

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 his district."

6th February, 1871.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th February, 1872.

I transmit to you for your information a translation of a Proclamation issued by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, to prevent the introduction of certain contagious diseases into the Dutch Indian Possessions, and for the enforcement of quarantine in certain cases.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 29.

[TRANSLATION.]

Colonial Ministry.

THE attention of those concerned is directed to the following Ordinance, promulgated by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, in the official paper (*Staatsblad*) of Netherlands India, 1871, No. 109, under date of 4th August, 1871:—

In the King's Name!

The Governor-General of Netherlands India, having heard the Council of Netherlands India, sends greeting, and notifies to all who shall see these presents or hear them read,—

That he, considering it desirable that measures be adopted for the prevention, as far as possible, of the introduction into Netherlands India of contagious diseases imperilling the general health;

In observance of Articles 20, 29, 31, and 33 of the Regulations for conducting the Government of Netherlands India;

Having read the Colonial Minister's communication of 19th May, 1871, let. AAz, No. 2609;

Has thought proper and has resolved,

By virtue of the King's authorization, to establish the following general regulations for the prevention of the introduction into Netherlands India of contagious diseases imperilling the general health:—

Article 1. Ships and vessels wherein contagious diseases dangerous to the general health, such as cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, and others of a similar character prevail, or have prevailed during the voyage just completed, or if such ships and vessels come from places where contagious diseases prevailed at the time of their departure, must, on their arrival in a roadstead of Netherlands India, bear a yellow flag at the foretop.

Article 2. All intercourse of any ship or vessel arriving and bearing the yellow flag with the shore and with other ships and vessels in the roadstead, or in the vicinity of the roadstead, without distinction, is, saving what is directed in Article 3, forbidden.