

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

Abies firma: nomi—One of the finest species
and in Japan, and one which will, doubtless,
be hardy in Europe. It is a handsome and
markedly 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 Jezoensis: Jesso-Matsu—A tree grow-
ing 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 Fusi-
yama. It is nearly allied to the common larch,
but differs from it in being a more slender tree,
and having slightly different cones. It is re-
markable as being the tree which grows at the
highest elevation on Mount Fusiyama. Its
natural height is 40 feet, but on reaching an
elevation of 8,500 feet it becomes a stunted bush
10 to 2 feet.

Abies Microsperma—A species hitherto
found only in the vicinity of Hakodadi, on the
island of Jesso. Very little is known about
it as a 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
genus.

Abies Veitchii.—A species found at an eleva-
tion 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 distin-
guished 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 dis-
tricts to which Europeans have access, but is
regularly cultivated in gardens. The trunk of
this 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-nomi—Not
found in a wild state, but is commonly planted in
gardens, where it forms a graceful tree with
weeping branches, from 20 to 25 feet in height.
Gardener's Chronicle.

Veterinary Department.

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

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

Pleuro Pneumonia Epizootica.

Masses. Editors:—Having observed in several
of your latest numbers of the *Country*
Gentleman, some statements and enquiries re-
garding 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 threaten-
ing 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, al-
though 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 spe-
cific inflammatory affection of the lungs and ser-
ious membranes within the thoracic cavity.—
There are many other definitions varying only
from each other in several points of minor im-
portance, 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 char-
acter, 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 symp-
toms 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. GLXX.*