



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th day of July, 1871.

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

PRESENT,

Lord President.
Mr. Secretary Bruce.
Mr. W. E. Forster.

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 shall think fit for (among other things) securing the efficient performance of vaccination by the persons already or thereafter to be contracted with; and whereas their Lordships, on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, ordered (among other things) that all vaccinations and inspections under contract should be performed in accordance with certain "instructions to vaccinators under contract" annexed to the Order now in recital; and whereas by "The Vaccination Act, 1867," the Lords of Her Majesty's Council are authorized (among other things) to make regulations to secure the efficient performance of vaccination:

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:—

1. The Order of the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby repealed, so far as the same required vaccinations and inspections, under contract, to be performed in accordance with the "instructions to vaccinators under contract," annexed thereto.

2. All vaccinations and inspections, under contract, whether the contracts may have been made before, or may be made after the date of this Order, shall be performed in accordance with the "instructions for vaccinators under contract," hereto annexed.

John Simon.

Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract.

(1.) Except so far as any immediate danger of small-pox may require, vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. As regards infants, ascertain that there is not any febrile state, nor any irritation of the bowels, nor any unhealthy

state of skin; especially no chafing or eczema behind the ears, or in the groin, or elsewhere in folds of skin. Do not, except of necessity, vaccinate in cases where there has been recent exposure to the infection of measles or scarlatina, nor where erysipelas is prevailing in or about the place of residence.

(2.) In all ordinary cases of primary vaccination, if you vaccinate by separate punctures, make such punctures as will produce at least four separate good-sized vesicles, not less than half an inch from one another; 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.) Enter all cases in your Register on the day when you vaccinate them, and with all particulars required in the Register up to column 9 inclusive. Enter the results on the day of inspection. Never enter any results which have not been inspected by yourself, or your legally qualified deputy. In cases of primary vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which the normal vaccine vesicle has been produced; in cases of re-vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which either vesicles, normal or modified, or papules surrounded by areolæ, have resulted. When the vaccination of an unsuccessful case is repeated, it should be entered as a fresh case in the Register.

(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 otherwise than in hermetically-sealed capillary tubes, do not ever let more than eight hours intervene before it is used.