

ntestine. The latter portions showed no signs of ulceration. From cultures a mixed infection was grown which included a bacillus culturally resembling *B. avisepticus* (Park and Williams), a suggested partial cause of pneumonia in pigs. It appears that the epidemic had been in existence for at least two months before notification, and there can be little doubt as to the extensive morality. From the post-mortem appearances, and the absence of any intestinal ulceration or of severe diarrhoea, it would appear as if this disease was septic pneumonia, and not hog cholera or swine fever. The coastal portions of Upolu and Savai'i were mostly affected, many inland places escaping altogether. The epidemic subsided about the end of January, and at the time of writing—early in April—has apparently ceased, though by its ravages it has literally decimated the porcine population.

The symptoms described were a gradual onset in most cases, the affected animal losing weight rapidly and tending to lie about a lot, whilst accompanying this were cough, shortness of breath, some diarrhoea, and in some instances a blood-stained froth oozing from the nostrils. Some cases were of a fulminating type, with death occurring in two or three days. Very few young pigs were affected compared with older animals. Various treatments were tried—expectorants, stimulants, &c.—but nothing seemed to in any way effect a cure.

APPENDIX F.

AFEGA WATER-SUPPLY.

A sample of water taken in a sterile container from the sub-surface water at the dam was received at the laboratory within two hours of collection, and immediately placed on ice.

To the naked eye the specimen was sparkling clear. A microscopic examination of the centrifuged deposit demonstrated the presence of a little gritty material, green algæ matter, and a few motile bacteria.

Cultural examinations were as follows: No *B. coli* grew in quantities up to 50 c.c. No evidence of *B. typhosus*. Number of colonies per cubic centimetre of water, 162, included among which were two colonies of mould. Organisms present were *B. subtilis* and aerobic saprophytes, probably normal water inhabitants.

Summary: From the bacteriological findings this sample suggests an excellent reservoir.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (500 copies, including map), £27 10s.

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington.—1929.

Price, 9d.]