INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC VACCINATION.

ALL persons in the community desirous of availing themselves of gratuitous Public Vaccination can have the operation performed on attending at the time and place named by the Public Vaccinator appointed by the Government. The only condition attached is, that the child or person vaccinated must return to the Vaccinator on the eighth day after being operated upon (that is, on the same day of the week following), so that the results may be ascertained and recorded. Unless this is done, the person operated upon cannot be pronounced duly vaccinated, and will not be protected from the penal clauses of "The Vaccination Act" still in force.

The Public Vaccinators are required to give notice of the time and place where they will be ready to operate upon all persons presenting themselves for gratuitous vaccination; and they will endeavour, as much as possible, to keep up a regular weekly succession of cases. The Public Vaccinators will affix the inhabitants residing in their several districts the greatest facilities in their power to enable them to take advantage of the opportunity offered. Every Public Vaccinator will keep a record of all persons operated upon, containing the same, age, and residence, and the results when seen on the eighth day. A Quarterly Return compiled from this record must be forwarded to the Superintendent of Vaccination in Hobart Town as soon after the end of each quarter as possible; but the first Return will be made up to the last day of the present year.

In conducting the operation, the Instructions issued by the Privy Council to the Public Vaccinators of England must be the guide.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following document has just been issued by Lord Salisbury, President of the Council:—

1. Except those who have becomeague or have on the skin; nor, even in an incubating stage, any irritation from healing. Under no circumstances, until the eruption is removed, should a child be vaccinated. Do not in vaccinate pregnant women, who may be positively vaccinated, unless they be more than fifteen years of age.

2. Where there is a proper reason of doing so, vaccinate directly from the vaccine of a previous subject. Miltibloyd, conveyed from one to another, by means of a vessel, or in other ways, may not be used for vaccinating later than 20 hours; 18 hours, if very hot weather, 12 hours, after that has been taken from its source.

3. 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 four or five separate punctures, to produce local effects from those just mentioned.

4. Vaccinate the neck and the upper part of the breast, especially in children, as they are in perfect health, unless they be made happier by vaccination than the skin.

5. Vaccinate only when perfectly sound, and not less than the day after vaccination, except in emergency; do not take from any case average vaccine which has been taken, and suffer for the immediate vaccination of five subjects, or for the number of five persons. Do not take from those on account of vaccination.

6. Register the results of vaccination only after having inspected the vesicles. Register as "unvaccinated" in case of primary vaccination unless the course of the vaccine has been strictly regular, according to the subsequent description. Register as "unvaccinated" in case of re-vaccination, unless either the regular vaccine has been caused or the results have been formally noted, according to the subsequent description.

7. Use every proper care and attention to maintain at your vaccinating station the means of vaccinating conveniently to the subject to subject without the employment of old lymph. If from any cause your supply of lymph becomes or becomes insufficient, make immediate application for a fresh supply; address your letter to the Registrar of the National Vaccine Establishment, Privy Council Office, London, S. W. 4.