



THE COUNTY OF
WESTLAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

HOKITIKA, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the thirteenth section of "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to authorise the construction, by private enterprise, of any road, bridge, wharf, ferry or other public work, for the use and benefit of the public, and to permit the occupation, for a limited period, of sites for the same, and to provide for the payment of such tolls for a limited period by such persons using the same, as he shall deem reasonable:

And whereas, by the one hundred and ninth section of the said Act, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, under his hand and the public seal of the Colony, from time to time, to delegate to such person as the Governor may think fit, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor by the said Act, except the powers conferred by sections twenty-two, forty, forty-eight, sixty, ninety-six, and one hundred and seven thereof, subject or not to any limitations or restrictions as he may think fit:

And whereas, by an instrument in writing, dated the twenty-seventh day of January, 1871, and published in *The New Zealand Gazette* of the thirty-first day of January, 1871, His Excellency the Governor did, under

his hand and the public seal of the Colony, delegate unto me, Henry Hermann Lahman, Chairman of the County Council of Westland, all the powers vested in the Governor under or by virtue of "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," and "The Gold Fields Act Amendment Act, 1869," except the powers conferred by sections twenty-two, forty, forty-eight, sixty, ninety-six, and one hundred and seven of "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," to have, hold, and exercise the said powers hereby delegated to me the said Henry Hermann Lahman, within the County of Westland:

Now therefore, I, Henry Hermann Lahman, Chairman of the County Council of Westland, in exercise and pursuance of the powers vested in me, do hereby grant unto Card Brothers protection for a track about fifteen chains long, commencing at the Cocka-a-bulla Creek, and ending about five chains east of peg 14, on the Clifton Road, and I do hereby authorise the collection of the undermentioned tolls. The protection to cease on the 31st December, 1872.

Given under my hand at Hokitika, this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

H. H. LAHMAN.

SCHEDULE.

	s.	d.
* Horses ridden or driven, each	1	0
[* Return free same day.]		
Cattle per head	0	6
Sheep, pigs, or goats, each	0	1
Foot Passengers...	...	Free

PROCLAMATION.

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And whereas, by the one hundred and ninth section of the said Act, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, from time to time, to delegate to such person as the Governor may think fit all or any of the powers vested in the Governor by the said Act, except the powers conferred by sections twenty-two, forty, forty-eight, sixty, ninety-six, and one hundred and seven thereof, subject or not to any limitations or restrictions as he may think fit:

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Now therefore, I, Henry Hermann Lahman, Chairman of the County Council of Westland, in exercise of the powers in that behalf delegated to me, do hereby grant unto James Hamilton protection for a track about two and a half miles in length, from Rutherglen to Welshman's Terrace, and

do hereby authorise the collection of the undermentioned tolls.

Given under my hand at Hokitika, this twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

H. H. LAHMAN.

SCHEDULE.

	s.	d.
For horses, each... ..	1	0
For Cattle, per head	0	6
For Sheep, per head	0	1

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the thirteenth section of "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to authorise the construction, by private enterprise, of any road, bridge, wharf, ferry, or other public work, for the use and benefit of the public, and to permit the occupation, for a limited period, of sites for the same, and to provide for the payment of such tolls for a limited period by all persons using the same, as he shall think fit:

And whereas, by the one hundred and ninth section of the said Act, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, under his hand and the public seal of the Colony, from time to time, to delegate to such person as the Governor may think fit all or any of the powers vested in the Governor by the said Act, except the powers conferred by sections twenty-two, forty, forty-eight, sixty, ninety-six, and one hundred and seven thereof, subject or not to any limitations or restrictions as he may think fit:

And whereas, by an instrument in writing, dated the twenty-seventh day of January, 1871, and published in *The New Zealand Gazette* of the thirty-first day of January, 1871, His Excellency the Governor did, under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, delegate unto me, Henry Hermann Lahman, Chairman of the County Council of Westland, all the powers vested in the Governor under or by virtue of "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," and "The Gold Fields Act Amendment Act, 1869," except the powers conferred by sections twenty-two, forty, forty-eight, sixty, ninety-six, and one hundred and seven of "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," to have, hold, and exercise the said powers hereby delegated to me the said Henry Hermann Lahman within the County of Westland:

Now therefore, I, Henry Hermann Lahman, Chairman of the County Council of Westland, in exercise and pursuance of all the powers vested in and delegated to me in this behalf, do hereby grant unto Card Brothers protection for a track following New River Valley from mouth of Cock-a-bulla Creek to mouth of Maori Creek at AM line (a distance of about five and a half miles), and I do hereby authorise the collection of the undermentioned tolls. The track to be maintained to the satisfaction of the County Engineer, and the protection to cease on 31st December, 1872.

Given under my hand, at Hokitika, this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

H. H. LAHMAN.

SCHEDULE.

	s.	d.
For each horse ridden or driven ...	1	0
For each head of cattle ...	0	6
For sheep, pigs, or goats, each ...	0	1

County Chairman's Office,
Hokitika, July 1, 1872.

THE Chairman of the County Council directs it to be notified for general information, that

JOHN HENRY LA MOTH RALFE, Esq., has been declared duly elected as a Member of the County Council for the Okarito Electoral District, in the room of Michael Scanlan, Esq., resigned.

A. E. TENNANT,
County Secretary.

County Chairman's Office,
Hokitika, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the 67th section of "The County of Westland Act, 1868," the County Council will meet for the despatch of business at the Supreme Court House, Hokitika, at the hour of noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July instant.

A. E. TENNANT,
County Secretary.

County Chairman's Office,
Hokitika, 8th June, 1872.

IN accordance with the request of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the following Copies of Despatches from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies are hereby published for general information.

A. E. TENNANT,
County Secretary.

[Extracted from the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 25, of the 22nd May, 1872.]

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street,
19th February, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you for your information, a copy of a Circular Despatch on the subject of Public Nuisances, which I have this day addressed to the Governors of Colonies, where the Local Government is not responsible to the Legislature.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street,
19th February, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of Instruction to Inspectors of Nuisances issued by Mr. Des Vœux, the Administrator of St. Lucia, in view of a threatened epidemic.

I also transmit to you a copy of some Observations by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, in this country, on these Instructions.

I wish you to consider whether, even without the immediate motive of a threatened epidemic, it would not be desirable to take similar steps, with such variations as the local circumstances and law may require.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

Instructions for Inspectors of Nuisances appointed under the Provisions of the Ordinance No. 1, of 27th January, 1854.

I. Inspect carefully every street, house, and lot in the of , and report upon each (giving names of owner and occupier) as to its sanitary condition, taking note separately of all things likely to be injurious to health, especially—1. Water stagnating under houses; or—2. In the immediate neighbourhood of houses. 3. Foul privies, stables, drains, and cesspools. 4. Dung-heaps. 5. Figs. 6. Rank vegetation. 7. General want of cleanliness, whether in houses or yards.

II. Inform owners and occupiers of the danger incurred from the above causes, and

of the necessity of removing them. In case of obstinate indisposition to see this necessity and to act accordingly, give notice as provided in the 6th section of the Ordinance in respect of any of the various nuisances enumerated above, as follows:—In respect of (1) and (2), to remove either by filling up with earth or otherwise as may appear to the Inspector most feasible; in respect of (3), to cleanse or at least to disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid; of (4), to remove entirely; (5), the same; (6), to clear; (7) to white-wash house, or to adopt such other means of cleansing as may appear to the Inspector most easily attainable.

III. Note in your report, or in urgent cases inform the Executive at once, on what premises the abatement or removal of nuisances is beyond the power or means of the owners or occupiers, and the probable cost of the work required.

IV. In any case of non-compliance with notice, arising from any other cause than want of power or means, proceed at once for the recovery of the penalty, or have the necessary work performed at the expense of the owner of the premises; adopting whichever course is likely to lead to the desired end in the shorter time.

V. Note any case where water in use for the purposes of drinking and cooking is liable to be contaminated by human excretions, not only directly, but by drainage through the earth, and suggest in your report the best preventive measures.

With regard to the importance of this duty, it may be well to mention that according to the latest discoveries of sanitary science, water is perhaps the most powerful agent in the propagation of cholera virus; and it has been stated on high authority that the excretions of a person infected with the disease are capable of poisoning a large body of water even after filtration through the earth.

VI. Warn all persons as to the peculiar danger incurred in time of epidemic from impure air and defective ventilation.

When a number of persons are in the habit of sleeping in a defectively ventilated apartment, and this is insufficiently large to contain at least 800 cubic feet of air for each person, they should be warned (unless the neighbourhood is especially malarious) that they are

liable to suffer far more injury from closed than from open windows, and especially in time of epidemic.

VII. Bear in mind throughout your inspection that though foul smells are always an indication of danger, danger may nevertheless exist without them, especially in the case of stagnant water that has not been recently disturbed.

General Instruction.

As the necessary cleansing is likely to be disagreeable to many, it is especially desirable in endeavouring to obtain it, to use persuasion rather than compulsion. While the measures required should be insisted upon with firmness, no opportunity should be lost of explaining to the ignorant that they are necessary for health and safety. Allusion to the mortality in the last epidemic may probably be useful to promote a ready obedience. Resort to the Magistrate's Court may possibly be in no case necessary; but if examples are to be made, offenders of the highest position should be in the first place selected, as being those whose shortcomings would be the least excusable. A tendency to allow immunity to one class, while another, and that the least culpable, is punished, while always highly unjust, would, if indulged in the present instance, be additionally objectionable, as likely to weaken, if not prevent, general co-operation for the attainment of the object desired.

G. W. DES VCEUX,
Administrator of the Government.

Mr. Simon to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Local Government Board,
(Medical Department),
Whitehall, S.W.,
16th Jan., 1872.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of St. Lucia, covering a copy of a communication received from the Administrator of that Island, together with a copy of instructions issued by him to Inspectors of Nuisances; and in compliance with the request contained in the latter paragraph of the letter I would observe—

1. That the instructions appear to relate only to cases where a nuisance actually exists, and not to cases where means of prevention against nuisance (such as drains to carry off slop water, proper arrangements for the disposal of excrement) are requisite. It

would seem desirable that the inspection should include both sorts of cases.

[Although such a principle is only but little admitted in the Sanitary Law of England, it would seem very desirable that, without notice from an Inspector, it should be an offence punishable by fine to have a nuisance on one's premises.]

2. The filling up of stagnant water with earth is not likely to reduce materially the mischief to health which such water may be causing, to provide against which an improvement in the drainage would seem to be needful.

3. There is no reference in the instructions to any local authority ordinarily charged with seeing to the sanitary condition of the villages. It may, in the circumstances of the Colony, be impossible to provide such an authority; but the want of it will be much felt in reference to sufficiency of the means adopted to carry out the Inspector's notices as to foul privies and cesspools.

Instead of the words "cleanse, or at least disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid," in paragraph 2, I should advise "cleanse or empty, with the use of proper disinfectants, such as chloride of lime or carbolic acid."

4. Drinking water should (as was suggested by a pencil note, now accidentally erased,) be protected against pollution by any filth or refuse, and not only against contamination by human excrement.

I am, &c.,

JOHN SIMON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

[Extracted from the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 25, of the 22nd of May, 1872.]

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street,
14th February, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you for information in the Colony under your Government, copies of two printed papers on the subject of Vaccination and Re-vaccination, which have been prepared by the Medical Department of the Privy Council.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 1st day of December, 1859, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable 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 Honorable Privy Council, (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one,) that on and after the 1st day of January, 1860, the following regulations shall be in force, viz. :—

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, license, 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.

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 fifteen 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.

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 authorized (as above) to grant certificates, pupils and other candidates, aged not less than eighteen 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."*

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 Re-vaccination) against the name of every person, adult or adolescent, who, having in early life been successfully vaccinated, is re-vaccinated; 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

* For these Instructions, see annexed Order of July 29, 1871.

which he performs, or in the right margin of the page, if it be an Inspection which he performs.

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.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th day of July, 1871. By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

Present—Lord President, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. W. E. Foster.

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 Honorable 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 inspection 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 nine 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.

6. Consider yourself strictly responsible for the quality of whatever lymph you use or furnish for vaccination. Never either use or furnish lymph which has in it any, even the slightest admixture, of blood. In storing lymph, be careful to keep separate the charges obtained from different subjects, and to affix to each set of charges the name or the number in your Register, of the subject from whom the lymph was derived. Keep such note of all supplies of lymph which you use or furnish, as will always enable you in any case of complaint, to identify the origin of the lymph.

7. Never take lymph from cases of re-vaccination. Take lymph only from subjects who are in good health, and, as far as you can ascertain, of healthy parentage; preferring children whose families are known to you, and who have elder brothers or sisters of undoubted healthiness. Always carefully examine the subject as to an existing skin-disease, and especially as to any signs of hereditary syphilis. Take lymph only from well-characterized, uninjured vesicles. Take it (as may be done in all regular cases on the day week after vaccination) at the stage when the vesicles are fully-formed and plump, but when there is no perceptible commencement to areolæ. Open the vesicles with scrupulous care to avoid drawing blood. Take no lymph which, as it issues from the vesicle, is not perfectly clear and transparent, or is at all thin and watery. 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. Never squeeze or drain any vesicle. Be careful never to transfer blood from the subject you vaccinate to the subject from whom you take lymph.

8. Scrupulously observe in your inspections every sign which tests the efficiency and purity of your lymph. Note any cases 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. Consider that your lymph ought to be changed, if your cases, at the usual time of inspection on the day week after vaccination, have not, as a rule, their vesicles entirely free from areolæ.

9. Keep in good condition the lancets or other instruments which you use for vaccinating, and do not use them for other surgical operations. When you vaccinate, have water and a napkin at your side, with which invariably to cleanse your instrument after one operation before proceeding to another.

JOHN SIMON.

N.B.—Supplies of lymph are furnished to medical practitioners on personal application at 3, Parliament Street, London, S.W., between the hours of 12 and 2; or by letter (unstamped) addressed as follows:—

To the Medical Officer,
Local Government Board,
3, Parliament Street,
London, S.W.

*National Vaccine
Establishment.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY
COUNCIL OFFICE.

I.—Re-Vaccination.

By vaccination in infancy, if thoroughly well-performed and successful, most people are completely insured, for their whole lifetime, against an attack of small-pox; and in the proportionately few cases where the protection is less complete, small-pox, if it be caught, will, in consequence of the vaccination, generally be so mild a disease as not to threaten death or disfigurement. If, however, the vaccination in early life have been but imperfectly performed, or have from any other cause been but imperfectly successful, the protection against small-pox is much less satisfactory; neither lasting so long, nor while it lasts being nearly so complete, as the protection which first-rate vaccination gives. Hitherto, unfortunately, there has always been a very large quantity of imperfect vaccination; and in consequence the population always contains very many persons who, though nominally vaccinated and believing themselves to be protected against small-pox, are really liable to infection, and may in some cases contract as severe forms of small-pox as if they had never been

vaccinated. Partly because of the existence of this large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantine vaccination sometimes in process of time loses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that *all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, undergo RE-VACCINATION.* Generally speaking, the best time of life for re-vaccination is about the time when growth is completing itself, say from 15 to 18 years of age, and persons in that period of life ought not to delay their re-vaccination till times when there shall be special alarm of small-pox. In proportion, however, as there is prevalence of small-pox in any neighbourhood, or as individuals are from personal circumstances likely to meet chances of infection, the age of 15 needs not to be waited for; especially not by young persons whose marks of previous vaccination are unsatisfactory. *In circumstances of special danger, every one past childhood, on whom re-vaccination has not before been successfully performed, ought without delay to be re-vaccinated.*

Re-vaccination, once properly and successfully performed, *does not appear ever to require repetition.* The nurses and other servants of the Small-Pox Hospital when they enter the service (unless it be certain that they have already had small-pox) are invariably submitted to vaccination, which in their case generally is re-vaccination, and is never afterwards repeated; and so perfect is the protection, that though the nurses live in the closest and most constant attendance on small-pox patients, and though also the other servants are in various ways exposed to special chances of infection, the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, during his thirty-four years of office there, has never known small-pox affect any one of these nurses or servants.

Legal provisions for re-vaccination are made in the 8th section of "The Vaccination Act, 1867," and in section IV. of the Regulations which the Lords of the Council, under authority of the Act, issued in their Order of February 18th, 1868. Under these provisions, *re-vaccination is now performed by all Public Vaccinators at their respective Vaccinating Stations;* and, so far as is not inconsistent with the more imperative claims for primary vaccination, *any person who ought to be re-vaccinated may, on applying to the Public Station of the District in*

which he resides, obtain re-vaccination at the public expense.

II.—Lymph Supply for Re-Vaccination.

At any time when exceptional claims for re-vaccination are arising, it becomes essential clearly to understand how the lymph for such re-vaccination is to be supplied.

In regard of lymph supply, re-vaccination unfortunately differs from primary vaccination, in that it contributes nothing to its own support, but that each case of re-vaccination, while requiring to draw lymph from a case of primary vaccination, will itself furnish no available lymph in return; for, even when good vesicles result from re-vaccination, their lymph cannot properly be used for other vaccinations or re-vaccinations. Thus, no wholesale re-vaccination is possible which does not have for its basis a large system of primary vaccination; and as, in England, such a system exists in the hands of the Public Vaccinators, but, with very rare individual exceptions, not in any other hands, so our essential security for means of re-vaccination (as well as for means of primary vaccination) is in the system of Public Vaccinating Stations established by law.

At these stations a large majority of all the infantine vaccinations of the country are performed in successive weekly groups; the cases of each vaccinating day returning a week afterwards to furnish lymph for the arm-to-arm vaccination of a new group. Each well-frequented station is thus a continuous source of primary lymph supply, and is able, not only to maintain its own weekly performances of vaccination and re-vaccination, but also to contribute more or less towards the requirements of places where the public stations are too ill-frequented for the maintenance of a continuous supply, and towards the similar requirements of private practitioners. From certain of such stations, carefully selected and superintended, the Medical Department of the Privy Council Office receives regular contributions of lymph preserved dry on ivory points, or liquid in capillary tubes; and out of the stock thus contributed, the Department answers day by day the demands which are made on it for lymph; demands, emanating not only from among the many thousand vaccinators, public and private, of the civil population of England, and the other divisions of the United Kingdom, but also from Her Majesty's army and navy in all parts of the world, and from the Diplomatic and other Foreign Services, and from the Colonies.

It is essential for the objects which have to be accomplished that this National Vaccine Establishment should be maintained in a solvent condition, as regards all such demands as its constitution is intended to meet; and it is satisfactory to know, as an effect of large improvements which of late years have been made in the system of supply, that the resources of the establishment are now many times greater and more elastic than they have been during any previous epidemic of small-pox, and are fully adequate to meet all such demands as the establishment professes to provide for. It must be remembered, however, that there are certain claims which the establishment is neither meant nor would be able to meet. No central depôt of lymph can pretend to give such separate supplies as will enable each individual practitioner to vaccinate at once large numbers of persons. The principle on which the National Vaccine Establishment proceeds (and has always proceeded) in its distribution of lymph, whether to public or to private vaccinators is as follows:—*It furnishes each applicant with a sufficiency for the performance of a few first vaccinations, and it expects that the recipient, so far as the circumstances of his practice render necessary, will exert himself to vaccinate in series from the beginning which he is thus enabled to make.* This principle is acted on in relation to Public Vaccinators (as especially in country districts) whenever, from local circumstances, the weekly succession of groups of cases has been interrupted; and no other principle can be worked on a large scale in relation to Private Vaccinators. If re-vaccinations are in question, they, to any considerable extent, cannot be *immediately* dealt with at the expense of the central depôt. And if the vaccinator, on receiving his packet of preserved lymph, does not use it for starting primary vaccinations from which afterwards his re-vaccinations could be performed, but, instead of so doing, expends the preserved lymph on some of his claimants for re-vaccination, he must not rely on being able to satisfy other claimants with new supplies from the central depôt.

Where Medical Practitioners, not being Public Vaccinators, and not having otherwise in their practice, cases for Primary Vaccination, are called upon to re-vaccinate on considerable scale (as in hospitals, commercial establishments, schools, and even large households), they would generally find it best to make direct application for assistance to the

Public Vaccinator of the District in which they have to act; with whose assistance they may commonly find it in their power to arrange it with the parents of children recently vaccinated at the Public Station, that some of such children shall at the proper time be taken to places where private re-vaccinations have to be performed, so as to furnish from arm to arm any required quantity of lymph. Generally, too, any private Medical Practitioner who, from any cause, desires to obtain extraordinary supplies of lymph, will most easily attain his object by applying to the Public Vaccinator of the District in which he resides. And as Public Vaccinators, appointed under "The Vaccination Act, 1867," are of course free to accept payment for any extra-official work which they may be willing to undertake, Private Practitioners would probably have no difficulty in obtaining, by voluntary agreement, the assistance of some of these officers as collectors of lymph for private re-vaccination.

It is important for the public to observe that re-vaccination on a large scale is not easily conducted unless in a thoroughly systematic manner, and that individual difficulties in finding lymph for re-vaccination are inseparable from the too general practice of deferring re-vaccination to periods of panic, instead of having it proceed, as it should, regularly and uniformly, in proportion as successive numbers of population reach the proper age for its performance.

Section VIII. of "The Vaccination Act, 1867," is as follows:—"The provisions of the contracts entered into before this Act comes into operation shall not, after the thirty-first day of December next, apply to the cases of persons who, having been previously successfully vaccinated, shall be re-vaccinated; but if the Lords of her Majesty's Council shall have issued or shall hereafter issue regulations in respect of the re-vaccination of persons who may apply to be re-vaccinated,

which such Lords are hereby authorized to do, the Guardians shall pay, in respect of every case of successful re-vaccination performed in conformity with such regulations under such contracts, or under new contracts entered into after the date hereof, a sum amounting to two-thirds of the fee payable upon each case of successful primary vaccination."

Section IV. of the Regulations issued by the Lords of the Council in their Order of February 18, 1868, is as follows:—"The performance of re-vaccination by the Public Vaccinator on persons applying to him for that purpose shall be limited in each case by the following conditions: (1) That, so far as the Public Vaccinator can ascertain, the applicant has attained the age of fifteen years, or, if during any immediate danger of small-pox, the age of twelve years, and has not before been successfully re-vaccinated; and (2) that, in the Public Vaccinator's judgment, the proposed re-vaccination is not for any sufficient medical reason undesirable; and (3) that the Public Vaccinator can afford vaccine lymph for the purpose without in any degree postponing the claims which are made on him for the performance of primary vaccination in this district."

6th February, 1871.

County Chairman's Office,
Hokitika, June 29, 1872.

THE Chairman of the County Council directs it to be notified for general information, that he has appointed

E. J. MASTERS, Esq., J.P.,

G. KING, Esq., J.P.,

and R. C. REID, Esq., J.P.,

to be Members of the Grey Board of Health.

A. E. TENNANT,
County Secretary.