



SUPPLEMENT TO The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 6th of DECEMBER.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1859.

AT the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 1st day of *December*, 1859.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

To the Guardians of the Poor of all Unions and Parishes, to the Churchwardens and Overseers of all Parishes, Townships, and places in which the Relief to the Poor is not administered by Guardians, in England and Wales, and to all Medical Practitioners.

WHEREAS by the Public Health Act, 1858, and by an Act since passed to perpetuate the same, it is enacted that the Privy Council may from time to time issue such Regulations as they think fit, for securing the due qualification of persons to be thereafter contracted with by Guardians and Overseers of Unions and Parishes in England for the Vaccination of persons resident in such Unions and Parishes, and for securing the efficient performance of Vaccination by the persons already or thereafter to be contracted with as aforesaid ;—

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one) that on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the following Regulations shall be in force ; viz. :—

Qualification of Contractors.

1. Except where the Privy Council, for reasons brought to their notice, see fit in particular cases otherwise to allow, no person shall in future be admitted as a Contractor for Vaccination, unless he possess the same qualifications as are required by the Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners as

qualifications for a District Medical Officer, and produce a special Certificate, given, under such conditions as the Privy Council from time to time fix, by some public Vaccinator whom the Privy Council authorize to act for the purpose, and by whom he has been duly instructed or examined in the practice of Vaccination, and all that relates thereto :—

but the production of this special certificate on occasion of the contract being made may be dispensed with, if the certificate, or some other which the Privy Council judge to be of like effect, have been among the certificates or testimonials necessary for obtaining any diploma, licence or degree, which the candidate possesses ;—

and also, in respect of persons legally admitted to practise before this regulation comes into effect, the special Certificate may be dispensed with, on condition that the Contract, during one year from its making, continue subject to the approval of the Poor Law Board ;—

and all persons now contracted with shall be deemed to be qualified to be again contracted with.

Qualification of Deputies of Contractors.

2. Under the same conditions as are appointed for the admission of a Contractor, any person qualified to be a Contractor may, on the Contractor's application, be admitted by the Guardians or Overseers to act as his occasional deputy ;—

but, if this admission be not part of the original Contract, it must be notified by indorsement upon the Contract ; and at least 15 days before it is intended to take effect, a copy of the proposed indorsement, together with all requisite evidence of the qualification of the person whom it is proposed to admit, must be transmitted to the Poor Law Board.

Vaccination and Inspection.

3. All Vaccinations and Inspections under Contract shall be performed by the Contractor in person, or by some other Contractor of the same Union or Parish acting for him, or by a deputy, duly admitted as above;—

but at any station where the Contractor is authorised (as above) to grant certificates, pupils and other candidates, aged not less than 18 years, may, in his presence and under his direction, take part in vaccinating.

All Vaccinations and Inspections under Contract shall be performed in accordance with the annexed "Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract."

Register of Cases.

4. Until some new form of Vaccination-Register be duly prescribed, the person who performs any Vaccination under Contract shall, on the day when he performs it, legibly write in his Register (as now provided) the letter R (for Revaccination) against the name of every person, adult or adolescent, who, having in early life been successfully vaccinated, is revaccinated; and shall also enter in some column, or in the margin of the Register, the source whence the lymph used in the vaccination was obtained;—

thus: the name, or number (if any) in the Register, of the subject from whom the lymph was taken; or "N.V.E.", if the lymph was sent by the National Vaccine Establishment; or the name or description of any other source;—

and where the Vaccination or the Inspection is done by a person acting as Deputy for the Contractor, the Deputy shall write the initials of his name in the Register side by side with the entry of the case; viz.: in the left margin of the page if it be a Vaccination which he performs, or in the right margin of the page if it be an Inspection which he performs.

Contracts.

5. Guardians and Overseers, in their respective Unions and Parishes, shall forthwith take measures to bring the performance of public Vaccination into conformity with these Regulations.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACCINATORS UNDER CONTRACT.

(1.) Except there be immediate danger of small-pox, vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. Satisfy yourself that there is not any eruption behind the ears, or elsewhere on the skin; nor any febrile state; nor any irritation of the bowels. Under no circumstances vaccinate a subject to whom, from the state or prospects of his health, vaccination is likely to prove injurious. Do not re-vaccinate persons who in infancy have been efficiently vaccinated, unless they be more than 15 years of age, or, if during any immediate danger of small-pox, more than 12 years of age.

(2.) In all ordinary vaccinations, vaccinate by four or five separate punctures, so as to produce four or five separate good-sized vesicles; or, if you vaccinate otherwise than by separate punctures, take care to produce local effects equal to those just mentioned.

(3.) Direct care to be taken for keeping the vesicles uninjured during their progress, and for avoiding afterwards the premature removal of the crusts.

(4.) Register the results of vaccination only after having yourself inspected the cases. Register as "successful" no case of primary vaccination, unless the course of the vesicle have been strictly regular according to the subjoined description, A; and register as "successful" no case of re-vaccination, unless either the regular vaccine vesicle have ensued, or the results have been normally modified according to the subjoined description, B. Or if in either case you register as "successful" any result which does not agree with the subjoined descriptions, write also the word "irregular" in the column of the register where you record the result.

(5.) Endeavour to maintain in your district such a succession of cases as will enable you uniformly to vaccinate with liquid lymph directly from arm to arm; and do not, under ordinary circumstances, adopt any other method of vaccinating. To provide against emergencies, always have in reserve some stored lymph;—either *dry*, as on thickly-charged ivory points, constantly well-protected from damp; or *liquid*, according to the method of Dr. Husband of Edinburgh, in fine, short, uniformly capillary (not bulbed) tubes, hermetically sealed at both extremities. Lymph, successfully preserved by either of these methods, may be used without definite restriction as to time; but with all stored lymph caution is necessary, lest in time it have become inert, or otherwise unfit for use. If, in order to vaccinate with recent liquid lymph, you convey it from case to case in a vial or in other like manner, without its being hermetically sealed, do not let more than 18 hours, and in very hot weather not more than 12 hours, intervene before it is used.

(6.) Consider yourself strictly responsible for the quality of whatever lymph you use or furnish for vaccination. Take lymph only from subjects who are in good health; especially satisfying yourself that they are free from eruption on the skin. Take it only from well-characterised, uninjured vesicles. Do not take it from cases of re-vaccination. Take it (as may be done in all regular cases on the day week after vaccination) at a time when the vesicles are plump, either just before the formation of the areola, or, at the latest, not more than twenty-four hours after the areola has begun to form.

(7.) In vaccinating from arm to arm, and still more in proceeding to store lymph, avoid draining any vesicle which you puncture. From such a vesicle as vaccination by puncture commonly produces, do not, under ordinary circumstances, take more lymph than will suffice for the immediate vaccination of five subjects, or for the charging of seven ivory points, or for the filling of three capillary tubes; and from larger or smaller vesicles take only in like proportion to their size.

(8.) Scrupulously observe in your inspections every sign which tests the efficiency and purity of your lymph. Note any case wherein the vaccine vesicle is unduly hastened or otherwise irregular in its development, or wherein any undue local irritation arises; and if similar results ensue in other cases vaccinated with the same lymph, desist at once from employing it.

(9.) If from any cause your supply of lymph ceases, or becomes unsuitable for further use, take immediate measures for obtaining a new supply.

(10.) Keep in good condition the lancets or other instruments which you use for vaccinating, and do not use them for other surgical operations.

N.B. Supplies of lymph, guaranteed by the National Vaccine Board, are furnished on application to all medical practitioners. Letters of application for this lymph should be addressed "To the Registrar of the National Vaccine Establishment, Privy Council Office, London, S.W."

SIGNS OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION AND OF SUCCESSFUL RE-VACCINATION.

(GREGORY, revised by CEELY and MARSON.)

(A.) "When Vaccination has been successfully performed on a healthy infant, the puncture may be felt elevated on the second or third day, and soon afterwards, if examined with a magnifying glass, appears surrounded by a slight redness. On the fifth or sixth day a distinct vesicle is formed, having an elevated edge and depressed centre. On the eighth day it appears distended with a clear lymph. The vesicle, on this, its day of greatest perfection, is circular and pearl-coloured; its margin is turgid, firm, shining, and wheel-shaped. Late on the seventh, or early on the eighth, day an inflamed ring or areola begins to form around the base of the vesicle, and, with it, continues to increase during the two following days. This areola is of a circular form, and its diameter extends from one to three inches. When at its height, on the ninth or tenth day, there is often considerable hardness and swelling of the subjacent cellular membrane. On the tenth or eleventh day the areola begins to subside, leaving, as it fades, two or three concentric circles of redness. The vesicle now begins to dry in the centre, and acquires there a brownish colour. The lymph which remains becomes opaque, and gradually concretes; so that about the fourteenth or fifteenth day the vesicle is converted into a hard round scab of a reddish brown colour. This scab contracts, dries, blackens, and, about the twenty-first day, falls off. It leaves a cicatrix which commonly is permanent in after life, circular, somewhat depressed, dotted or indented with minute pits, and, in some instances, radiated. The above described local changes, while in active progress, are attended by feverishness; first, from the fifth to the seventh day, so slightly that often the fact passes unobserved; and again more considerably during those days when the areola is about its height; the infant now being restless and hot, with more or less disturbance of stomach and bowels. About the same time, especially if the weather be hot, children of full habit not infrequently show on the extremities, and less copiously on the trunk, a lichenous, roseolar or vesicular eruption, which commonly continues for about a week. When Vaccination is performed on such adults or adolescents as have not previously been vaccinated, and likewise when lymph is employed which has recently been derived from the cow, the resulting phenomena, as compared with the preceding description, are somewhat retarded in their course; and the areola is apt to be much more diffuse. There is also more feverishness; but eruption is less frequently seen."

(B.) "When persons who have once been efficiently vaccinated are, some years afterwards, re-vaccinated with effective lymph, there sometimes result vesicles which, as regards their course and that of the attendant areolæ, cannot be distinguished from the perfect results of primary vac-

nation. But far more usually the results are more or less modified by the influence of such previous vaccination. Often no true vesicles form, but merely papular elevations surrounded by areolæ; and these results, having attained their maximum on or before the fifth day, afterwards quickly decline. Or if vesicles form, their shape is apt to vary from that of the regular vesicle, and their course to be more rapid; so that their maturity is reached on or before the sixth day, their areolæ decline on or before the eighth day, and their scabbing begins correspondingly early. In either case the areolæ tend to diffuse themselves more widely and less regularly, and with more affection of the cellular membrane, than in primary vaccination; and the local changes are accompanied by much itching, often by some irritation of the axillary glands, and in some cases on the fourth or fifth day by considerable febrile disturbance."

NOTIFICATION.

QUALIFICATION OF PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1858, and of an Act since passed to perpetuate the same, the Privy Council have this day issued Regulations "for securing the due qualification of persons to be hereafter contracted with by Guardians and Overseers of Unions and Parishes in England for the vaccination of persons resident in such Unions and Parishes, and for securing the efficient performance of vaccination by the persons already or hereafter to be contracted with as aforesaid;" and whereas in these Regulations it is, among other things, required that, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, persons to be contracted with for vaccination, and persons to be allowed to act in their stead, shall, except in certain cases, produce evidence of being duly qualified in all that relates to the practice of vaccination; which evidence must consist in a certificate given, after due instruction or examination, by some Public Vaccinator whom the Privy Council authorise to act for the purpose:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—

1) that, subject to Orders of the Privy Council, the Public Vaccinators named in the following list are authorised by the Privy Council to give the required certificates of proficiency in vaccination to persons whom they have instructed therein, and those whose names in the following list are printed in italic letters are also authorised to give such certificates after examination to persons whom they have not themselves instructed;

2) that from and after the first day of January, 1860, the Vaccinating-Stations, at which these Vaccinators officiate, will be open, under conditions set forth in the annexed memorandum, for the purposes of teaching and examination; and

3) that from time to time, as additions are made by the Privy Council to the list of persons whom they now authorise to give certificates of proficiency in vaccination, the names of the other persons thus authorised will be published in the London Gazette.

Cities and Towns having Educational Vaccinating-Stations.	Public Vaccinators authorised to give Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.	Places used as Educational Vaccinating-Stations.
LONDON	<i>Mr. James Furness Marson</i> ... <i>Mr. William Prue Jorden</i> ... <i>Mr. William Jones Lewis</i> ... <i>Mr. George Simpson</i> ...	<i>(Principal Station)</i> Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road. <i>(West Station)</i> 14, Lower Belgrave-street. <i>(East Station)</i> 1, Well-street, Wellclose-square. <i>(North Station)</i> Tottenham Court Chapel, Tottenham-court-road. The General Dispensary. 7, St. Augustine's-place. 29, Nile-street.
BIRMINGHAM	<i>Mr. Samuel Spratly</i>	
BRISTOL	<i>Mr. William Yeoman Sheppard</i>	
HULL	<i>Mr. John Hare Gibson</i>	
LIVERPOOL	<i>Mr. Arthur Browne Steele,</i> <i>Mr. John Henry Wilson,</i> <i>Mr. John Fenton, and Mr.</i> <i>James Gilmour, acting con-</i> <i>jointly, or at least two of</i> <i>them together</i>	The Ladies' Charity, Parr-street.
MANCHESTER	<i>Mr. Evan Thomas</i>	159, Rochdale-road.
NEWCASTLE	<i>Dr. Thomas Fothergill McNay</i>	Bricklayers' Hall, Castlegarth.
OXFORD	<i>Mr. Edward Law Hussey</i>	104, St. Aldate's.
SHEFFIELD	<i>Mr. George Atkin</i>	Park Chapel, South-street.

Council Office,
1st December, 1859.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Memorandum of Arrangements made in England for the Public Teaching of Vaccination, and for the granting of such Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination as will qualify the bearers (if otherwise eligible) to be contracted with by Guardians and Overseers for the performance of Public Vaccination.

The Stations at present established for educational purposes are all in places where there are recognized medical schools. They are stations where the appointed public vaccinator uniformly attends in person, and where the annual number of vaccinations, as compared with the number of vaccinating-days, is sufficiently large to promise that the student, during his period of attendance, will, as a rule, always find many cases together for observation. They are stations from which vaccine lymph is furnished for the public service; the Vaccinators in charge of them having, for this purpose, been selected by the National Vaccine Board to be Members of the National Vaccine Establishment.

The Vaccinator of an educational vaccinating-station, during his attendance thereat, will exhibit and explain the course and characters of the vaccine vesicle, will practically teach the best method or methods of performing vaccination, and of taking lymph for present or future use, will inculcate all precautions which are necessary with regard to the health of subjects proposed for vaccination, and with regard to the selection and preservation of lymph, and will give all such other instruction as is requisite for the scientific and successful performance of vaccination and re-vaccination. During his course of instruction, he will make provision to ensure that always some cases come for inspection on the 10th, as well as on the 8th day; and, for the purpose of shewing these cases to his pupils, he will give, on the day appointed for their coming, a second weekly attendance at his station. He will further enable

and direct each pupil to see at least six cases of vaccination on at least two other days of their progress: viz., both before the 8th and after the 10th day. In the Teacher's presence, and under his direction, any Pupil, aged not less than 18 years, may take part in vaccinating; but not till he have attended the station on at least two vaccinating-days.

Any person, desirous of being admitted as pupil at an educational vaccinating-station, shall pay a fee not exceeding one guinea, and thereupon receive a ticket entitling him to attend the public vaccinations of the Teacher. When the Pupil has attended at the station, during the times of vaccinating and teaching, for at least six weeks, the Teacher, if satisfied of his proficiency, shall, on receiving back his ticket, but without further payment, give him a certificate in the appointed form.

At stations where the Teacher is also authorized to give certificates of proficiency in vaccination to persons whom he has not himself instructed therein, such persons will, on appointed occasions, be examined by the Teacher, on payment of a fee not exceeding one guinea, and if he find them competent, receive certificates accordingly. In case of failure to pass this examination, the Candidate may be admitted to a second examination on payment of a fee not exceeding half a guinea.

The Certificate of Proficiency will be understood to imply—and therefore the Teacher who signs it will have taken care to ascertain, that the person to whom it is given can skilfully vaccinate, both with liquid lymph (including such as is preserved in capillary tubes) and also from ivory points;—that he can properly charge ivory points or capillary tubes with lymph;—that he is aware of the relative advantages of recent and preserved lymph, and of all precautions which are requisite in using the latter;—that, from among vaccinated subjects presented for eighth-day inspection, he can select,

and give reasons for preferring, those who are fittest to furnish lymph ;—that, besides being thoroughly familiar with all local changes which, from first to last, normally ensue on vaccination, he has learnt what causes may accelerate or retard the local changes, or give them undue severity, or otherwise render them irregular ;—that he is well-informed as to the constitutional effects of vaccination (including the eruptions which sometimes follow it) and as to the treatment which cases of vaccination, under various circumstances,

may require ;—that he knows how far the protective influence of vaccination is affected by lapse of time, and how far by the mode in which vaccination is performed—especially by the number or size of vesicles, and knows generally under what circumstances re-vaccination is to be recommended ;—finally, that he is acquainted with the laws and regulations relative to public vaccination, and understands the local arrangements which are necessary for maintaining a constant supply of lymph.



Published by THOMAS LAWRENCE BEHAN, Editor, Manager, and Publisher, of No. 7, Suffolk Place, Haymarket, at No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, both in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the County of Middlesex.

Printed by THOMAS RICHARD HARRISON and THOMAS HARRISON, Printers, at their Office, No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, in the Parish and County aforesaid.

Tuesday, December 6, 1859.

Price Eight Pence.

