

—“painting the lily”—for there are pink lilies of the valley, and pink violets and roses, and blue hydrangias; and “many others are now busy in seeking that philosopher’s stone of gardening” the blue dahlia—a useless search, if it be true that there is no instance of a yellow and blue variety of the same species. Strange things have been attempted too, in gardening ornaments. There are waterworks like copper trees to drench the unwary, and the Chinese have in the middle of their lawns ponds covered with some water weed that looks like grass, so that a stranger is plunged in over head and ears, while he thinks he is setting his feet on firm ground. In the ducal gardens of Saxe Gotha is a ruined castle which was built complete, and then ruined *express* by a few sharp rounds of artillery! Stanislaus, in the grounds of Iazienki, had a broad walk planted by pedestals, upon which living figures, dressed or undressed, after the manner of the ancients, were placed on great occasions. The floating gardens or chinampas of Mexico are mentioned both by Clavigero and Humboldt. They are formed on wicker work, and when a proprietor wishes for a little change or to rid himself of a troublesome neighbor, he has only to set his paddles at work or to lug out his towing rope and partake himself to some more agreeable part of the lake. We wonder that the barbaric magnificence which piled up mimic pyramids and Chinese watch towers and mock Stonehenges, never bethought itself of imitating these poetical Chinampas. It was one of Napoleon’s bubble schemes to cover in the gardens of the Tuilleries with glass—those gardens which were turned into potato-fields during the first revolution, though the agent afterwards complained that the Directory never paid him for the sets! One of the most successful pieces of magnificent gardening is the conservatory at Chatsworth with a carriage drive through the centre, infinitely more perfect, though not so extensive as the covered winter gardens at Potemkin’s palace at Tandra, near St. Petersburg, which is a semi-circular conservatory attached to the palace, wherein the walks wander amid flowery hedges and fruit bearing shrubs winding over little hills, in fact, a complete garden artificially heated, and adorned with busts, statues and vases. When this mighty man halted in his travels, if only for a day, his travelling pavillion was erected and surrounded by a garden composed of trees, seats and statues, and divided by gravel walks. The gardens of the Czar are well described by Bayard Taylor, who was amazed to find on the banks of the Neva, amid the horrors of a Hyperborean winter, gardens glowing with all the luxuriance of a tropical clime.—*Detroit Tribune*.

CATAWBA GRAPES.—George Hustman, well known as one of the most intelligent grape growers in Missouri, thinks the Catawba should be struck from the list as unworthy of cultivation, because it is superseded by better sorts.

Veterinary.

CATTLE PLAGUE, OR RINDER-PEST.—In the past century the cattle plague or *rinder-pest* has made fearful havoc; in Germany alone 600,000 head of cattle were carried off by it in the whole of Europe, including Russia, exclusive of Siberia and Tartary, upwards of 600,000 have died of this pest. The symptoms of this disease, in its early stage, said to be a husky cough, which is increased particularly after the cattle have been water moved about; less inclination for food, hence as to chewing the cud, dullness of its and its rough appearance in particular; and fever after these symptoms have ceased for some time.

CURE FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—E. H. of Houston county, Ga., advises (*in the Eastern Field*) simply to pour cold water on the side of the animal for fifteen or twenty minutes. The water on from the withers to the loin; to run profusely over the sides and stomach has seen it tried in fifty instances. It was almost entire relief in one hour.

THE TREATMENT AND CURABILITY OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—Dr. Geo. H. Dadd August number of the *American Stock Journal* makes the following remarks relative to disease which has been subdued in Massachusetts, and very largely through his instigation as one of the commissioners:

As regards the curability of this malady, we agree with our principal authorities, that it is no uniform, nor reliable mode of treatment known to science, and almost all surgeons have treated, or experimented on the treatment of the contagious or infectious pleuropneumonia, consider it an incurable disease. A well known fact that many of the subjects of this malady are apparently cured, then fatten, and their carcasses are sold in Eastern markets; yet their lungs are seldom found sound; because, in the majority of cases, is found either altered structures, or less substance of the same. As but few patients are restored to entire usefulness, it seems the isolation of infected and exposed animals, the inoculation of those not diseased yet near infected regions; and extirpation, in cases of emergency, are the best means of curing this pest.

Because in ordinary pleuro-pneumonia, the usual remedies, hygienic means, and the operative efforts of nature, conjointly or separately, are said to cure the malady, it is inferred by some that the contagious disease can also be successfully treated, but for the contrary.

Should the disease, however, assume the form in this country, then it has in the curable cases may be benefited by the cautious system of medication; yet in the case of the malady will have its “run,” as the