## THE FRINGED BIRTHWORT

The fringed birthwort, of which we take our illustration The latest and one of the most successful effortsin art de from The Garden, is one of the large genus Aristolochia, of coration we have seen has been introduced by Mr. Aldam which there are 200 species. The greater number come from Heaton, of Bloomsbury square, who has applied hand paint tropical America; in North America, Europe, and India a few are found. Many of these plants attain too great a size to be easily cultivated, and the generally dingy color, together with their disagreeable odor, render them undesirable. The leaves of the fringed birthwort are characterized by the nerves being surrounded on the upper surface by whitish zones, this coloring being due to the presence of a film of air under the epidermis. The outside of the perianth is greenish and the interior brown-purple crossed with greenish veins. The half-climbing stems grow from 1 foot to 2 feet long, and the flowers are produced in Suly and August. Being a native of Brazil, it grows best in a warm house.

## A CURIOUS HYBRID.

Our engraving represents a curious family, consisting of an African zebra, an Abyssinian ass, and their hybrid foal. The young animal resembles both parents, its color being grayish inclined to fawn, and its legs showing very clearly the zebra stripes. The crossing of the clearly the zebra stripes. The crossing of the that the most frequent and most useful forms of hybridity occur between different species belonging to the same genus. The horse, for example, will breed with the ass, the zebra and the quagga; the dog has been certainly known to breed with the wolf, and probably with the fox; the goat with the sheep, the ram with the roe; and it has been comparatively easy to obtain hy. brids from the union of the rabbit and the hare.
As a rule however hybrids are not fertile. Thus the mule does not reproduce itself, but is only obtained by a repetition of the union of the ass and the mare. Between horse and ass, Lowever, there is a wider gulf than between the zebra and ass, and therefore the chances of the hybrid of the latter having the faculty of reproduction are more favorable.
It was noted that the period of gestation in this case extended to $11 \frac{1}{2}$ months, or about fifteen days ing in a way that will find favor among architects and longer than that of the mule. The animals are at the Berlin Zoölogical Garden.
We are indebted to the London Sporting and Dramatic News for our illustration.

## A Decorative Process.



THE FRINGED BIRTHWORT.
painting on panel, applicable to interiors of houses of a su perior class. The work we saw was done on oak and pitch pine, and forthe decoration of paneled work it is extremely uitable. One panel on pine was an admirable renderin in a naturaleque opirit of the oak and mistletoe, in a naturalesque spirit of the oak and mistletoe, ly artistic manner, in'which the leaves and berries were raised or painted in relievo, the raised parts being discriminatingly juxtaposed with the portions flatly represented. The preparation of gilded gesso is, we believe, chiefly composed of lime mixed with oil and other ingredients, and productive of a remarkably fine surface. The colors chosen in the panel we saw were in a low scale-the leaves were of a bronze hue depicted in transparent colors or glazings upon the gilded ground, while the groundwork, or panel itself was apparently stained with a dark color transparent enough to show the natural grain of the wood.
There is a remarkably pleasing solidity and cabinet picture-like effect in the work, which the smoothness and polish and transparency of the ground enhances. Another panel was treated with a lighter ground, the surface of the wood being apparently grounded with gold. The fig ure subjects treated by this process have all the beauty and finish of cameos or alto-relievos, owing to the polish of surface and reflection thereby caused. Mr. Heaton has recently exe cuted a fine series of this panel painting for Mr Ripley, M.P. for Bradford, for the billiard, smoking room, and other apartments of that gentleman's residence, "Acacia." The rooms are divided into panels by pilasters of conven tional folial patterns, and contain subjects of rural pastimes and sports-boys climbing, hunt ing, fishing, shooting, etc., after the model of Luini. Above this a frieze of foliage, children birds, etc., isformed. The process has certainly more of the finished cabinet picture of oil, than the decorative and flat treatments that have re cently been introduced for woodwork. Stamped leather supplies some analogy to it. We are informed that the best and highest class of subject can be done in this manner for about $£ 5$ per superficial foot, though of course the cost varie with the subject and the labor bestowed. One im mense gain in this kind of art decoration is that it cannot all into the $f$ indifferent or manufacturing decora fll in res, as its value consists in the high class hand work of teriors, in contradistinction to the "manufacturing" pro exses. Having seen some of Mr. Heaton's work, we can
explain it simply by saying it is a kind of raised or gesso


