

be vaccinated, and on the defence made by such person it appears to the Justices having cognizance of the case that such person is not guilty of such offence, but has been guilty of the offence of not transmitting any certificate required by the principal Act or this Act with respect to the vaccination of such child, the Justices may convict such person of the last-mentioned offence in like manner as if he had been charged therewith.

The defendant in any proceedings under the principal Act or this Act, may appear by any member of his family or any other person authorized by him in this behalf.

Miscellaneous.

12. Where it appears to the Public Vaccinator of any district, upon personal examination of any child resident in such district who has not been successfully vaccinated by him, that such child has been successfully vaccinated, the Public Vaccinator may, on the request of the parent of such child, grant a certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be transmitted and have the same effect as if it were a certificate of successful vaccination by the Public Vaccinator who gave the certificate.

13. Where the medical officer of any board of guardians is in attendance as such medical officer upon a person sick of small-pox, and vaccinates any person who is resident in the same house with the sick person and has never been vaccinated or had the small-pox, or re-vaccinates any person who is resident in the same house with the sick person and has never been re-vaccinated, and is of the age at which successful re-vaccination by a Public Vaccinator is paid for under the regulations of the Lords of Her Majesty's Council for the time being in force, such medical officer shall, upon transmitting the same certificates as he would be required to transmit if he were the Public Vaccinator for the district, be entitled to be paid in respect of every such case of vaccination and re-vaccination the same sum out of the same fund as he would be entitled to receive if he were the Public Vaccinator for the district.

14. The powers of the Poor Law Board, under section nine of the principal Act, with respect to contracts for vaccination entered into under the provisions of that Act, shall extend to contracts for vaccination entered into under the provisions of any other Act.

15. The Poor Law Board may, by order, from time to time repeal, alter, and add to the forms contained in the Schedule to the principal Act, and the reference in the principal Act or this Act to the forms in such Schedule or to any forms shall be construed to refer to the forms prescribed by any such order.

16. After the establishment of the Local Government Board under any Act passed in the present Session, this Act shall be construed as if the words Local Government Board were throughout it substituted for the words Poor Law Board or Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council respectively.

17. After the commencement of this Act, the principal Act shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the Schedule to this Act: Provided that this repeal shall not affect anything done or suffered before the passing of this Act, or any right, interest, or liability accrued before the passing of this Act, or any remedy or proceeding in respect of any such thing, right, interest or liability.

SCHEDULE.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
30 and 31 Vict. c. 84	The Vaccination Act of 1867	Section fourteen; so much of section twenty-three "as requires a parent to submit any certificate, or "prescribes the time within which any certificate is "to be transmitted;" and the following words in section twenty-four, namely, "and another fee of "threepence in respect of every such child whose "certificate he shall have registered as herein pro- "vided, and he shall receive a fee of one penny in "respect of each child whose certificate he shall have "registered without having registered the birth;" and section twenty-seven.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

REPORT and MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken by the Committee.
(See copy in General Assembly Library.)

No. 3.

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, 10th October, 1871.

A question has recently been raised as to what constitutes a sufficient proclamation of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 within the meaning of the 3rd section thereof.

In some Colonies the Act has merely been published in the Colonial Official Gazette, but the Law Officers of the Crown, to whom the matter was referred, have stated that such publication would not in their opinion be a sufficient proclamation.