

rod, and numbers of trees are being constantly sold and sold in the neighboring towns.

Abies firma: momi—One of the finest species and in Japan, and one which will, doubtless, be hardy in Europe. It is a handsome and remarkably straight growing tree, found at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. It grows from 10 to 100 feet in height.

Abies Ituga: Ituga—Found growing on Mount Fusiyama at an elevation of 6,500 feet. It grows from 80 to 100 feet in height, and its timber is highly valued by the Japanese.

Abies Jessoensis: Jesso-Matsu—A tree growing some 60 feet in height on the island of Jesso.

Abies leptolepis: Fusi Matsu.—Found at an elevation of 8,000 to 8,500 feet on Mount Fusiyama. It is nearly allied to the common larch, and differs from it in being a more slender tree, and having slightly different cones. It is remarkable as being the tree which grows at the highest elevation on Mount Fusiyama. Its greatest height is 40 feet, but on reaching an elevation of 8,500 feet it becomes a stunted bush 1½ to 2 feet.

Abies Microsperma—A species hitherto found only in the vicinity of Hakodadi, on the end of Jesso. Very little is known about the tree, as two specimens only were seen, which were some 20 to 30 feet in height. It promises, however, to be one of the hardiest of its class.

Abies Veitchii.—A species found at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet on Mount Fusiyama. It forms a beautiful tree from 120 to 150 feet in height, with small and very glaucous cones. The Japanese say that the species is peculiar to the mountains.

Abies bifida: Saga-nomi—A variety distinguished from others growing in this country, by its leaves being divided at the point into two sharp points. It does not grow wild in the districts to which Europeans have access, but is largely cultivated in gardens. The trunk of the tree is remarkably straight, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. As a timber tree it is valuable to the Japanese.

Cunninghamia sinensis: Liu kin-momi—Not found in a wild state, but is commonly planted in parks, where it forms a graceful tree with drooping branches, from 20 to 25 feet in height. *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Veterinary Department.

(Conducted by A. Smith, V. S.)

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

Pleuro Pneumonia Epizootica.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having observed in several of your latest numbers of the *Country Gentleman*, some statements and enquiries relating to the above disease, which appears to be

still latent in the United States, I have much pleasure in submitting the following account of the disease to your readers.

Pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, occurring in the epizootic form, although only known in the United States within the last two or three years,* is now and has been very prevalent in the old world for many years back. In Scotland, and more particularly amongst the dairy stock of its large towns, it has raged with a threatening virulence and fatality scarcely to be credited, except by those daily coming in contact with it. I may as well state at the commencement, that the following remarks and opinions have been gathered and formed, from practice among the dairy cows in the city of Edinburgh, to which class of stock they must chiefly apply, although I would not suppose that there would be any marked difference from the disease, as it appears amongst dairy and stock cattle in the rural districts.

Pleuro pneumonia may be defined to be a specific inflammatory affection of the lungs and serous membranes within the thoracic cavity.—There are many other definitions varying only from each other in several points of minor importance, but to me, the above one which I have given, has always seemed to answer and meet our present knowledge of the disease—more so, when we consider how much of it is still involved in doubt and obscurity.

Symptoms.—This disease cannot at all times in its earlier stage, be recognized from other affections of the lungs of an inflammatory character, for even its own first appearances are not always marked by the same symptoms, more particularly the type of the accompanying fever. It has been divided into three distinct stages:

- 1st. The incubative stage.
- 2d. The active inflammatory stage.
- 3d. The hectic or exhaustive.

This partitioning off of the disease is a matter which must be clearly understood, for while I have no doubt but that the two latter stages are characterized by a distinct set of symptoms, during the progress of the disease, I at the same time have never been able, and am of opinion that we cannot detect the exact time when the one stage ends and the other commences. They seem to run into each other without producing any distinct line of demarkation, the symptoms of each often being mixed up in the same case at one and the same time. As for the first or incubative stage, which signifies the period of time elapsing betwixt the first contraction of the disease and its development into the second stage, it is my opinion that it can scarcely ever be recognized—(of course when the active symptoms appear, we may be sure that this stage has

* We think there is no doubt but that occasional instances of Pleuro-pneumonia occurred in this country some years previous to the date mentioned by our correspondent, several of which have been fully described in former volumes of this paper.—*Eds. Co. GINT.*