

them into bearing, which plan he does not deny practising, and which, no doubt, was the cause of the trees bearing that he speaks of. For further proof that this is the way dwarf trees are made, turn to Downing's Fruit book, one of the best authors we have on the subject; page 32, and see what Mr. Rivers, an English nurseryman of much celebrity, says on the same point. Turn also to Mr. Coles' fruit book, page 63, where he says frequent transplanting tends to dwarf any tree by retarding its growth, and dwarfs may be made of any tree by root pruning, shortening of the branches, and giving only moderate culture. Those cultivators corroborating each other so fully is enough to satisfy any one how dwarf trees are made, and of the means adopted to throw them into early bearing. But if this is not sufficient we will give you the method of the Chinese, who boast much of their skill in dwarfing trees. We all know how they manage to dwarf the feet of their women and so manage to make them keepers at home; but how they contrive to dwarf not only their fruit trees, but the pines and oaks in flower-pots for half a century, has always been a secret to some. It is also done chiefly by root pruning, planting it in a shallow pot, pruning the top and roots, searing it with a hot iron, barely leaving it room to live; so the little tree finding itself headed on every side gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for its life. Those dwarf trees all being made by artificial means, *i. e.* by the hands of the skilful cultivator. But if you wish to see natural dwarf trees go to Spitzbergen's cold shores, or to the limits of vegetation upon some snow capped mountain, and there you will see our lofty pines, birches, and willows all made into dwarfs by the cold breath of the frozen region.

The next thing we proceed to notice is Mr. Arnold's refusing to send me the dwarf trees before mentioned. Now, Mr. Editor, I have tried a great many times, and have been to much expense to get such dwarf trees as Mr. Arnold speaks of, but have always failed, which caused me to doubt their existence except by such means as above described. But if there were any genuine natural trees, such as I have not got, this plan I thought would enable me to succeed in getting them; but it fails also. Ah! I doomed forever to hear the praises of those charming little objects and never be able to get them, that I might add one more attraction to my experimental fruit and flower garden. I have applied to Mr. Arnold who boasts of having the genuine trees for some, but he turns away, and says, "No, I will not let you have the lovely little creatures to mutilate them, by cutting off their heads and feet." But stop, Mr. Arnold, did you not in your former article lay my want of success to my ignorance in not knowing how to treat them? You said I should

have starved some by putting them in poor ground, and cut the heads off from others, and when I told you I had done so, and had followed the directions of the journals above mentioned, and yet failed in my object, no doubt from not being thorough enough, you now turn about and say, "they are like the rebels in the South, they only want to be let alone." Are you not like the Federals of the North, want it all your own way? Hence you see a drowning man will catch at a straw. Again, he says, he will place his trees in other lands to be tested. Now sir, if you are suspicious of my not giving your trees fair play, have I not the same grounds to object to your offer; for would it not be an easy matter for him to attend to their cultivation, and through artificial means keep them small and throw them into bearing? Hence you see he is determined to dodge every way to keep them out of my garden, as if they were as the Egyptian said of the Lotus, too good and beautiful for any one to have, but must be held sacred for sacrificial offering. But sir, every case in law requires direct proof, and such I demand. Therefore, friend Arnold, don't be so afraid, but send along your trees, and if I don't make fine large trees of them, then I will pay the bill.

Again he says, let us come to the point; agreed to that, friend Arnold, you say you train your trees to bear in 2 or 3 years old—this is perhaps by using the means above described, and what is the use of your boasting about having such trees if we can't get them without so much trouble? Is it not enough to discourage any one? For who would try harder than I have, and yet, I have failed so far, but am not willing to give them up yet, as long as there is any hope or prospect of getting them. Last spring I got 25 from Mr. Smith, of Syracuse, who said he had the genuine dwarf trees—if they prove so I will report accordingly; but I have no faith in them, but what they will turn out like all the rest. For further proof that I have no faith in the reality of natural dwarf apple trees, I refer you again to Mr. Atkins' article in the *Agriculturist* of 1861, page 241, and see his experience. I might call plenty more of my neighbors as witnesses, who are growing these trees for the last 6 or 8 years, and without bearing fruit, but Mr. Arnold would only say they had all been cheated by the nurserymen like myself. Will the nurserymen admit this? Evidently there is a fault amongst them.

The last thing we proceed to notice is, Mr. Arnold's attack upon my Essay. I defined in my last article enough to satisfy any one how I came to overrate the dwarf apple tree, but for further particulars would say, I was led astray by not having as much experience as now, and depending too much upon the authority of others; but I am now willing to make that mistake right, as every honest man