



# The Royal Gazette.

Vol. 28.]

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

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Official Notifications appearing in this Paper, duly authenticated, are to be received as such by the persons whom they may concern



BY AUTHORITY.



By The Honorable LEMUEL ALLAN WILMOT,  
D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

L. A. WILMOT.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the seventeenth day of November instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twenty ninth day of December next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command of the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN A. BECKWITH.

## COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Lisgar.

Downing Street, 17th Oct. 1870.

Transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, 8th Oct. 1867.

SIR,—In his Circular Despatch of the 3rd of September, 1867, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos communicated to you, for the consideration of your Government, a copy of the Imperial Act, 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 84, for amending and consolidating the Law relating to Vaccination in England. It is well known that that Act was enacted for England in view of the very remarkable success which had attended the system of compulsory vaccination introduced into Ireland by Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1863. Since the date of the Duke of Buckingham's Despatch, the progress made in stamping out small pox in Ireland has been still more remarkable than in previous years; and I think it may be well to put you in possession of the facts of the whole case.

In the year 1851 an Act of Parliament was passed, called "The Medical Charities Act (Ireland), 1851," by which it was made part of the official duty of every Dispensary Medical Officer in Ireland to vaccinate, gratis, all persons coming to him or brought to him for that purpose. In the ten years previous to the passing of this Act, the deaths from small pox in Ireland had averaged 3,000 a year; in the seven years subsequent to the Act, from 1851 to 1857, they averaged about 1,500 a year.

In 1858 Lord Mayo carried through Parliament an Act providing that the Poor Law Medical Officers should receive a gratuity of 1s. for every successful vaccination performed. Owing to the impetus given to vaccination by this latter Act, the deaths from small pox, in the years from 1853 to 1863, did not average more than 1,000 a year. On the 1st of January, 1864, commenced the operation of the Act of 1863, which rendered vaccination compulsory, and which, it should be observed, continued the provision in Lord Mayo's Act, whereby the Medical Officers had been given a pecuniary interest in the efficiency of the system they were called on to administer. The effect of the Act of

1863, in stamping out small pox, is shown by the following table of deaths resulting from that disease, in the years since its enactment:—

1864,	..	..	..	..	854 deaths.
1865,	..	..	..	..	347 "
1866,	..	..	..	..	187 "
1867,	..	..	..	..	20 "
1868,	..	..	..	..	19 "
1869,	..	..	..	..	1 death.

The man who died in 1869 was a Swedish sailor, who came to Ireland with the disease already on him.

In 1870, as far as the returns have been ascertained, only one man has died of small pox, and only 48 cases of it have been treated, and of these 32 are referable to contagion imported from England, Scotland, and Norway; and in no case of outbreak did the disease become epidemic.

The Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland give it as their experience, that whilst it is undoubtedly the case that vaccination does not in every instance render the person vaccinated proof against the disease, yet it does so in a very large proportion of cases, and when the disease does attack those who have been vaccinated, it comes in a modified form, and is far less fatal, as will be perceived from the following table, which has been compiled by Mr. Simon, Medical Officer of the English Privy Council:—

Table shewing the proportion of cases of Small pox ending fatally amongst persons wholly unvaccinated and persons more or less efficiently vaccinated.

### Per cent. of cases ending in death.

Class	I.	Amongst persons unvaccinated,	..	..	35½
"	II.	do	stated to have been vaccinated,	..	21½
		but bearing no vaccine scar,	..	..	7½
"	III.	Among persons having one vaccine scar,	..	..	4½
"	IV.	do do	two vaccine scars,	..	1½
"	V.	do do	three do	..	¾
"	VI.	do do	four or more scars,	..	¾

I need only further observe that the efficient working of a compulsory Vaccination Act must be wholly dependent on an efficient registration of births. Such success as has been attained in Ireland cannot be looked for if any appreciable number of the infant population are left unvaccinated, and this cannot be guarded against unless the registration of births is as nearly perfect as may be. In Ireland, Parliament has done the utmost that can be done to prevent anything of the kind, by combining the duties of Registrar with those of Medical Officers and Public Vaccinator; those who have a pecuniary interest in the extension of vaccination being thus put in a position to know of every case in which it may be performed.

You will communicate this Despatch to the Legislature of the Colony under your Government, at the same time bringing the Act, forwarded to you by the Duke of Buckingham, again under its notice, unless the Colony has already adopted the compulsory system, but in any case it will be useful that the remarkable facts as regards small pox in Ireland should be made publicly known.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

KIMBERLEY.

(No. 602.)

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 10th May, 1870.

THE following copy of an Order, passed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 7th instant, is published for the information of all concerned.

W. P. FLEWELLING, Sur. Gen.

"ORDERED, That all Crown Lands which have been applied for, and on which one or more Instalments have been paid, having Quit claims against them lodged in the Crown Land Office, must be settled for, and Grants taken out, within six months from this date, as after that time the Office will not recognize such claims; and after six months from this date, no Quit claims will be received at that Office."