

of the group of tall cerei shown in the photo.

Another successful graft is to use a good strong stock of *Pereskia*, and on it graft an *Epiphyllum* or "Crab Cactus." This also, soon makes a fine specimen, and flowers better than on its own roots. Globular varieties grafted on a stright stem of *Cereus* are also very odd, and make a tremendous growth. It is in this way also that the Monstrosities are increased, as a small piece will unite and soon made a large plant that is very valuable. A branching stem is often grafted with several different varieties, and the effect of these all growing on the same root is most peculiar. Indeed, grafting is the most interesting part of a Cacti collector's care of his plants, and it is very easily done if both scion and stock are in a good growing condition.

On the left of the cerei illustration will be seen a very curious form of *Cereus Peruvianus* which has no centre of growth, but is a solid mass of crowns, and growth starts anywhere, making the stem of all kinds of

grotesque shapes. The one in the photo is an extremely fine plant over three feet high, and fourteen inches across the top.

A specimen of the tall heavy growing style of cereus is always a great attraction, on account of its being something out of the common. *C. coerulescens*, is a beautiful sky blue color, and makes an imposing plant. *C. pugioniferous* is chiefly noted for its very long and stout spines. *C. pasacanus*, a rare species, has an almost black stem, and long deflecting spines. Then there is the great *C. giganteus* of Arizona, and Lower California, which is like the trunk of a large tree, and grows forty to fifty feet high. This also branches sometimes, but the small specimens seen in greenhouses give a fine idea of the giant in its desert home. The *Cereus* family is a very numerous one, but mention can only be made of a very few here, and there still remains many other families to discuss, and find the attractive members of.

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HEDGES AND MARGINS OF LAWNS.

MUCH of the beauty and effectiveness of lawns surrounding city and suburban residences is oftentimes greatly marred and in many cases lawns are made decidedly unpicturesque from the fact that unsuitable and inappropriate plants and shrubs—and perhaps trees—are used to form a margin or dividing line between the lawn and its surroundings. Or even worse than this, a close board fence can often be seen without apparently any attempt having been made to hide its bareness from view. When this is the case it detracts very much from the general appearance of the lawn, however nicely the latter is kept, or embellished with plants or other decorative material.

One often sees on lawns of very small dimensions, a row of Norway spruce or per-

haps of strong tall growing cedars planted where a row of dwarf growing evergreen or flowering shrubs would be much more attractive and pleasing than a pine or cedar hedge, as the latter oftentimes present a decidedly rusty looking appearance, especially after undergoing the annual clipping process, so necessary to keep them within reasonable bounds. I am aware that the class of trees just mentioned are sometimes necessary to be used as wind-breaks or shelters for lawns. For this purpose they are most effective but the proper place for them is a distance away from the grass plot, where they cannot devour all the nutriment from the flower beds or borders, in such a position that they will have room to grow and develop into beautiful specimens, and where their stately growth and graceful