1896.

No. 97.

**I, LOUISA JANE CROSS, of 27, Clement Street, wife of
William Cross, Fitter,**

Say I am 22 years of age. I was vaccinated in infancy and successfully re-vaccinated in the beginning of April by Dr. Clark. I took the Small-pox from an accidental abrasion of the skin on the forehead whilst having charge of Mrs. Spring during the early part of her illness. About May 26th Dr. Coupland called at Mr. Spring's house and said, "I should like a sketch of those two eruptions, as I never but once saw similar specimens." He accordingly took a sketch and said I should have to be careful. I had three permanganate baths and two clear baths. The wounds are now healed and the traces of their presence are passing away. I only felt unwell from headache during one day. I have acted as voluntary nurse under Mr. Pickering for three months and have had many cases under my charge, and I am satisfied that the bath treatment is equal to all that has been claimed for it.

LOUISA CROSS.

Nos. 98, 99, 100.

**I, DANIEL GARDNER, of 1, St. Ann's Terrace,
Seymour Road, Gloucester, Driving Band Maker,**

Say my daughter Annie, aged 20 and vaccinated in infancy, was taken ill on May 25th with sickness, shivering, and giddiness in the head. The eruption appeared on the 31st. She had two baths on June 1st, followed by daily washings. On June 11th she dressed and felt all right in herself.

My youngest daughter LILIAN ETHEL, aged 11, and unvaccinated, sickened for Small-pox on June 3rd, and she had baths for several days, but was never really ill, and was up and dressed on June 12th.

My wife PENELOPE, aged 53, and vaccinated in infancy, was taken ill also on June 3rd. She had been for many years in delicate health from asthma, heart disease and other complications. I sent for Dr. Campbell, who had been my family Doctor for years, and he saw her. He just looked round the door of the bedroom and said : " You have got Pickering here in full swing." He then came downstairs and my daughter, Mrs. Latimer, asked him what she had to do for her mother, and he replied " keep her warm and feed her on slops." My daughter washed her repeatedly, and she came down stairs on the 14th. My wife is now really better than she has been for a long time.

DANIEL GARDNER.

Gloucester,

July 3rd, 1896.



THE TABLES.

On the next four pages will be found tabulated particulars of the whole 200 cases, giving names, addresses, ages, dates of first and last baths, and showing which are "vaccinated" or "unvaccinated," together with "remarks" which may be of use to the reader.

Particulars of Vaccination and Remarks.

No.	Name of Patient.	Address.	Age.	1st Bath	Last Bath	Particulars of Vaccination and Remarks.
1	Price, Matthew Henry	12, Clement Street	25 years	April 19	April 22	In infancy.
2	Williams, Thomas	42, " "	18 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
3	Phipps, Francis	5, " "	19 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
4	Bath, William Henry	13, " "	27 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
5	Warren, Arthur Cornelius	1, Jersey Road	18 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
6	Lloyd, Albert	57, Ryecroft Street	17 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
7	Simmons, Annie E.	54, Barton Street	18 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
8	Capener, James	191, High Street	24 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
9	Bullock, Edwin	1, Victory Road	36 "	" "	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated April 20th.
10	Compton, James Barnard	37, Sidney Street	24 "	" "	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated April 15th.
11	Webb, Jonathan	121, Ryecroft Street	22 "	May 4	May 9	In infancy and re-vaccinated April 23rd.
12	Lewis, Mabel	5, Dynevor Street	6 "	April 25	" "	Vaccinated on April 20th.
13	" William	" "	40 "	May 7	" "	In infancy.
14	" Frank	" "	13 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
15	Kilby, William	" "	19 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
16	Troughton, William G.	14, Sebert Street	32 "	April 28	" "	In infancy.
17	Brunsdon, Thomas A.	24, Victory Road	34 "	May 1	" "	In infancy.
18	Budding, Jno.	9, Nelson Street	20 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
19	Etheridge, Frank	78, Hare Lane	18 "	April 22	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated April 17th.
20	Folkes, Alfred	18, Worrall Street	22 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
21	Yates, Jno.	35, " "	16 "	May 3	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated April 22nd.
22	Lockley, Laura E.	31, Clegram Road	17 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
23	Taylor, Stephen	88, New Street	15 "	April 23	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated March 17th.
24	Blunt, Jno.	14, Upton Street	27 "	May 13	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated three times. Cured by cold washings only.
25	Sterry, Rhoda	50, Salisbury Road	32 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
26	Critchley, Ann	38, Hopewell Street	45 "	April 21	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated April 17th.
27	Jordan, George	40, Sinope Street	31 "	May 6	" "	In infancy.
28	Roberts, Thomas	51, Napier Street	38 "	April 24	" "	In infancy.
29	Smith, Alice M.	2, Magdala Road	30 "	May 6	April 30	In infancy and re-vaccinated in 1882.
30	Pountney, Frederick	31, Cecil Road	30 "	" "	May 9	In infancy.
31	Hawker, Fanny	1, Gothic Cottages, Barton Street	29 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
32	Phillips, Sarah A.	2, Stanley Cottages, Barton Street	29 "	April 27	" "	In infancy.
33	Sabin, Hannah E.	5, Linden Road	4 "	May 13	" "	Vaccinated on April 15th and died May 16th. Small-pox induced by Vaccination
34	Voyce, Annie	St. Mary Street	15 "	" "	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated April 21st.
35	Drinkwater, Florence L.	116, Millbrook Street	21 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
36	Mallett, Ivy	36, Ryecroft Street	5 1/2 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
37	Whitton, Frank	39, Clement Street	20 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
38	Uzzell, Eleanor	14, " "	24 "	April 29	" "	In infancy. Cured by cold washings.
39	" George	" "	23 "	May 4	" "	In infancy.
40	Haines, Herbert	37, Twyver Street	25 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
41	Mallard, Nellie	1, Massey Place	8 "	" "	" "	Unvaccinated.
42	Cornwell, William Edward	6, Knowles Road	" "	" "	" "	Unvaccinated.
43	Collett, Nellie	5, Tredworth Road	19 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
44	Coopey, William	10, Ducie Cottages	21 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
45	Howell, Charles	27, Wellesley Street	26 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
46	Jones, Margaret	21, Tredworth Road	36 "	" "	" "	In infancy.
47	Mallard, William	31, Morpeth Street	38 "	April 30	" "	In infancy and re-vaccinated May 5th.
48	Francis, Dollgarna	16, Herbert Road	24 "	May 13	" "	In infancy.
49	Toomey, Joseph	126, Lower Barton Street	34 "	April 28	" "	In infancy.
50	Burrows, James	128, " "	25 "	May 10	" "	In infancy.

No.	Name of Patient.	Address.	Age.	1st Bath	Last Bath	Particular of Vaccination and Remarks.
51	Jones, Mary A. E.	9, Clement Street	24	May 9	May 14	In infancy.
52	Hayward, George	68, Sherborne Street	26	" 18	" 20	In infancy.
53	Lawrence, Job	Tuffley Avenue	33	June 19	June 27	In infancy and re-vaccinated in March last.
54	Perry, Henry	18, Alfred Street	47	May 30	" 4	In infancy.
55	Lane, Mary A.	Longleavens	45	" 25	" 3	In infancy and re-vaccinated 30 years ago.
56	Jocé, Jno.	2, Sinope Street	35	" 8	" 13	In infancy.
57	Hearl, William	16, Herbert Road	45	" 31	June 3	Re-vaccinated in 1868 and 1878.
58	Bishop, Alice	21, India Road	23	" 7	May 21	In infancy.
59	Harris, Emily	60, Widden Street	33	" 20	May 27	Unvaccinated.
60	(baby)	" "	8 months	" 25	June 1	In infancy and re-vaccinated in February last.
61	Hodgson, Charles	19, Sidney Street	14 years	" 29	" 1	Unvaccinated.
62	Hale, Conway Thomas	16, Hethersett Road	4	June 11	" 19	In infancy.
63	Lucy E.	" "	11	May 27	" 3	In infancy.
64	Mills, Jno. J.	7, Magdala Road	16	" 27	" 1	In infancy.
65	Wilkes, Ethel M.	19, " "	10	June 7	" 23	In infancy.
66	Rea, George	4, Exhibition Street	38	" 6	" 14	Unvaccinated.
67	Harvey, Daisey E.	24, Knowles Road	6	" 17	" 23	Unvaccinated.
68	" Willie	" "	8	" 20	July 3	Unvaccinated.
69	Frederick James	12, Alma Place	4	May 3	May 22	In infancy.
70	Collins, Clara	6, Knowles Road	5	" 25	" 27	In infancy.
71	Cornwell, Ernest J.	" "	11	" "	" 28	In infancy.
72	" Rose	" "	15	" "	" 28	In infancy.
73	" Thomas	" "	20	" "	June 5	Vaccinated seven days previous to symptoms.
74	" Emily	" "	6	" "	" 1	Unvaccinated. Washings several times daily.
75	" Lucy	" "	9 months	" "	" 2	Vaccinated seven days prior to symptoms. Died June 2nd of confluent Small pox, accelerated by an injury.
76	" Daisy	" "	4½ years	" "	" 9	In infancy.
77	Hill, Jno.	121, High Street	38	June 4	May 28	In infancy.
78	Niblett, Ellen K.	16, Carmarthen Street	23	May 23	" 11	In infancy.
79	Spring, Edwin H.	26, Worcester Street	40	" 6	" "	In infancy.
80	" Emily	" "	37	" 8	" "	Unvaccinated, but Small-pox in infancy. Three baths and washings.
81	" Emily M.	" "	18	" 13	" "	In infancy. Ablutions only.
82	" Harry E.	" "	17	" 8	" 12	In infancy.
83	" Nellie Frances	" "	15	" 13	" 13	In infancy.
84	" Frederick Jno.	" "	14 months	" 12	" 20	Unvaccinated.
85	Howell, Hubert J.	27, Clegram Road	16	" 14	" 16	Vaccinated May 7th, and died from effects of Vaccination.
86	Harrison, Edwin C.	8, Sherborne Street	16	" 18	" 24	In infancy and re-vaccinated about April 2nd.
87	Brookes, William T.	Millbrook Street	45	June 2	June 9	In infancy.
88	Carter, James G.	19, Ryecroft Street	5	May 10	May 15	Unvaccinated.
89	" Harry	" "	20	" 23	June 27	In infancy.
90	" Lucy	51, St. Paul's Road	17	" 28	June 1	In infancy.
91	Chappell, Sidney	" "	3	" 21	" 29	Unvaccinated
92	" Mabel	" "	7	" 21	May 29	Unvaccinated.
93	" Alice	" "	8½	June 1	June 9	Unvaccinated.
94	" Jessie	" "	5½	" 1	" 9	Unvaccinated.
95	Jewell, Thomas	114, Melbourne Street	28	" 1	" 18	In infancy.
96	Troughton, Elizabeth Jane	14, Sebert Street	32	May 16	" 28	In infancy.
97	Cross, Louisa J.	27, Clement Street	22	" 12	" 15	In infancy and re-vaccinated beginning of April.
98	Gardner, Annie	1, St. Ann's Terrace	20	June 1	" 7	In infancy. Washings followed.
99	" Lillian Ethel	" "	11	" 3	" 8	Unvaccinated.
100	" Penelope	" "	53	" 3	" 8	In infancy. Washings only.

No.	Name of Patient.	Address.	Age.	1st Bath	Last Bath	Particulars of Vaccination and Remarks.
101	Eamer, Frank	39, Theresa Street	25 years	May 1	May 16	In infancy and three days before sickened. Confluent and slightly hemorrhagic.
102	Rowles, Mrs.	"	53 "	" 17	" 21	In infancy.
103	Shaw, Mrs.	62, Robinhood Street	33 "	" 9	" 23	In infancy. Confluent.
104	Freeman, Albert E.	9, Alma Place	6 "	" 14	June 11	Unvaccinated.
105	Monk, Mrs.	"	30 "	" 19	May 29	In infancy.
106	" (child)	"	5 months	" 24	" 29	16 days before.
107	Eavries, Florence	"	7 years	" 19	June 4	Unvaccinated.
108	Organ, Gertrude	"	9 "	June 1	" 6	In infancy.
109	Barnes, Rt.	"	23 "	" 18	" 23	In infancy and twice re-vaccinated two months before illness.
110	Selwood, Mary	"	35 "	" 19	" 25	In infancy.
111	Saville, Walter	46, Clifton Terrace	5 "	May 20	" 10	Unvaccinated.
112	" Ethel	"	9 "	" "	May 24	Unvaccinated.
113	" Lily	"	3 "	" "	June 14	Unvaccinated.
114	" Lily	"	14 "	June 1	" 6	In infancy and re-vaccinated.
115	Mitchell, Mrs.	1, Fern Cottages, Painswick Road...	27 "	May 16	" 16	In infancy. Very slight. District Nurses took it over.
116	Sevier, Mr.	Cemetery Road	23 "	" 18	" 23	In infancy.
117	Richards, Mrs.	10, Cecil Road	31 "	" 1	" 22	In infancy and re-vaccinated two days before illness.
118	Gregory, Mrs.	11, "	27 "	" 30	June 14	In infancy.
119	Davies, Mr.	Fernleigh, Linden Road	40 "	" 19	May 24	In infancy.
120	Shortland, Mabel	81, Linden Road	11 "	June 13	May 21	In infancy. Removed to hospital by order after having 8 baths and being up 3 days.
121	Scrivens, Miss	3, Exhibition Street	19 "	May 10	May 20	In infancy. Doctor said she would not get over it.
122	Cooper, Anne	27, Morpeth Street	10 "	" 10	" 11	Unvaccinated. Doctor followed up bath treatment.
123	Doman, George	5, Knewles Road	29 "	" 29	June 5	In infancy.
124	Mallard, Maude	1, Massey Parade, Victory Road	4 "	" 13	May 21	Unvaccinated } Twins.
125	" Nellie	"	4 "	" 13	" 21	Unvaccinated.
126	Brain (child)	14, Victory Road	3 "	" 17	" 27	Unvaccinated.
127	Beacroft, Mr.	4, "	21 "	" 21	" 26	Unvaccinated.
128	Coopey, Mr.	10, Ducie Street	22 "	" 15	" 22	In infancy.
129	Hoare, Mrs.	12, Paul Street	30 "	April 15	" 20	In infancy. Given up by Dr. Clark. Hemorrhagic.
130	Stone, Mr.	112, Melbourne Street	40 "	May 23	" 28	In infancy. Complicated by heart disease.
131	Collins, Josh.	118, "	28 "	" 10	" 27	In infancy. Confluent. Bad case.
132	Clarke, Mrs.	64, Salisbury Road	55 "	" 23	" 24	In infancy.
133	Sterry, Mr.	50, "	47 "	" 13	" 25	In infancy.
134	Blake, Wm.	15, Windmill Parade	21 "	June 17	June 20	In infancy.
135	Hawkes, C.	"	25 "	" 20	" 19	In infancy. Up and dressed and then removed forcibly to hospital.
136	Turner, W.	14, Herbert Road	18 "	May 15	May 19	Also removed to hospital same day.
137	Folkes, Jane Ann	18, Worrall Street	64 "	" 5	May 21	In infancy and re-vaccinated two days before ill.
138	George	20, Suffolk Street	27 "	" 13	June 16	In infancy and had Small-pox at seven years of age.
139	Taylor, Lily Elizabeth	60, Sweetbriar Street	5 "	" 20	May 30	Unvaccinated.
140	Young, Elizabeth	4, Sweetbriar Street	24 "	" 22	" 25	In infancy and re-vaccinated about a month before illness.
141	Matthews, Emily	"	50 "	" 11	" 22	In infancy.
142	Matthews, Charles	"	22 "	" 11	" 22	In infancy.
143	Trigg, Charles	10, Widden Street	3 "	" 18	June 4	Unvaccinated.
144	Kent, William	1, Clement Cottages	13 "	June 16	" 17	In infancy. Forcibly removed to hospital.
145	Cooke, James	45, Rycroft Street	32 "	April 29	" 9	In infancy.
146	Gulliver, Frank Barnard	60, Regent Street	8 "	May 1	May 7	Unvaccinated.
147	" Herbert Hewett	"	6 "	May 1	" 5	Unvaccinated.
148	" Hilda Mary	51, Brook Street	4 "	June 14	" 21	Unvaccinated.
149	Morgan, Maria	"	35 "	June 5	June 11	In infancy.
150	Weighill, Catherine, F. M.	16, Twyver Street	58 "	May 31	" 14	In infancy.
151	Folkes, Mr.	20, Charles Street	35 "	June 2	" 6	In infancy.
152	Berry, Mr.	"	35 "	May 15	May 21	In infancy. Re-vaccinated in 1878, and again re-re-vaccinated in March last, never made before he had the Small-pox

No.	Name of Patient.	Address.	Age.	1st Bath	Last Bath	Particulars of Vaccination and Remarks.
153	Hyett, Mr.	12, Mitre Street ...	22 years	May 7	May 21	In infancy. Washings given for 2 days, patient confined 2 or 3 days after.
154	Bath, Mrs.	13, Clement Street ...	32 "	" 7	" 10	Unvaccinated. Cured by ablutions only.
155	Davis, Harry	Lower Barton Street ...	2 "	" 7	" 14	In infancy.
156	Gardner, A.	Jersey Road ...	5 "	" 10	" 12	In infancy. Taken later by District Nurses.
157	Wyatt, Mrs.	Birchmore Road ...	32 "	" 1	" 8	In infancy. Cured by washings only.
158	Ridley, Mrs.	52, Melbourne Street ...	26 "	" 22	" 26	Unvaccinated. Removed to hospital, discharged July 3rd.
159	McKay, Clifford	Twin Tree Cottage ...	7 "	April 24	April 26	Unvaccinated.
160	Hancock, Annie	28, Alma Place ...	7 "	May 30	June 9	Unvaccinated.
161	Gresty, Wm.	13, Ducie Street ...	7 "	" 18	May 23	Both unvaccinated. Followed by botanist.
162	" Sidney	" "	5 "	" 14	" 19	In infancy.
163	Darters, Mrs.	Hartpury "	30 "	" 7	" 21	In infancy.
164	Stephens, Mr.	44, Moreton Street ...	23 "	" 17	" 27	Unvaccinated.
165	Williams, Alice	" "	23 "	" 30	June 1	In infancy.
166	Twynning, A.	37, Twyver Street...	26 "	" 27	" 4	In infancy.
167	Sadler, Eliza A.	74, India Road ...	13 "	" 27	May 29	In infancy. Terminated in scarlet fever.
168	Hearl, Wm.	16, Herbert Road ...	11 "	" 19	June 6	In infancy.
169	Dobbins, Ann	106, Alfred Street ...	31 "	" 6	" 13	In infancy.
170	Porter, Mrs.	Melbourne Street ...	28 "	Washings	only.	Re-vaccinated a month before.
171	Mrs. C.	" "	28 "	" "	" "	" "
172	A. B.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
173	A. H.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
174	P. J.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
175	T. M.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
176	L. S.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
177	G. S.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
178	Mrs. C.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
179	W. G.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
180	W. M. T.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
181						

These cases were all mild cases, and cured by one or two baths, and it is not desired to give their names, addresses, or particulars they were not notified.

In addition to the above there were a number of cases seen and advised by Mr. Pickering, where patients or friends conducted the baths.

DEATHS.

No.	Name of Patient.	Address.	Age.	1st Bath	Last Bath	Particulars of Vaccination and Remarks.
182	Mitchell, Ada	1, Alma Terrace ...	6 years	May 10	May 20	Unvaccinated. Severe case. Insanitary surroundings.
		" "	4 "	" 28	June 13	Unvaccinated. Confluent Small-pox. Weakly child.
		" "	3 "	" 30	" 10	Unvaccinated. Dr. refused to vaccinate at birth, and recently suffered from [eczema and bronchitis.
		" "	49 "	" 7	" 12	In infancy. Complicated by heart affection.
		Road	29 "	" 23	May 23	In infancy. Awkward complications.
		" "	5 "	" 3	" 8	Unvaccinated. Weakly child.
		" Road	9 months	June 3	" 13	Vaccinated five weeks before. Small-pox induced by vaccination.
		" "	4 1/2 years	May 1	May 14	Vaccinated 12 days before. Bronchitic constitution. Small-pox resulting from [vaccination.
		" "	3 "	" 19	" 24	Unvaccinated. Parents satisfied no one could have done more.
		" "	8 "	" 29	" 1	Unvaccinated. Confluent Small-pox.
		" "	14 months	" 11	May 18	Vaccinated. Death accelerated by Vaccination.
		" "	3 years	" 27	June 2	Unvaccinated. Insanitary surroundings.
		" "	4 "	" 23	June 10	Unvaccinated. Confluent Small-pox. Bad nutrition.
		" "	18 months	April 27	May 3	Unvaccinated. Confluent Small-pox. Defective nutrition.
		" "	29 years	May 15	" 20	In infancy. Confluent Small-pox accelerated by alcoholism.
		" "	3 1/2 "	" 13	" 20	Unvaccinated. Insanitary environments. Bad nutrition.
		" "	29 "	" 7	June 17	Vaccinated and re-vaccinated. Hemorrhagic Small-pox accelerated by alcoholism.
		" "	22 "	" 7	May 17	Vaccinated. Hemorrhagic Small-pox accelerated by alcoholism.

In addition to these 19 deaths

there are 3 in the statements, Nos. 33,

76, and 85, all 3 vaccinated. Total—12

vaccinated and 10 unvaccinated.

187	Gresty, Misses	19, Lucie Street ...				
198	Ridley, Mr.	52, Melbourne Street ...				
199	Tandy, Albert	Springfield Cottage, Longleavens ...				

STATISTICS OF THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN GLOUCESTER FROM
ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS TERMINATION ON AUG. 6TH, 1896.

Week ending	Notifications	Admitted to Hospital	Discharged from Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	Other Deaths	Remaining in Hospital
March 26*	698	369	<i>34</i>	90	28	Not given
April 2	195	20	16	12	25	"
" 9	211	55	40	6	38	246
" 16†	201	48	18	25	20	<i>251</i>
" 23‡	168	66	18	18	25	<i>281</i>
" 30	131	35	15	10	33	<i>291</i>
May 7	81	23	15	6	10	<i>293</i>
" 14	84	19	65	3	12	<i>244</i>
" 21	47	5	51	5	13	<i>193</i>
" 28	42	7	27	4	15	<i>169</i>
June 4	56	12	44	3	6	<i>134</i>
" 11	25	10	28	1	6	<i>115</i>
" 18	16	12	15	1	5	<i>111</i>
" 25	13	8	19	2	1	<i>98</i>
July 2	18	9	20	1	0	<i>86</i>
" 9	3	2	5	1	1	<i>82</i>
" 16	4	3	22	1	0	<i>62</i>
" 23	6	..	..	..	..	..
" 30	1	..	..	..	..	..
August 6	..	..	3	..	..	..
	1995	703	455	189	238	..

* Totals to date as per Dr. Campbell's letter published March 28th.

† Mr. Pickering arrived in Gloucester on April 17th.

‡ Dr. Brook appointed Hospital Superintendent on April 24th.

The figures in italics are not taken from official documents, but are calculated from the statistics given in the table. All other figures are official.

			* Deaths	Fatality Per Cent.
Patients admitted to Hospital	.. ..	703	.. 189	.. 26.88
All others notified, except Mr. Pickering's	.. ..	1092	.. 216	.. 19.78
Mr. Pickering's cases	.. ..	200	.. 22	.. 11.0
		<u>1995</u>	<u>427</u>	

NOTES AND COMMENTS

ON THE

STATEMENTS & SUMMARY.

The first point I would draw attention to in the statements is the uniform testimony as to the beneficial effects of the first and second baths in relieving pain, in allaying the irritation round the base of the pustules, in dispersing headache, and pains in the back and limbs, in renewing the appetite, and in producing refreshing sleep. Any expert, in passing into the rooms where my patients were being treated, could not help noticing the typical characteristics, physical and mental, of the patients when compared with those under the medical system, whether in hospital or private practice. Friends, relatives, nurses, and attendants observed it, and the fact soon became the subject of general conversation. There was no wonder that within a month one half the patients notified came to me for treatment, and ladies and gentlemen of position in the city were heard to say, "If I have Small-pox I shall send for Mr. Pickering," but they were in no danger of Small-pox. Small-pox, like other fevers, only attacks persons whose vitality is low, and whose health, from some cause or other, has become depreciated and susceptible to the action of febrile influences.

Another prominent feature of the statements is that there is no reference by my patients to complications or infections; neither could there be such experiences. Small-pox is only amenable to complications and infections, it is only "a loathsome disease," in the hands of those who do not know how to manage it. I had a few cases where the disease ran its course in my hands, but in such instances the Small-pox had reached the third stage,

decline of fever, before I attended the patient, or there was some predominant disease running contemporaneously with the fever, and which had to be cured before treating the Small-pox. Such an instance arose in the person of Mrs. Spring, who, while suffering from brain symptoms, developed Small-pox, and I had to stand by and see Small-pox pass from the first to the final stage, even to a hemorrhagic state, whilst I dare not, and did not, withdraw my attention from the temporary mental disturbance. Dr. Ellis, who watched my treatment from day to day, observed, "I was not aware of the need for the great caution you observe in this instance." The following day, going down Lower Barton Street, Dr. Ellis hailed the driver, and coming up to the door of the cab, he said to me, "I stopped you to say that as Mrs. Spring, in addition to the mental trouble, has now developed Small-pox, I shall stand by and allow you to treat her, without any interference on my part." I thanked him for the confidence he placed in my judgment, and told him I should do the best I could for my patient. She is now perfectly well in every respect, and Dr. Ellis has since spoken of her cure as "a miracle." The same care has to be used in women who, when they are within 21 days of confinement, are the subjects of Small-pox. They must not be submitted to the baths, but to washings of the body in tepid water eight or ten times per day, just as their strength will permit. I had three such cases, and saved both mother and child in each instance. A fourth patient sent for me under similar circumstances, but she was very weak. I said, "I dare not take you in hand unless I can persuade a midwife to attend you at the same time? I called upon a midwife. She answered me, "If I take your patient, I shall lose 20s. per week for four weeks." I replied, "I will give you £5 if you will wait upon this woman." She refused my offer. The husband interviewed a medical man in the neighbourhood, who declined the case if I had anything to do with it,

and eventually the services of the doctor were retained. In a day or two the doctor was summoned to her bedside—a premature confinement. Two injections of morphia were administered by him, but I was told that the patient never awoke out of the second sleep. Here was a life, a precious life, sacrificed to that dreadful monomania, medical etiquette! If the doctor had worked with me, together we should have saved a tender-hearted, true, and loving wife. Now she is numbered with the dead.

A third feature is the total absence of anxiety during treatment. In only two instances out of 200 cases do I remember patients being inordinately anxious as to whether they should recover or not; of course I refer to adults. They were both sufferers from alcoholism, and both died. In all the other cases the baths were so suited to the disease, producing a sense of safety and comfort, that even in several instances which proved fatal, no fear of death racked the brain. A mother wearied with watching, when her child was dying, observed to me, “Sir, if you cannot always save your patients, those who die, die in peace, and that is some satisfaction.” A cheerful patient, after experiencing a pleasant cure in four days, remarked, “I think so highly of the bath treatment that I should not mind giving up half my holiday in September to go through another attack.”

I always know how I shall find my patients, but the medical man does not know in what condition his patients will be,—no, not in an hour after he has left them; he has no control over the fever—I have, and this makes the great difference between the water cure and physic; physic is man’s remedy, the water cure has nature, and nature’s great Creator, as its author. I prefer nature to physic. I have tried both. When the power of physic broke in my hands I clung to nature, and she has never failed me,—wonderful alchemist she is to those who watch her observantly.

A fourth point is the rapidity with which cures were effected under Hydropathic treatment when contrasted with those in hospital or in the homes of the people. The statistics of cures are as follows, viz. :—

1 in 1 day.	19 in 7 days.
3 in 2 days.	10 in 8 days.
19 in 3 days.	5 in 9 days.
50 in 4 days.	8 in 10 days.
22 in 5 days.	3 in 12 days.
21 in 6 days.	1 in 19 days.

162 patients cured in an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days each. These periods of cure cannot be ascertained by the table, because the first and last bath columns include two periods, that of cure and that of cleansing. In giving the periods of cure I had to separate one from the other, and it was no difficult undertaking. Give me Small-pox patients fairly healthy, eliminating hard drinkers and smokers, and the subjects of disease, and I will cure and cleanse them within an average of five days. Let me have them in a Sanatorium of my own construction, and I could reduce the average to three or four days instead of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Of the 200 patients treated under the auspices of my committee, fifteen were very bad cases, all of whom recovered, but could not be included in a fair average; one glided into Scarlet Fever and 22 died, thus leaving 162 to be accounted for as appears above.

AS TO AGE INCIDENCE, AND VACCINATION.

Much has been made of the fact that the “unvaccinated” under 10 years of age die in greater proportion to the “vaccinated” under 10. This is a fallacy which needs little pains in its exposure. They died in greater proportion to the “vaccinated” in Gloucester because they existed in greater proportion—that is the answer. Before this epidemic came Gloucester, comparatively speaking,

was reckoned amongst the "unvaccinated" cities of England, a distinction to be proud of in these derelict days when the physician is blood-poisoner first and helpless healer afterwards. To elucidate my argument let us take the case of Leicester: for the last quarter there were only 15 vaccinations to 1,500 births, or 1 per cent., and if the same proportions were to continue for ten years, and doubtless this statistic will not be exceeded, and an epidemic of Small-pox were then to visit the town and 9 unvaccinated children were to die as compared to one vaccinated, what a shout of exultation there would be, "Hurrah for Jenner! and confusion to his enemies," whereas the statistic would be fair and accurate—they would die in the same proportions to those in which they had lived. So it was in Gloucester. Three-fourths of the infantile population were "unvaccinated," and they were attacked, naturally, three against one in number as will be seen from the table below. Of the 22 who died there were 10 "unvaccinated," all under 10 years of age, against 12 "vaccinated," 6 under 10 years and 6 above 30 years of age. Again, the age incidence of those attacked is striking: of the 200 patients attacked—reducing the statistic to 190, deleting the 10 "unknown"—142 were "vaccinated" and 48 were "unvaccinated," and their several ages are as under, viz.:

"VACCINATED."		"UNVACCINATED."	
14	under 10 years	42	under 10 years
30	„ 20 „	2	„ 20 „
51	„ 30 „	3	„ 30 „
30	„ 40 „	1*	„ 40 „
9	„ 50 „		
6	„ 60 „		
1	„ 70 „		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
142		48	

*NOTE.—The "unvaccinated" patient under 40 was born with Small-pox upon her, the mother suffering from Small-pox during childbirth.

Regarding the population of Gloucester at 50,000, there would be about one-fourth under 10 years of age (12,500), and it was claimed by anti-vaccinists that about 9,000 were "unvaccinated" prior to the commencement of the epidemic. The statistics with regard to the 190 patients afford some confirmation to these figures. Of the total number attacked three-fourths (142) are "vaccinated," and one-fourth (48) are "unvaccinated"; whilst of the 48 "unvaccinated" 42 are under 10 and 6 are under 40; and of the 142 "vaccinated" 14 are under 10, 112 are above 10 and under 40, and 16 are over 40 and under 70 years of age. Now if these statistics look unfavourable as regards children under 10, they show equally unfavourable for those above 10 and under 20, of whom 30 suffer, as well as for the adults above 20 and under 40, of whom 82 are attacked, and the remaining 16 pass through the disease at ages above 40 and under 70 years. But I have given the key to such statistics; they are all explainable on common-sense principles. If the "unvaccinated" under 10 years suffered or died in greater numbers than the "vaccinated" it was because they were living in greater numbers at the time, and so if the "vaccinated" suffered or died in greater numbers than the "unvaccinated" at ages above 10 and under 70, the same reason accounts for the circumstance—they lived in greater proportions.

TREATMENT OF ^{THE} SMALL-POX. PREVENTIVE AND REMEDY.

When I reached Gloucester there was no orthodox cure for Small-pox in operation, either at the hospital or in private families. I was amazed at the carelessness manifested all round; it amounted to absolute ignorance. Now the best preventive, nay, the only preventive against all epidemic influences, consists in cleanliness of person, home, and surroundings, and the grandest remedy is enshrined in the injunction "Wash and be clean." This is my remedy. I can do nothing else. I need do nothing else. Nature does the rest. Nature unites the fractured

bone when the surgeon with bandage and splint brings the parts into position. Nature heals the divided tissue when the surgeon with stitch and plaister binds the parts together, and nature projects each poison which has gained access to the blood to the skin surface, and my duty is to cleanse the skin by repeated baths, and keep the whole pore system at work. Ah! but you use a solution of Permanganate of Potash in the water. Yes, but that substance has nothing to do with the cure, it is the water that effects the cure. If all my patients had a healthy skin, if they were temperate in their habits, avoiding alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and excessive flesh eating, I should have no need for such aids. Small-pox and every other fever can be cured by the baths without using either alkali or acid. It is said I used Condy's Fluid. Now I never did use it at any time; I prefer the Permanganate of Potash. After the first three or four cures in Clement Street on the 19th to the 22nd April last, the news spread like wildfire. There is no advertisement equal to a good, safe, and permanent cure. Facts are stubborn things.

My first lesson to my patients was simple, earnest, and authoritative. Do you smoke? Yes, sometimes. You do not touch it till you have done with Small-pox. Do you take beer? Yes, now and then. You must not taste it whilst I am here. Eat no meat for two or three days Oatmeal gruel, porridge, boiled milk and bread, rice, sago, tapioca, and egg puddings, brown bread and stewed prunes or figs, weak tea or cocoa, soup or home-made beef-tea, these you may have, but nothing more till the fever is under control. After the first bath all pain, sickness, headache, or stomach symptoms vanished as if by magic, and the patient slept well, enjoyed his food, conversed with wife and family, read the paper, sat up, and knew nothing of the "loathsomeness" of Small-pox. The disease under the bath system lost its terrors, and men, women, and

children ceased to fear it. With these facts before them the people regained their confidence, the vaccinator's trade was checked, and patients dreaded the very name of the Small-pox Hospital and all that appertained to it, and well they might.

I said to the mothers "Use no disinfectants; the best disinfectants are those which are the cheapest. Wash your floors, stairs and bedrooms, open the windows all day long, and keep them open an inch at the bottom and three inches at the top all night; wash your own body once a week at least, and wash your children from head to foot during this visitation every night, and, under these healthy conditions, you need fear no Small-pox and you can smile at infection. Do these things and you will have nature on your side, and God will bless you."

Medical men, not fully comprehending the nature of the remedy, were yet compelled to admit they were beaten. I had three, four and six patients in a house, and did not lose one. Perhaps the newest feat was that of my own introduction, viz.—cleansing the exposed surfaces of my patients' skins, and sending the patients abroad amongst their kith and kin in 8 or 10 days' time without a spot, discolouration, or roughness about them. Neither could the authorities understand it, and so they prosecuted my patients for being cured too soon, and for not having any infectiousness upon their persons! It is not lawful to be cured within 40 days, and it is against regulations to be found non-infectious within 3 weeks! I cured my patients in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days, and had them ready for work in 10 days.

On the 18th April I met the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee and Dr. Campbell at the Guildhall and asked them for an order to visit the Small-pox Hospital, which I obtained. During the conversation, and suspecting I might be offering some suggestions, Dr. Campbell said, "I hope you don't think we shall learn anything from a layman."

I replied, "laymen and laywomen too have been great teachers in the past (Miss Florence Nightingale taught the profession how to manage hospitals and how to train nurses), but I go to the hospital to learn, not to teach." I kept the teaching till I came back to the city. I did not show them my hand at the first interview, nor yet at the second interview, when I met them before the Sanitary Committee to obtain the sanction of that body to use the Tabernacle as a temporary hospital. Had the Committee given that sanction I should have performed greater marvels of cure than was possible in the homes of the people. Dr. Campbell trembled at the bare suggestion of my being in charge of a ward in the hospital, or a sanatorium in Derby Road. He said his anxiety arose from his fear of infection to some re-vaccinated girls who stitched shirts not far off. To those who read between the lines the real objection was of a different nature—he feared my cures, not my infection; the cures were real, palpable things, whereas the infection was nothing more than the "baseless fabric of a vision." The Bonds and Campbells, with their satellites the Macklins and Fosters, although they charged myself, my bathmen, nurses and friends, with spreading infection, yet they could not find a single case to sustain the accusation. When Dr. Bond made this charge at a meeting of the Rural District Council, and a member asked, "Can you give us an instance," he replied, "There's the difficulty." That difficulty he never surmounted during my three months' work in Gloucester, and it haunts him now! It is easy for Dr. Bond to make a charge, but it takes a clever man to prove it. He said the £534 3s. 11d. subscribed mainly by the working classes towards the hydropathic treatment in Gloucester would have been better spent in the hands of medical men. Would it? The working people knew better than that. Medical men are no economists, and working men are not fools. My patients were cured at a cost of 50s. each, but a friend who

ought to know said the patients in the hospital would cost the ratepayers nearly £30 each. Where is the economy here? My patients, 81 per cent. of them, knew to a day when they would be cured, but in going to Stroud Road Hospital they did not know to a month (if even they came out alive) when they would be healed! With the water cure no patient lost his eyesight, whereas in the hospital, and in private practice too, I saw some dreadful instances where this dire calamity had befallen patients; and it is entirely attributable to ignorance or carelessness. I do not hesitate to say that patients losing the sight of one or both eyes have a right of action for damages against those who have had them in charge. I think I should never have forgiven myself if such a case had occurred under my care. A lady told a friend that in walking up and down Northgate one Sabbath afternoon in June last, she met six people who had lost the sight of one or both eyes during the present epidemic. What a calamity! What damages can compensate a patient for the loss of eyesight? I should not pity any Sanitary Committee who had to face a charge of this nature; it is a lesson very much needed. The sooner medical men and health authorities can be taught that they are just as responsible as other members of the community for damages accruing to their patients, or those under their jurisdiction, from ignorance or carelessness on their part, the better it will be for society in general, and for individual patients in particular. Every patient committed to my care I regarded as a solemn trust, and his or her case was never absent from my mind till I gave the certificate of freedom from infection. Dr. Bond and Dr. Campbell have called me all sorts of names—"charlatan," "empiric," "quack," &c. What matters it to me? Hard names break no bones! My Committee and myself worked in a noble cause. Our motives were patriotic and above the reach of such puny criticisms as those directed against us by men who could neither understand nor appreciate our work.

