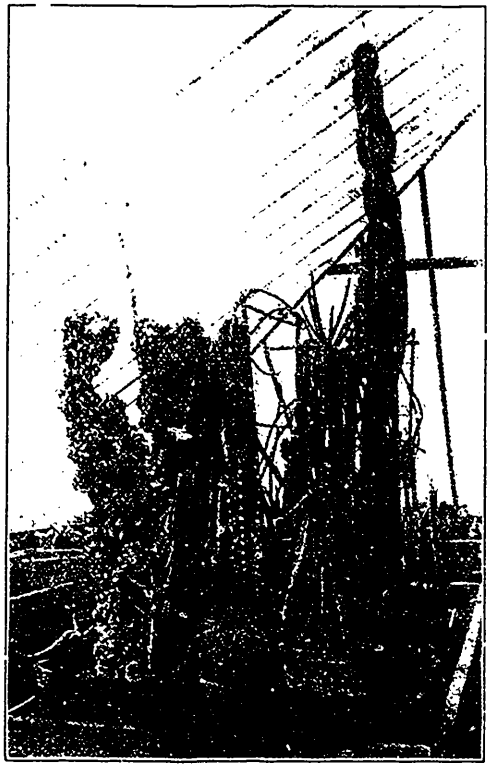

FIG. 2201. CEREI GROWN BY MR. CALLANDER.

sorts which are very seldom seen, is the Cereus, in its greatly varied style. This species comprises forms that differ very much in style of growth, from the slender C. flagelliformis, which grows in hanging baskets, and is called the "Rat-tail," to the immense C. giganteus, the giant of the Cactus family, which reaches the height of forty to fifty feet. There are so many attractive Cerei, that in a short general description, it is hard to tell which to describe. The best known, perhaps, next to the Rat-tail, is the C. grandiflorus, or Queen of Night. This is a slender climber, the young growth of which is quite handsome, but it is the flowers of this, and all the other climbing varieties, that are their special feature. These are indeed grand, and form a notable attraction wherever seen. Some of them are nearly a foot across, and very fragrant. Nearly all are white, though one or two are said to be pink. In Alston's greenhouses, Winnipeg, there is a large plant which blooms regularly, and a notice put in the paper that a flower is expected to open that night will bring hundreds of visitors to see it. There is a noted plant in California, which grows all over one side of the house of Mrs. Shepherd, Ventura-by-the-Sea. It is C. triangularis, and annually bears great numbers of enormous and beautiful flowers. Some of the stouter stems of these climbers being of very fast growth, are used for grafting other slower growers on, and this makes a very interesting study. Some very curious effects can be produced by this process, and the different varieties readily lend themselves to the work, and quickly unite and commence a rapid growth on the new stock. The favorite trial with amateurs is to take a well rooted and growing stock of C. Colubrinus two feet high or more, and graft on it two or three small pieces of the Rat-tail cactus. It is surprising how quickly this will form a head of long drooping stems, which also flower very freely when grafted. A fine specimen of this is shown in the front

FIG. 2202. ANHALONIUM.