

Animal vaccination : being information supplied by the Government of Bombay to that of New South Wales, on the subject of animal lymph and vaccination, and embodying the Bombay Act No. 1 of 1877, for the compulsory vaccination of children in the city of Bombay.

Contributors

New South Wales. Board of Health.
Bombay (India : State)
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

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Richard Preece Esq.

— 1899 —

ANIMAL VACCINATION :

BEING INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
TO THAT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON THE SUBJECT OF ANIMAL
LYMPH AND VACCINATION, AND EMBODYING THE BOMBAY ACT
No. 1 OF 1877, FOR THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION OF CHILDREN
IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary.

Board of Health, Sydney, March, 1882.

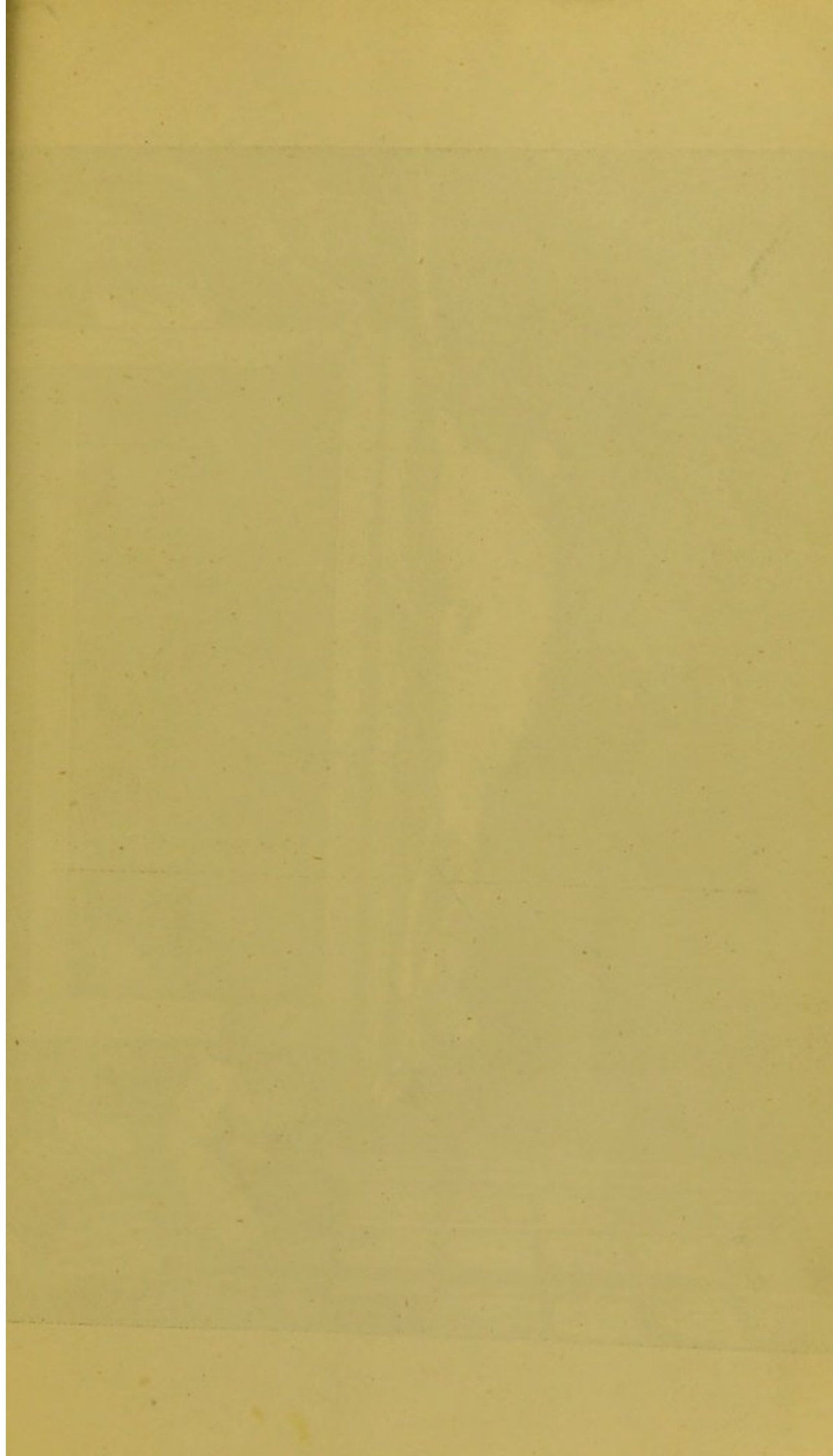
1882.

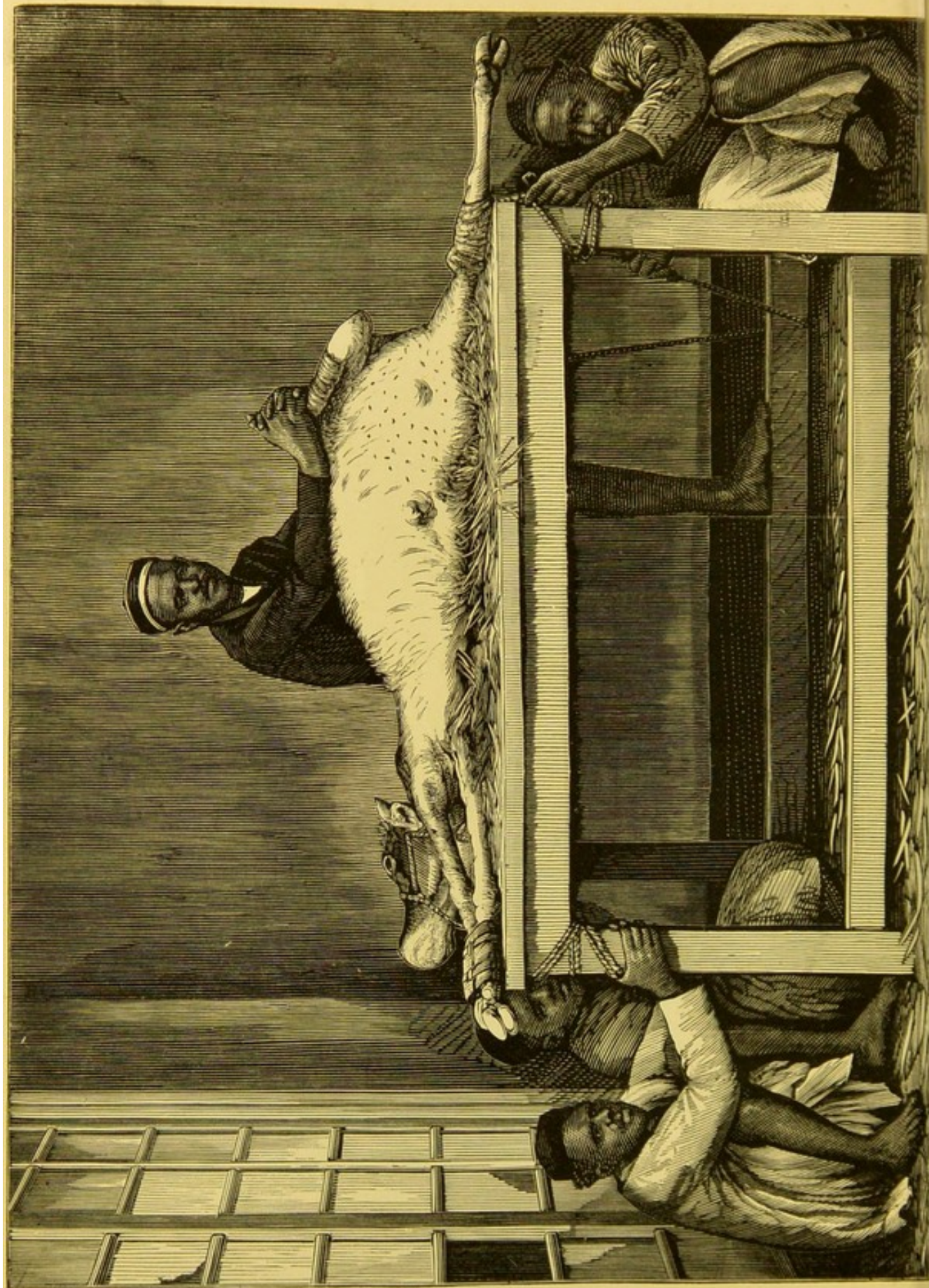
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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ANIMAL VACCINATION :

BEING

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BOMBAY TO THAT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

ANIMAL LYMPH AND VACCINATION ;

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Govt.
THE BOMBAY ACT No. 1 OF 1877,

FOR THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

IN THE

CITY OF BOMBAY.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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(No. 4238 of 1881.) General Department,
Bombay Castle, 15th December, 1881.

*From J. Monteath, Esquire, Acting Under-Secretary to
the Government of Bombay, to the Colonial Secretary
to the Government of New South Wales, Sydney.*

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 81-7334) dated 25th October last, requesting to be furnished with certain information regarding vaccination, and desiring that twenty-five tubes of animal lymph, together with an equivalent quantity of lymph on glass or other points, may be forwarded to Sydney by each fortnightly mail.

In reply, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, and its enclosures, together with the forceps and a photograph* which accompanied the letter, and a copy of the Bombay Vaccination Act No. 1 of 1877. I am to invite your attention to paragraph 2 of Mr. Lumsdaine's letter, from which it will be seen that it is impossible to promise a regular supply of lymph as desired by the Government of New South Wales, and that moreover such supply is most probably unnecessary. Two supplies of lymph have already been forwarded to Sydney—one in October, and the other in November, last,—and fresh supplies will, if available, be forwarded by each fortnightly steamer till intimation is received that they are no longer necessary.

No. 4060B,
dated 12th
Dec., 1881.
Sent separ-
ately by
parcel post.

I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

May be forwarded to the Health Board.—C.W.

The Colonial Treasurer.—JOHN R., 19/1/82.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 19/1/82.—C.W.

The Board of Health.—J.W., 21/1/82.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Board be forwarded, through the proper channel, to the Bombay Government, for the interesting information supplied; and that the documents be printed.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Chairman of Meeting, Board of Health.

23 January, 1882.

* This photograph, representing Animal Vaccination as practised at Bombay, is reproduced as a frontispiece.

Sanitary Department.

No. 4060 B of 1881.

From the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,

Bombay, 12 December, 1881.

In connection with my letter No. 3999 B., dated 7th instant, I have now the honor to submit the information required by the Government of New South Wales on the subject of Animal Vaccination.

2. With regard to the despatch every fortnight of 25 tubes, and an equivalent quantity of lymph on glass or other points, I can but promise the supply provided it be available. If, however, a supply can once be secured in Sydney, it will most probably be found that none will be required from outside sources. It has been pointed out by Dr. Blanc that with one heifer 500 persons can be vaccinated. With one heifer ten heifers can be inoculated; and as five days are required for the vesicles to be ready for use by animal vaccination, at six days' notice 5,000 persons can be vaccinated, at twelve days' notice 50,000, and so on.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. LUMSDAINE,

Sanitary Commissioner.

1.—Details of the best System for the Cultivation of Bovine Vaccine Lymph.

The heifers to be operated on should be healthy, with clean, clear, thin skins, free from eruption about the udder. They should be about one year old: if older they are somewhat unmanageable; if younger they are apt to sicken after the operation, and suffer from erysipelatous inflammation about the part operated on: this disturbs the progress of the disease, and renders the virus useless. A fresh heifer is required every 6th day, and when once it has been successfully operated on, it is of no further use; it is then *protected* like a successfully vaccinated child. It is not *absolutely* necessary that the animals should be heifers.

They should be kept clean, and in a clean stable, and fed on hay and lucerne; in Bombay it is found that if grain be given they purge. The number of animals kept must depend upon the number required and the facilities for buying them; but the batch for the month should be bought at once, and at once stabled. They should be operated on in sequence; so that when the turn of the last comes, it will have been kept for a month; presumably it will be in good health, and capable of supplying *good* lymph.

The following are the requirements for Animal Vaccination as practised in Bombay:—

- a. A stout wooden table, strong and firm on its legs. The size must be proportioned to the size of the animals. Here, where they are small, the length is 5 feet 3 inches, the breadth 2 feet 9 inches, and the height 3 feet.
- b. Leather straps and ropes to secure the animal to the table.
- c. A case of double-edged scalpels.
- d. Specially curved forceps (pattern accompanies).

The animal having been lifted on to the table, and laid on its side (say, the near side), the two fore feet are tied together, and strapped down or held fast. The near and off hind feet are fastened to the table legs on either side. This off hind is also held by an assistant, and by separating it from its fellow, the belly is sufficiently exposed. (See Photograph.)

If a heifer, the part round the udder should be shaved, and the lymph introduced as in the human subject, either by punctures or by incisions 2 or 3 lines in length, and cutting through the skin only. The incisions give elongated vesicles, and being large there is a larger supply of lymph, but it often has a considerable admixture of serum. The punctures give excellent round vesicles, like those on human arms, and the contained lymph, though less in quantity, is better in quality, and succeeds better. It is perhaps as well to have both incisions and punctures: the former for use on fresh animals, the latter for ordinary vaccination. The part operated on must be protected, otherwise the animal will lick it and destroy the vesicles; here this is done by bandaging.

On the 3rd day after the operation papules will be seen protruding just above the surface; on the 4th day they become vesicular, and on the 5th the contained lymph is fit for use; on the 6th day, however, the vesicles are perfect, and this day corresponds to the 8th for humanised lymph. Some vesicles here and there may be late in maturing, and these can be used on the 7th day: on the 8th day all will be useless.

The epidermis is so thick, and the lymph cells of the vesicles are so deeply bedded in the cutis, that the curved and locked forceps will be needed to get the lymph.

The lymph not having passed through the human system, does not take so readily with children as good humanised lymph, but the skill attained by practice will generally ensure a high percentage of success.

2.—Details of the best Establishment used for its Cultivation in Bombay.

The cultivation, or propagation, is carried out by the Vaccination Establishment. The Compulsory Act is administered by the Sanitary Commissioner, but in all its details it is worked by a Superintendent, who has under him an Assistant Superintendent, 1 Head Vaccinator, and 8 others, and 13 men whose duty it is to collect information as to the unprotected, serve notices, &c., &c. For vaccination purposes the City is divided into 6 Districts, and in each District there are 2 Stations; so on each week-day there are 2 Stations open, and 8 Vaccinators working. The Head Station is open every week-day from 3 to 5 p.m., and here heifers are inoculated and persons vaccinated. The population of the City being 773,169, the average numbers for each District are 128,856, and for each Station 64,428. The cost of the establishment here would be no guide for cost in Sydney.

Beyond the annual reports submitted to Government there are no local publications on the subject, and the reports deal chiefly with matters of local interest. A return is attached, which will show the number of persons vaccinated annually, and the number of animals inoculated, since the Act came into force on the 1st September, 1877. A copy of the Act is also attached, and of the several forms required under it; these last carry their own explanation.

Under section 8 of the Act, a vaccinated child is to be brought to the Station on the same day in the following week, "or on an earlier day," in order that the result of the operation may be ascertained. At a recent prosecution for neglect on this point, the Magistrate ruled that there was no legal obligation after the 8th day; and as this was likely to have a prejudicial effect, it has been suggested to Government to insert the word "later," so as to read "or on an earlier, or later, day." It has also been suggested that in section 27 the word "only" be inserted after "the same"; thus, "the same only."

It has been suggested to the Municipality that the number of heifers be increased from 423 a year to 516; this gives 43 a month.

RETURN showing for the years mentioned, and for the City of Bombay, the number of Persons vaccinated and the number of Animals inoculated.

Months.	September.			October.			November.			December.			January.			February.			March.		
	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.
1877-78	702	71	773	30	573	149	722	30	928	213	1,141	30	874	329	1,203	31	1,119	287	1,406	31	1,178
1878-79	554	214	768	30	689	303	992	42	891	44	935	37	828	183	1,011	31	1,273	252	1,525	36	1,581
1879-80	790	308	1,098	36	832	93	925	40	764	78	842	37	960	174	1,134	39	1,095	219	1,314	35	1,155
1880-81	656	209	865	30	881	109	990	32	1,404	107	1,511	30	1,049	138	1,187	34	1,877	81	1,958	41	1,870
1881-82	1,286	146	1,432	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Years.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1877-78	901	228	1,129	30	723	172	895	30	817	201	1,018	30	874	329	1,203	31	1,119	287	1,406	31	1,178
1878-79	1,710	488	2,198	54	1,083	254	1,337	54	891	44	935	37	828	183	1,011	31	1,273	252	1,525	36	1,581
1879-80	1,067	84	1,151	33	846	90	936	32	797	232	1,029	30	1,221	138	1,359	39	1,095	219	1,314	35	1,155
1880-81	1,697	113	1,810	35	1,681	240	1,921	33	1,627	132	1,759	34	1,296	127	1,423	33	1,004	74	1,078	30	1,078
Years.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Remarks.

Months.	April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				Remarks.	
	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.	Number of calves inoculated.	Number primarily vaccinated.	Number re-vaccinated.	Total.			
1877-78	991	228	1,219	30	723	172	895	30	616	201	817	30	514	296	800	30	552	227	779	31	362	12,877
1878-79	1,710	488	2,198	54	1,083	254	1,337	54	877	128	1,005	49	824	156	980	40	618	234	852	39	491	15,161
1879-80	1,067	84	1,151	33	846	90	936	32	797	232	1,029	30	1,221	86	1,307	39	740	71	811	34	432	13,583
1880-81	1,697	113	1,810	35	1,681	240	1,921	38	1,627	132	1,759	34	1,296	127	1,423	33	1,004	74	1,078	30	408	18,883
Years.																						

BOOKS KEPT BY THE REGISTRARS UNDER THE VACCINATION ACT.

Section 16.

1. NOTICE of Vaccination given by the Registrar of Births of District of Registration.

Consecutive Number.	Date of Notice.	To whom addressed.	To whom delivered.	Statement regarding the ultimate result of Vaccination.

Section 16.

2. REGISTER of the Duplicate of Vaccination Certificates transmitted to the Registrar of Births of District of Registration.

Consecutive Number.	Name of Child.	Birth.		Certificate of Vaccination.			Signature of Registrar.
		Date of	No. of Entry in Register.	Date of	Under what Schedule.	By whom granted.	

Schedule E. (Section 18.)

3. REGISTER of Postponed Vaccinations for the District of in Bombay.

Consecutive Number.	Name of Child.	Birth.		Date of Certificate of postponement.	Signature of Registrar.
		Year.	No. of Entry in Register.		

No. in Vaccination Register

SCHEDULE A. (Section 9.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that in my opinion,
 the child of , residing at No. ,
 in Bombay, whose birth was registered
 in this District Register, No. , on the of 188 , is not
 now in a fit and proper state to be vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the
 vaccination for the period of two months from this date.

Dated this day of 188 .

Medical Practitioner or Public Vaccinator.

Can be renewed for successive periods
 of two months until child be in a fit
 state, when it should be vaccinated
 and Schedule C. given.

No. in Vaccination Register

SCHEDULE B. (Section 10.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have three times unsuccessfully
 vaccinated , the child of , in Bombay,
 residing at No. , whose birth was registered in this District Register, No. . on the
 of 188 , (or) has already had Small-pox, and I am
 of opinion that the said child is insusceptible of successful vaccination.

Dated this day of 188 .

Medical Practitioner or Public Vaccinator.

Date of Vaccination.....
 Public Vaccine Station at which
 vaccinated.....
 No. in Vaccination Register

SCHEDULE C. (Section 11.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that , the
 child of , age , residing at
 No. , in Bombay, whose birth
 was registered in this District Register, No. , on the of
 188 , has been successfully vaccinated by me.

Dated this day of 188 .

Medical Practitioner or Public Vaccinator.

N.B.—Duplicate copy of Certificate given to be forwarded to District Registrar within two days.

SCHEDULE D. (Section 14.)

No.

To

THE PARENT, GUARDIAN OR PROTECTOR OF THE CHILD.

Take notice that the (sex) child of (mother's name)
 the wife of , residing at No. ,
 whose birth has this day been registered in this District Register,
 No. , must be vaccinated under the provisions of the Bombay Vaccination
 Act, 1877, within six months from the date of its birth,—the of
 188 ,—under a penalty extending to Rupees Fifty.

The public vaccine station nearest to the house in which the child was born is at
 No. .

The days and hours for vaccination at that station are as follows :—

On your taking, or causing the child to be taken, to the Public Vaccinator at the
 said station within the said hours on any of the said days, or at any other public
 vaccine station in the city on the days and within the hours prescribed for public
 vaccination at such vaccine station, it will be vaccinated free of charge.

You should be careful to have one of the annexed forms of certificates filled in, as necessary, by the Public Vaccinator; or, if you employ a private medical practitioner to vaccinate the child, by such medical practitioner, and to keep the same in your possession. Any such certificate would be granted to you by a Public Vaccinator free of charge.

This notice and the annexed forms of certificates shall be preserved and handed over to the Public Vaccinator or Private Practitioner, as the case may be, at the time of the vaccination of the child.

Dated the of 188 .

Registrar of Births,
District.
, and given

This notice was served by Kárkún
into the hands of

SECTION 21.

To

THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF

Whereas I have reason to believe that , the child belonging to you, or under your protection (*as the case may be*), being under the age of 14 years, is not protected by small-pox or inoculation or by vaccination; and whereas under the provisions of Bombay Act I. of 1877 it must be vaccinated under a penalty of Rupees Fifty; you are hereby required to take notice that you must take the child, or cause it to be taken, to the Public Vaccinator at any of the Public Vaccine Stations in the city of Bombay on the days and within the hours prescribed for public vaccination, to be there vaccinated, for which no charge will be made.

The Public Vaccine Station nearest to your house is at No.

The days and hours for vaccination at that station are as follows :—

Should you employ a Private Medical Practitioner to vaccinate the child, you should be careful to have a Certificate of Vaccination form filled in by such Medical Practitioner, and to keep the same in your possession. Any such certificate will be granted to you by a Public Vaccinator free of charge should he have performed the operation at the Public Vaccine Station under his charge.

Dated the of 188 .

Superintendent of Vaccination,
Bombay.

BOMBAY ACT No. 1. OF 1877.

[Received the assent of the Governor of Bombay on the 2nd March, 1877, and of the Governor General on the 5th May, and published by the Governor of Bombay on the 17th May, 1877.]

An Act to prohibit the practice of Inoculation, and to make the Vaccination of Children in the City of Bombay compulsory.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the City of Bombay compulsory ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877." Short title.
It extends only to the City of Bombay. Local extent.
It shall come into force on such day as the Governor in Council directs by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, and its operation may at any time be suspended by the Governor in Council by notification in the said Gazette. Commencement.
2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context : Interpretation Section.
 - (1) "Parent" includes the father and mother of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child ; "Parent."
 - (2) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture, or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorized in that behalf ; "Guardian."
 - (3) "Public Vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act, or any deputy duly authorized to act for such Public Vaccinator ; "Public Vaccinator."
 - (4) "Medical Practitioner" means any person duly qualified by a diploma, degree, or license to practice in medicine or surgery, or specially licensed by the Governor in Council to practise vaccination and grant certificates under the provisions of this Act ; "Medical Practitioner."
 - (5) "Unprotected Child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination ; "Unprotected Child."
 - (6) "Animal lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf. "Animal lymph."

Establishment.

Vaccination Districts.

3. For the purposes of this Act the Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay, or such other officer as Government directs, shall divide the City of Bombay into as many districts for the performance of vaccination as he shall from time to time deem fit. Each such district shall be called a "Vaccination District."

Appointment of Public Vaccinators.

The Sanitary Commissioner, or other officer aforesaid, shall appoint a Public Vaccinator for every Vaccination District, and shall appoint such places as he shall from time to time deem fit in each district to be stations for the performance of vaccination. Such stations shall be called "Public Vaccine Stations." Every such Public Vaccinator shall be removable from office by the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer aforesaid.

Public Vaccine Stations.

Notification of Districts and Stations.

The limits of the Vaccination Districts made, and the positions of the Public Vaccine Stations fixed under the provisions of this section, and the days and hours of the Public Vaccinator's attendance at each station, shall be published from time to time in such manner as shall be directed in rules to be framed under section thirty-one of this Act.

The Public Vaccinator to live within his district.

4. Every Public Vaccinator, unless specially permitted by the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer aforesaid to reside elsewhere, shall reside within the district for which he is appointed, and shall cause his name, with the addition of the words "Public Vaccinator for the District of _____", to be posted up in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his dwelling-house and of every public vaccine station in his district.

Qualifications of Public Vaccinator.

5. No person shall be appointed a Public Vaccinator, or act as a deputy for a Public Vaccinator, who shall not possess a certificate of qualification signed by the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer aforesaid.

Superintendent of Vaccination.

6. A Superintendent of Vaccination shall be appointed by Government, who, subject to the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer aforesaid, shall have a general control over all the proceedings of Public Vaccinators, and shall perform such duties, in addition to those prescribed by this Act, as shall be required by Government.

Assistant Superintendents.

The Superintendent shall have one or more Assistants as Government may from time to time direct.

Vaccination.

Parent or guardian of children born in Bombay, and of unprotected children brought to reside in Bombay,

7. The parent or guardian of every child born in the City of Bombay shall, within six months after the birth of such child, and the parent or guardian of every unprotected child under the age of fourteen years brought to reside, whether temporarily or permanently, in the City of Bombay, shall, within three months after such child's arrival in the city, or if the child be at the time of its arrival less than three months old, within six months after its birth, and

or living in Bombay at the date of this Act coming into force,

the parent or guardian of every unprotected child living in the City of Bombay at the date of this Act coming into force, and whose age at such date exceeds six months, but does not exceed fourteen years, shall, within six months from the said date,

must procure their vaccination

take it, or cause it to be taken, to a Public Vaccinator to be vaccinated, or shall, within such period as aforesaid, cause it to be vaccinated by some medical practitioner ;

and the Public Vaccinator to whom such child, or to whom any child under the age of fourteen years is brought for vaccination, is hereby required, with all reasonable despatch, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to vaccinate such child.

Public Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate all children brought to him.

8. At an appointed hour upon the same day in the following week after vaccination shall have been performed by a Public Vaccinator or a medical practitioner, or on an earlier day, if the Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner so desires, the parent or guardian shall again take the child, or cause it to be taken, to the Public Vaccinator or to the medical practitioner by whom the operation was performed, that he may inspect it and ascertain the result of the operation ;

Inspection.

In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, such parent or guardian shall, if the Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected as on the previous occasion.

Re-vaccination.

9. If any Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner shall be of opinion that any child is not in a fit state to be vaccinated, he shall forthwith deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand according to the form of Schedule A, hereto annexed, or to the like effect, that the child is then in a state unfit for vaccination.

If child be unfit for vaccination, certificate in Form A to be given ;

The said certificate shall remain in force for two months only, but shall be renewable for successive periods of two months until a Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner shall deem the child to be in a fit state for vaccination, when the child shall, with all reasonable despatch, be vaccinated and a certificate of successful vaccination given in the form of Schedule C, hereto annexed, according to the provisions of section eleven of this Act, if warranted by the result.

which shall remain in force for two months, but shall be renewable.

At or before the end of each successive period, the parent or guardian shall take, or cause the child to be taken, to some Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner, who shall then examine the child and give a fresh certificate according to the said form A, so long as he deems requisite under the circumstances of the case.

When successive postponement certificates are to be granted.

10. If any Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner shall find that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, or that a child brought to him for vaccination has already had the small-pox, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B, hereto annexed, or to the like effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Provision for giving certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

11. Every Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner who shall have performed the operation of vaccination upon any child, and shall have ascertained that the same has been successful, shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate according to the form of Schedule C, hereto annexed, or to the like effect, certifying that the said child has been successfully vaccinated.

Provision for giving certificates of successful vaccination.

12. Except as is hereinafter otherwise provided, the vaccination of a child under the provisions of this Act must, if the parent or guardian of the child so require, be performed with animal lymph,

Vaccination must ordinarily be performed with animal lymph,

but it shall at any time be lawful for the Governor-in-Council, on its being shown to his satisfaction that animal lymph is not procurable, to direct by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette :—

but may, if the Governor-in-Council so directs, be performed with

lymph taken from a human being.

- (a) that during such period as he may deem fit to appoint the vaccination of children may, without the assent of the parents or guardians of such children, be performed with lymph taken from a human being,—and
- (b) that the Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner to whom at any time during the said period a vaccinated child is brought under the provisions of section eight of this Act for inspection, may, if he see fit, take from such child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations.

No fee to be charged for vaccination at a public vaccine station or for certificates.

Proviso.

13. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any Public Vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any such certificate as aforesaid, nor for any vaccination done by him in pursuance of this Act at a public vaccine station :

But it shall be lawful for a Public Vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child, by request of the parent or guardian, elsewhere than at a public vaccine station.

Registration.

Registrar of Births to give notice of the requirement of vaccination.

14. On the registration of the birth of any child under the provisions of section 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, or of any other law for the time being in force, the Registrar shall deliver to the person giving information of such birth a printed notice in the form of Schedule D, hereto annexed, or to the like effect, and such notice shall have attached thereto the several forms of certificates prescribed by this Act.

Duplicates of all certificates to be transmitted to the Registrar.

15. Every Public Vaccinator or medical practitioner who gives to any parent or guardian a certificate in any of the forms of Schedules A, B, and C, hereto annexed, shall, within twenty-one days after giving the same, transmit a duplicate thereof to the Registrar of Births of the district where the birth of the child on whose account such certificate was given has been registered, or if that be not known to him, or if the child was born out of the City of Bombay, or his birth has not been registered in the said city, to the Registrar of the district within which the child was vaccinated, or presented for vaccination.

Registrar to keep a Vaccination Notice and Certificate book ;

16. The Registrar of Births shall keep a book, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer under section twenty-nine of this Act, in which he shall enter minutes of the notices of vaccination given by him as herein required, and shall also register the duplicates of certificates transmitted to him as herein provided.

and also a duplicate Register of Births, with entries concerning vaccination ;

17. He shall also prepare and keep a duplicate of the Register of Births required to be kept by him under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, or of any other law for the time being in force, with such additional columns as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer under section twenty-nine of this Act, in which he shall record the date of every duplicate certificate in the form of Schedule B or Schedule C, hereto annexed, received by him concerning any child whose birth he has registered, and make an entry to the effect that the child has been vaccinated, or is insusceptible of vaccination, as the case may be.

and also a Register of Postponed Vaccinations.

18. He shall also keep a Register of Postponed Vaccinations in the form of Schedule E, hereto annexed, in which he shall record the name of every child, concerning whom he receives a duplicate certificate in the

form of Schedule A, hereto annexed, together with the date of such duplicate certificate, and of each such successive duplicate certificate if he receives more than one, and shall show the number and year of the entry (if any) in the Register of Births in which such child's birth has been registered.

19. Every Registrar shall transmit on the first of every month to the Superintendent of Vaccination a return, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer under section twenty-nine of this Act, of all cases in which duplicate certificates have not been duly received by him in pursuance of the provisions of this Act during the last preceding month.

Transmission of returns to Superintendent.

Prosecutions and Offences.

20. Whoever produces, or attempts to produce, in any person by inoculation with variolous matter or by wilful exposure to variolous matter or to anything impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person ;

Penalty for inoculating ;

and whoever having been inoculated with small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend shall afterwards enter the City of Bombay before the expiration of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a medical practitioner that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion ;

and for entering the City of Bombay after inoculation.

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

21. If the Superintendent of Vaccination shall give information in writing to a Magistrate of Police that he has reason to believe that any child within the City of Bombay, under the age of fourteen years is an unprotected child, and that he has given notice to the parent or guardian of such child to procure its being vaccinated, and that the said notice has been disregarded, such Magistrate may summon such parent or guardian to appear with the child before him, and if the Magistrate shall find, after such examination as he shall deem necessary, that the child is an unprotected child, he may make an order directing such child to be vaccinated within a certain time.

Magistrate may make an order for the vaccination of any unprotected child under 14 years.

If at the expiration of such time the child shall not have been vaccinated, or shall not be shown to be then unfit to be vaccinated, or to be insusceptible of vaccination, the person upon whom such order shall have been made shall, unless he can show some reasonable ground for his omission to carry the order into effect, be punished with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees :

Penalty for disobedience of such order.

Provided that if the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the person is improperly brought before him, and shall refuse to make an order for the vaccination of the child, he may order the informant to pay to such person such sum of money as he shall consider a fair compensation for his expenses and loss of time in attending before the Magistrate.

Proviso for costs to person improperly summoned.

22. If any parent or guardian intentionally omits to produce a child whom he has been summoned to produce under the last preceding section, he shall be punished with simple imprisonment, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both :

Penalty for not producing a child.

Penalty for neglect to take child to be vaccinated, &c.

23. Whoever, in contravention of this Act,

- (a) neglects, without reasonable excuse, to take, or cause a child to be taken to be vaccinated, or after vaccination to be inspected, or
- (b) at any time during the period for which any notification made under section twelve of this Act is in force, prevents any Public Vaccinator from taking lymph from any child whom he has vaccinated, or
- (c) neglects to fill up and sign and give to the parent or guardian of any child any certificate which such parent or guardian is entitled to receive from him, or to transmit a duplicate of the same to the Registrar of Births,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or signing false certificate.

24. Whoever wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or duplicate certificate, under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for accepting illegal fee or remuneration.

25. If any Public Vaccinator accepts, or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person any fee, or remuneration, contrary to the provisions of section thirteen of this Act, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

26. All offences under this Act shall be cognizable by a Magistrate of Police, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force for the trial of offences, but no complaint of any such offences shall be entertained unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, Government or the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Prosecution for neglect.

27. In any prosecution for neglect to procure the vaccination of a child, it shall not be necessary in support thereof to prove that the defendant had received notice from the Registrar, or any other officer, of the requirements of the law in this respect; but if the defendant produce any such certificate as hereinbefore described, or the duplicate of the Register of Births or the Register of Postponed Vaccinations kept by the Registrar as hereinbefore provided, in which such certificate shall be duly entered, the same shall be a sufficient defence for him, except in regard to the certificate according to the form of Schedule A, when the time specified therein for the postponement of the vaccination shall have expired before the time when the information shall have been laid.

Recovery of fines.

28. The provisions of sections sixty-four to seventy, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to all fines imposed under this Act; and all such fines shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by Act XIII. of 1856 (for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), and Act XLVIII. of 1860 (to amend Act XIII. of 1856), or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Police of the City of Bombay.

SCHEDULE D.

(See Section 14.)

To

(Here insert the name of the parent, guardian, or other person who gives information of the child's birth.)

Take notice that the child of (here enter the mother's name) whose birth has this day been registered, must be vaccinated under the provisions of the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, within six months from the date of its birth, under a penalty of ten rupees.

The public vaccine station nearest to the house in which the child was born is at No. . The days and hours for vaccination at that station are as follows :—

(Here insert the days and the hours when the Public Vaccinator is in attendance.)

On your taking, or causing the child to be taken, to the Public Vaccinator at the said station within the said hours on any of the said days, or at any other public vaccine station in the city on the days and within the hours prescribed for public vaccination at such station, it will be vaccinated free of charge.

You should be careful to have one of the annexed forms of certificates filled in by the Public Vaccinator, or if you employ a private medical practitioner to vaccinate the child, by such medical practitioner, and to keep the same in your possession. Any such certificate will be granted to you by a Public Vaccinator free of charge.

Dated the of , 18 .

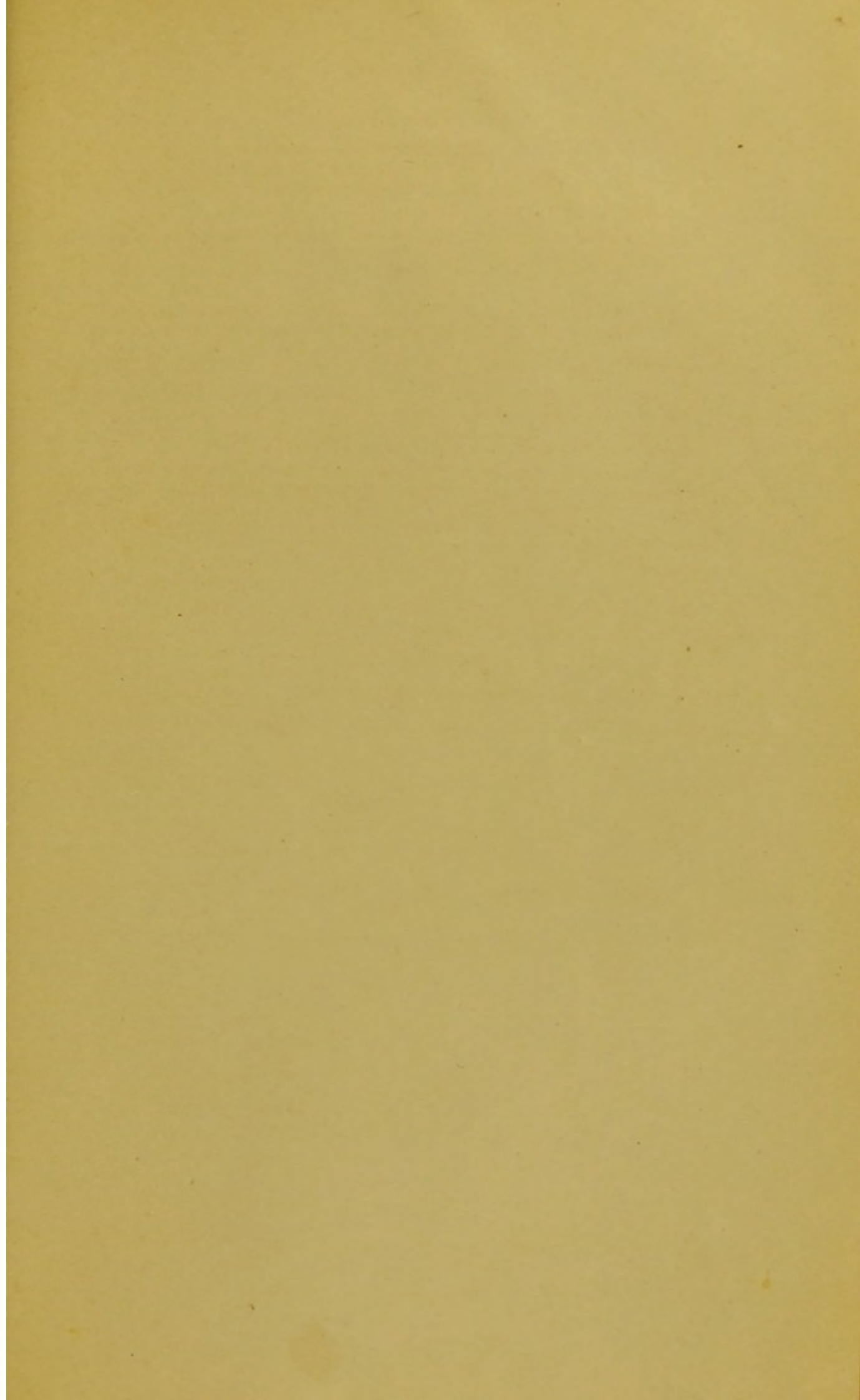
Registrar of Births.

SCHEDULE E.

(See Section 18.)

Register of Postponed Vaccinations for the District of
in Bombay.

Consecutive Number.	Name of Child.	Birth.		Date of Certificate of Postponement.		Signature of Registrar.
		Year.	No. of Entry in Register.			
1	Vinayak Pandurang ...	1868	12	1868 May 10		H. O.



1091



