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AND
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naturally occupied the first place. The latter seem to have been, on the whole, most appreciated. A large company of botanical and horticultural celebrities had, under the guidance of Prof. KOCH, the privilege of seeing more than is usually opened to the public, and a more instructive contrast of the different schools of landscape gardening is nowhere to be met with.

The old gardens of Sans Souci, so far as they remain untouched (for some touch of Nature has been latterly here and there allowed to enter), are, according to our English taste, an admirable instance of "the frightful example" to be shunned and condemned. Penetrated to their core with the spirit of the French school of gardening, we here see how far Nature can be banished from a garden, and rules and conventionalities put in her place—the stiff formalities, the trifling finalities, the bare rawness are to be seen in full blow to the present day, just as FREDERICK the GREAT left them, and one almost involuntarily expects to come upon an ancient courtier in full fig, posturing and grimacing like a French dancing-master, amidst the great Orange trees which were just being brought out of their houses under the influence of the delightful weather. What a contrast to all this is the treatment of the pleasure-grounds of Prince CHARLES, at Glienecke. There all is Nature, or at least seems to be so. It is Nature guided by Art. In saying this we allude only to the horticultural and arboricultural part of the grounds. There are various grottoes and temples decorated with fragments of antique buildings or statues, and the house itself, a delicious, modest, one-storeyed building, has many such fragments, which had been picked up by Prince CHARLES himself in his travels, built into its walls. We say nothing of this—some people like it, we don't—it is debateable ground, so are some monstrous flower-pots of the Chinese fashion, and fanciful seats and edgings of crockery. Our honoured Rev. M. J. BERKELEY might, if so disposed, repose himself upon a gigantic *Amanita muscorum*, coloured after Nature, or puzzle even himself in determining the species of some new form of Fungus, like a planted lady's parasol. These are not what we allude to, it is the treatment of the woods and grounds of which we speak. That desideratum on the Continent—good turf—is made to grow by constant watering; the trees are luxuriant, of fine growth, and of the most beautiful kinds, and disposed in the most charming combinations; and every here and there a view is opened upon choice portions of the surrounding scenery. As some of our readers may know, most of these Royal palaces at Potsdam are situated on the banks or within sight of one or other of the seven lovely lakes which are there nestled amongst wooded hills. The palace of Prince CHARLES is on the bank of one of these, and the great charm of his grounds is the excellent cunning with which different views of the loveliest portions of these lakes and wooded heights are revealed to the spectator. It is impossible to convey by words any idea of the charm of these little landscapes framed in verdure. Suddenly out of a thick green screen a beam of brightness bursts upon the spectator, the bright blue sky and blue water flashing on the eye like the central object of a fine picture; and generally a château or other *point de vue* gives it interest and vitality. These charming pictures have obviously all been formed with consummate art, and, as we are informed, it is the Prince himself who has done it.

The commencement was indeed the work of one to whom—at least in Germany—is willingly conceded the title of first living landscape gardener of the day, Prince PUCKLER MUSKAU—the Prince of a small principality near Berlin, but a king in all that concerns art and taste. His mode was not that too often followed in the present day. It seems to be very generally supposed now that one can send to a landscape gardener for a plan for a place, as one might to a shoemaker for a pair of boots. "Fine places made to order with accuracy and despatch." But fine places cannot be made to order any more than they can be made in a day. You must first get your materials—trees and shrubs—together, and when they are well grown and established, bring them into shape.

The perfection of landscape gardening is opening up a view, not planting and leaving space for one. PRINCE CHARLES, when after long deliberation he had fixed where his picture should be, did not frame it by cutting out

branches or trees, but tying ropes to branches drew them in the way he desired them to grow, and kept them there until in course of years they grew in the required direction, so that the setting of the gem was got into shape without any unseemly or abrupt amputations. In like manner Prince PUCKLER MUSKAU, when he planted, did not trust to paper plans or designs perfected before beginning, but would go out by moonlight and mark where the shadow of the existing trees reached, and their effect; and from the hints so received formed his plans, thrust in his staff at the place at the time, and arranged his plantations accordingly.

The gardens at Glienecke are a perfect study, and it is worth the landscape gardeners' while to travel long and far to visit them, especially if they have the advantage of the company of the intelligent garden superintendent, Mr. GIBSLER, a pupil of the Prince PUCKLER MUSKAU himself.

Of Mr. BORSIG's garden, perhaps the most unusual feature is an iron Palm-house, constructed on the telescopic principle. It has pillars which can be drawn out and in, like the tube of a telescope, so that as the trees within grow, another stage can be added to it by pushing out joints from its pillars, and fitting windows to them. His Orchid-houses are full of rare plants, coming nearer those of Mr. SIGISMUND BUCKER, at Wandsworth, for health and vigour, than any other we know of, although not for size.

In the Botanic Gardens, the collection of forest trees—the Palm-house and its magnificent inmates—an extraordinary collection of species of Marsileaceae (one of the subjects to which Professor BRAUN has paid especial attention, and which—both the subject and the plants—he has cultivated with rare success), and more than one house full of the remarkable *Sempervivums* and *Euphorbiaceae* of the Atlantic islands, are among the subjects which come uppermost to our minds. Last, but not least, we should like to have dwelt upon the instruction communicated to their visitors by the Berlin Professors and men of science; but this is neither the place for it, nor would it perhaps be becoming in us to do so.

—THE PRIZE of 5*l.* for an essay on the VARIEGATED ZONAL PELARGONIUM, to form a basis for discussion at a meeting of exhibitors and others, to be held this day, the offer of which prize was suggested in our pages some time since (pp. 391, 475) by Mr. CANNELL, has been awarded to Mr. P. GRIEVE, of Culford, the author of an excellent treatise on this family of ornamental plants, of which indeed he may be designated the founder. We understand that seven essays were sent in, in response to the invitation to compete, and that, after the selection of the above, a second paper, by Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, of the Jersey National School, was considered sufficiently meritorious to be recommended for a second prize of 2*l.* The adjudicators were Mr. MORRIS, of Deptford; Mr. ANDREW HENDERSON, of St. John's Wood; and Mr. F. T. SMITH, of Dulwich, assisted by the Rev. J. DIX.

—We lately recorded several instances showing the apparent INFLUENCE of the SCION on the STOCK in the case of Abutilon. It was found by more than one cultivator that when the variegated Abutilon Thompsoni was grafted on a green-leaved stock of some other Abutilon, it often happened that shoots bearing variegated leaves were protruded from the stock. It was, of course, supposed that this was a case showing the influence of scion on stock, but it was pointed out that some Abutilons had a habit of producing shoots with variegated foliage, independently of any grafting. This is true; but what shall we say to the following illustration, sent us by M. VAN HOUTTE. Like others, he found that when Abutilon Thompsoni was grafted, the stock produced variegated leaves—even more beautifully mottled than those of the scion; but when the graft was separated from the stock, the leaves on the latter became wholly green. In this case, then, it seems almost certain that the production of variegated leaves from the stock was in some way due to the scion, for when Harlequin disappeared from the graft Motley vacated the stock.

—We are glad to find that at an important meeting of the Seed Trade held at Dublin in the Curator's office, Royal Dublin Society, on Tuesday last, it was decided to support the Bill for the prevention of the ADULTERATION of SEEDS. The co-operation of members of Parliament was solicited, and various resolutions were passed, all tending to facilitate the progress of the Bill. Most of the Dublin firms were represented on the occasion. We may say that the second reading of the Bill is fixed for the 16th of June next. It behoves all who have the welfare of the customer and the honour of the dealer at heart, to support this attempt to do away with a practice universally condemned.

—Many inquiries reach us as to MYOSOTIS DISSTIFLORA, the best of all the Forget-me-Nots for spring decoration. In many gardens it is known as montana or alpestris, from both of which it differs. For a full history of the plant and its differences from

nearly allied forms, we refer to Mr. BAKER's article in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of 1868, p. 600. Like other Forget-me-Nots it is, unfortunately, subject to the attacks of mildew, which spoil its beauty, and sometimes destroy it.

—Once more we are compelled to warn our readers against a GARDENERS' and AGRICULTURAL AGENT who preys on unwary advertisers. We have in our possession many letters from the same person, but under many names. Here are a few of the names assumed—DEW, SUGDEN, BATE, WARE, FEY. The residences of the gentleman are as numerous as the names he assumes. On the other hand the wording of the letter—the unfortunate lady at Windsor who is never suited with a gardener, the terms offered, &c., are singularly alike in all cases.

New Plants.

DENDROBIUM JAMESIANUM, sp. n.

(*Nigro-hirsuta*) grandiflorum, affinis *Dendrobio infundibulo*, Lindl.; sepalis triangulis, lateralibus in mentum extinctioriforme extensa, ovario pedicellato brevibus; petalis cuneato-ovatis obtuse acutis; labello cuneato flabellato trifido, lacinia lateralibus obtusangulis, antice minute denticulatis, venis omnibus antice saccharatis, lacinia media quadrata retusa antice dilatata, vix emarginata cum apice, toto limbo denticulato, disco inter lacinias laterales incrassato in basi lacinia antice in juga quina exente; columna basi ampliat, apice utrinque argute aurita.

We have at hand a sulcate stiff stem, two spans high. The flower is nearly as large as that of *Dendrobium formosum*; the sepals lanceolate-triangular, the lateral ones extended in an extinguisher-shaped spur. The petals are very large, oblong ovate, somewhat wavy. The lip is cuneate, trifid, the side lacinia obtuse-angled, with little crenulations, while the surface of the side lacinia is covered with little asperities. It is snow-white, and the lip, except the anterior lacinia, is of a cinnamon-red colour. The asperities of the side lacinia are quite peculiar to our plant, distinguishing it at once from all the neighbouring species.

This is a glorious new introduction of Messrs. James Veitch & Sons, sent from Burmah by the indefatigable Colonel Benson. It is a grand novelty, on account of its very large flowers, of the purest colours.

It has been our misfortune to have to cancel the *Dendrobium Veitchianum*, dedicated by the late Dr. Lindley to Mr. James Veitch, and to reduce it to the *Dendrobium macrophyllum*, of A. Reichenow. We did, indeed, our best, when naming in honour of Mr. John Gould Veitch, a *Dendrobium Johannis*, and a *Dendrobium Gouldii*; yet the spirits of the chieftain of the Veitchian family may not be quite reconciled to the loss of the tiger-flowered *Dendrobe* with the hispid ovaries, and the shining leaves. *Corrigone la fortune!* Let us try to gratify the feelings of our highly valued correspondent by the dedication to him, under the above name, of this splendid novelty, certainly a dangerous rival of even the best *Phalenopsis*. *H. G. Rehb. fl.*

CYPRIPEDIUM PARDINUM, sp. n.

(*Acaulia tessellifolia*) sepalis dorsalibus triangulo lato, sepalis inferioribus angustioribus, lobis non sequentibus; petalis oblongo-ligulatis acutis ciliatis, verrucis supra totam superficiem extensis; labello lacinia postice inflexis verrucosis, sacco superne utrinque triangulo; staminodio triangulo obtusangulo, postice emarginato, antice trilobo, lobis lateralibus obtusangulis cum deute medio (lobo medio).

This is a very beautiful *Cypripedium*, ranking amongst those of the second order. The dorsal sepal is white, with green nerves, while the under one is of same colour, but shorter. The petals are rich yellow, with a copper-coloured hue towards the apex, oiliate at the edge, with small prominent dark purplish brown warts. The lip is saccate, with inflexed triangular apical warts on the side lacinia; yellowish, with green veins. Staminode obtusangled triangular emarginate, trilobed at the anterior border, the side lobes rounded, the middle lobe triangular minute.

It comes near the old *Cypripedium venustum*, but the staminode, the warts of the side lacinia of the lip, the warts over the whole of the petals, and the colours, as well as the marks of the leaves, are widely different.

This nice addition was received from the Royal Kew Gardens by the Messrs. Veitch & Sons, with whom we saw it flowering in April last. *H. G. Rehb. fl.*

ABUSES IN HORTICULTURE.

A SHORT time since a meeting was held to investigate certain alleged abuses in Horticulture. The Commissioners appointed (Mr. Botanist and Mr. Florist) were both present. Having taken their seats, the former, turning to those who had come prepared to give information, said: We hope the gentlemen who have favoured us with their presence to-day will confine themselves to relating abuses which they are prepared to substantiate, and will not take up the time of the meeting by adverting to irrelevant matters. After some other preliminary matters were disposed of, Mr. Acacia armata stepped forward (his very slender legs, and his enormous height, combined with scarcity of clothing, causing some little merriment), and feebly said—I am not at all surprised at the reception I have received; my appearance for many years has called forth—from those who know what I ought to be—more pity than I have received here. The Commissioners: Where do you live?—Mr. A.: I am an inhabitant of the big glass-house known as "The Conservatory," as my appearance shows that in my case it is a misnomer. The C.: How do you account for being so badly clothed?—Mr. A.: It is all through the "working out" of another misapplied word, viz., "effect;" there are some folks who appear to think a glass roof will grow anything, no matter where situated. Here Mr. A. paused, to recover breath, after which he continued: I was about to say, the real use of a house, the health of its