

(b.) Carcasses (including the viscera) showing a slight infestation—viz., not to exceed ten cysts—as determined by a careful examination of the heart, muscles of mastication, tongue, diaphragm and its pillars, and of portions of the carcass rendered visible by the process of dressing may be passed for food after removal and condemnation of the cysts, with the surrounding tissues, provided the carcass and parts appropriately identified by retained tags are held in cold storage or pickle for not less than twenty-one days under conditions which will ensure proper preservation: Provided further that if the temperature at which such carcasses and parts are held in cold storage does not exceed 15° F., the period of retention may be reduced to six days. Fats of carcasses passed for food under the provisions of this paragraph may be passed for food without refrigeration, provided they are melted at a temperature of not less than 140° F.

Carcasses which show no cysts except in the heart may be passed for food after retention in cold storage or pickle as above provided, irrespective of the number of cysts in the heart.

(c.) Carcasses (including the viscera) showing a moderate infestation—viz., a greater number of cysts than prescribed in clause (b), but which are not so extensively infested as prescribed in clause (a) of this amendment—may be rendered into edible tallow. In case such carcasses and viscera are not rendered into tallow they shall be condemned.

(d.) The inspection for *Cysticercus bovis* may be omitted in the case of calves under six weeks old. The routine inspection of calves over six weeks old for *Cysticercus bovis* may be limited to a careful examination of the surface of the heart and such surfaces of the body musculature as are rendered visible by the process of dressing.

No. 23.

New Zealand, No. 162.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th April, 1914.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 31, of the 3rd ultimo, and to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, from which it appears that certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy granted by His Majesty's Government or by any Colonial Government will be recognized by the Commonwealth authorities as entitling their holders, if British subjects, to work wireless-telegraphy installations on any British ship.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
K.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

Commonwealth of Australia, Governor-General's Office,
Melbourne, 12th February, 1914.

SIR,—

Referring to your despatch, No. 746, dated 5th November, 1913, and in continuation of my despatch to you, No. 258, dated 1st November last, on the subject of the proposal that certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea Dominions should entitle the holders to work wireless apparatus both on ships registered in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, I have the honour to inform you that I am advised by my Prime Minister that the Commonwealth Postmaster-General considers that certificates of proficiency granted by the Imperial Government or by any British colonial Government should entitle the holders, provided they are British subjects, to work wireless apparatus on all British ships.

2. The Commonwealth Postal Administration only issue certificates to British subjects.

I have, &c.,

DENMAN, Governor-General.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 24.

New Zealand, No. 165.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th April, 1914.

With reference to my despatch, No. 210, of the 29th June, 1911, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a Bill which has been reintroduced into the Imperial Parliament entitled "A Bill to make such amendments in the Law