

then, is the character of the climate of Southern China, where these fruits are at home? We answer: warm summers, much warmer indeed than our English ones; mild winters; rainy weather, and consequently a moist atmosphere in the months of May and June. July and August are the hottest months in the year. During these months the thermometer (Fahr.) ranges between 80° and 94° in the shade; the air is very dry, and the atmosphere is clear and cloudless. In the winter, that is from December to March, the thermometer frequently sinks nearly down to the freezing point, and ranges from 65° to 33°. Ice or snow are rarely seen, except on the tops of the hills. The rains, as already observed, fall copiously in May and June; the summer and autumn is dry, and the other portions of the year are not remarkable for any excess of heat, cold, or dryness. This, then, is the atmosphere and temperature in which the fruit trees we have named grow and flourish, and yield abundant crops. If our English gardeners can supply this atmosphere and temperature in an artificial way by means of glass houses and hot-water pipes or fermenting materials, there is no reason why their labours should not be crowned with the most complete success. The different varieties of the Orange would probably be the easiest to manage among the fruits we have mentioned, and it would appear that we are already much more successful in its cultivation than we were a few years ago.

In the description of climate and temperature which we have given above, we have omitted one very important circumstance, namely, the temperature of the soil. Every intelligent gardener knows the importance of this, and therefore we will only add that in the cultivation of exotic fruits BOTTOM-HEAT is oftentimes as necessary as heat above ground.

THE 'Proprietors of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* have offered annually, for two years, the sum of Twenty Pounds in prizes each year for flowers &c. grown by Ladies, and shown by them at the meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society. The details are to be settled immediately.

MR. C. J. PERRY strongly recommends PEGGED-DOWN ROSES for the flower garden; and states their advantages to be:—1, that a much greater quantity of good blooms are produced; 2, the blooming period is considerably prolonged; 3, many kinds which are otherwise too much crowded with buds to open freely, will thus produce single blooms of great size; 4, the plants are less subject to injury from winds. The mode of procedure, which is described in last month's *Florist*, is to take vigorous plants budded low on the Manetti, or better on their own roots; to cut away all the small shoots, and a few inches of the ends of the strong ones; and to bend these pruned shoots carefully down to the ground, and fasten them with pegs strong enough to last for the season. The result is a crop of fine blooms—such blooms indeed as enabled Mr. PERRY to carry off two leading prizes at Birmingham last July. But besides the flowers, many shoots will be produced from the base, too strong for summer-flowering, but most of them such as to produce 'noble flowers' in the autumn. These are the shoots for pegging down the following season. The old ones are cut away in the course of the winter, and the plants, with their ample supply of strong shoots 4 to 8 feet high, are described as then resembling Raspberry bushes. These shoots are bundled together and tied to a stake to prevent their being injured by wind, and at the latter end of March are pegged down. Mr. PERRY observes, that when this method of pegging-down and dwarfing strong-growing Roses becomes generally known, many of the valuable robust show varieties will occupy the prominent position in our flower gardens, to which their merits entitle them.

In regard to the LUMINOSITY of FRAXINELLA (see p. 1134, 1863) Mr. JAMES BACKHOUSE states in the *Journal of Botany*, that he is certain the solution of this question, which would make the inflammability dependent on the presence of glands secreting ethereal oil, is correct. This inflammability is not, however, he states, confined to the glands of the pedicels. Little round glands also cover the stems of the plant, and by applying a candle to the lower part, on a fine summer's evening, he has often obtained a sudden blaze enveloping the stems, and rising considerably above the plant. But the experiment can only be successful once in a season, as the combustible glands are not reproduced on the same stems. The late Prof. HENSLOW adopted a somewhat similar explanation. "The Fraxinella," he observes, "is covered with minute glands which excrete a volatile oil. This is continually evaporating from its surface, and on a calm still evening forms a highly inflammable atmosphere round the plant. If a candle be brought near it, the plant is enveloped by a transient flame without sustaining any injury from the experiment" (*Desc. and Phys. Bot.* 221.) Mr. BACKHOUSE further suggests that the red-flowered plant met with in gardens is the normal state of

Dictamnus albus, while the white-flowered state of the plant from which apparently the name is taken, is merely an albino.

It has become pretty generally known that certain remarkably fine NEW PEARS have been raised by the Rev. J. HUYSHÉ, of Cullompton, the most familiar of which have been called HUYSHÉ'S Bergamot, and HUYSHÉ'S Victoria. To these, as recorded in our last year's volume (p. 8), has to be added a third, which had just fruited, and is called HUYSHÉ'S Princess of Wales, the quality of which, moreover, so far as experience has gone, is said to equal that of its sister seedlings. During the past season the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society very properly offered prizes for the two better known sorts, which are already in the hands of pomologists, and some very fine fruit was produced, fully confirming the high rank which the Devonshire seedlings are entitled to take. That, however, which has hitherto been known as HUYSHÉ'S Bergamot, having neither the Bergamot shape nor flavour, is in future to be called HUYSHÉ'S PRINCESS OF WALES, a change of name of which, as the varieties are no doubt destined to come into general cultivation, fruit-growers should take note.

Writing of ACORUS CALAMUS in the penny *Botanist's Chronicle* (Irvine), a contributor who adopts the signature "E. G. R." states that he has "found that quinine has its efficacy in ague and neuralgia quintupled by being administered in a strong infusion of *Acorus*."

The *Journal of Botany* gives amongst its BOTANICAL NEWS the following items:—Dr. SCHWEINFURTH, of Berlin, has started for Egypt, with the intention of exploring botanically the Sinai peninsula, and the eastern shores of the Red Sea.—The Historic Society for Lower Saxony—Niedersachsen, as nearly the whole of northern Germany was formerly called—has offered a prize for the best essay on the native plants of Lower Saxony, in their relation to the mythology and superstitions of the old Saxons.

FRANCIS BOOTT, M.D., V.P.L.S.

It is with deep regret that we have had to announce the death of Dr. Francis Boott, F.L.S., L.R.C.P., a gentleman well known amongst a large circle of friends, no less for his love of science, and especially of botany, than for his cultivated mind and genial disposition, and the affectionate interest he took in the careers of young aspirants to honour in various branches of literature and art. Dr. Boott was born at Boston, in Massachusetts, U.S., Sept. 26th, 1792, and was the son of Kirk Boott, an Englishman who had settled there early in life; his mother was a Scotch lady, and his early education was acquired at Harvard University. When only between 16 and 17 years of age he came over to England, where he resided near Derby with a family connected with his own, and where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Harcastle, his future mother-in-law, from whom he acquired his taste for botany, and for everything that is beautiful in nature and refined in literature and art. At about this time he also became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, and formed life-long friendships with the late Robert Brown, Sir William (then Mr.) Hooker, Sir James Smith, and most of the eminent botanists of the day. During the years 1818–20 he made several voyages to America, and formed an excellent herbarium of Massachusetts plants, then little known in this country. These he afterwards gave to Sir William Hooker, in whose Herbarium they are preserved at Kew. On his final return to England in the latter year he determined to follow the medical profession, for which purpose he placed himself under the direction of the late Dr. J. Armstrong, for whose professional ability and private character he ever entertained a profound veneration. From London he went to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied under Hope, Munro, Alison, Pillans, Christison, and other most eminent men, of whom the latter only survives him. After presenting his inaugural Essay on Hydrocephalus, he received his degree of M.D. in 1824, and finally settled in London in 1825. Here he first held the chair of lecturer on botany in the Webb Street school of medicine, where his friend Dr. Armstrong was professor of *Materia Medica*. His lectures are said to have been admirable, both in matter and style, and to have excited much enthusiasm; whilst his untiring efforts to promote the welfare of his pupils in other ways were so deeply and generally felt, that on the eve of his too early withdrawal from the lectureship, they in one day raised a large subscription to present a testimonial "to their friend and teacher," a tribute which, with characteristic modesty and consideration, was declined as soon as heard of; he was however afterwards persuaded to accept a collection of books instead, in remembrance of their grateful feelings and good will.

The death of his friend Dr. Armstrong soon followed, at whose dying request he undertook to publish his life, which appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1834, and was entitled "Memoir of the Life and Medical Opinions of John Armstrong, M.D.;" to which is added an inquiry into the Facts connected with those forms of Fever attributed to Malaria and Marsh Effluvia. In this work Dr. Boott entered largely into the subject of the Plague in Egypt, Syria, Holland, France, and London; holding that the Plague obeys the same laws which govern

other forms of malignant fever, and does not wholly lose its periodical type in the more northern latitudes. He also states his belief that mean temperature influences type, which he founds on a careful study of the disease in its march from Italy and the Mediterranean through Paris to Great Britain. He also published in 1837 two lectures on *Materia Medica*.

About this period University College was founded; an institution in which Dr. Boott took the warmest interest, holding for upwards of a quarter of a century the posts of member of its Senate and Council, and being chosen latterly President of the Committee of Council. During this time, and indeed up to the last, he kept up an active correspondence with America, while his house became a place of resort for many of his countrymen, who were not only introduced by him to the men best worth knowing in England, but were also provided with letters of introduction to his continental friends.

For some years Dr. Boott carried on a very successful practice in London, and was especially noted for his treatment of fevers, he being one of the first physicians who, abandoning the old system of confining the patient in hot close rooms, gave abundance of free air in carefully ventilated apartments. For the arduous duties of a full London practice he was, however, constitutionally unfitted; and inheriting a competency at a comparatively early age, he devoted most of his time to the study of literature, both ancient and modern, and to the analysis of an extensive and very difficult genus of plants, that of the Carices. The genus *Carex* is one of the largest in the vegetable kingdom, embracing, according to his computation, upwards of 600 species, and is spread over every quarter of the globe; and to the study of these he latterly gave up most of his time, much to the detriment of his health, though greatly to the interest of science. Amongst other contributions to their history, he prepared the monograph of 158 species, published in Hooker's "*Flora Boreali Americana*," and analysed and determined the species in every private and public herbarium to which he could gain access.

More recently he commenced at his own expence the publication of a folio work in two volumes, intended to contain no fewer than 600 plates and descriptions of Carices. Of this work 411 admirably executed plates, full of most accurate analyses of as many species and varieties, are already published; he was engaged in its continuation up to within a few weeks of his death, and we understand that a considerable part of a third volume is all but ready for publication. This work is certainly one of the most munificent contributions ever made to scientific botany, besides being one of the most accurate; on which account it certainly entitles its author to take a much higher place amongst Botanists than that of an amateur, which was all his modesty would allow him to lay claim to. *Carex*, he used to observe to his friends, was his hobby; tracing out the characteristics of its multitudinous forms was his delight; and to be the exponent of the structure of every species, after an examination of every available specimen, was his unselfish ambition. The work itself cost him many years of assiduous labour, and a very large sum of money; both drawings, engravings, and letterpress, being executed at his own cost. Of his own merits as author of so noble an undertaking, Dr. Boott could never be brought to speak (nor to listen to any praise of them), and the motto inscribed on the title page of the volumes, best explains his own estimate of his feelings regarding them.

"The man who labours and digests things most,
Will be much apter to despair than boast."—*Roscommon*.

A double allusion is here intended, to his own assumed incompetency for the task, and the perplexing difficulties the genus *Carex* presents to the systematist. Again, in no part of the volumes is there any allusion whatever to the duration or extent of his labours, or the manifold cares that must attend the production of so considerable a work; and, indeed, the only mention of himself as connected with the task he had set himself, is the following, which occurs in the dedication to John Amory Lowell, Esq., trustee of the Lowell Institute of Boston:—"I say nothing of the difficulties of my undertaking, undoubtedly increased by my inadequacy to treat them successfully."

Of the many kind offices he undertook on behalf of the needy, the sick and the diffident, this is no time to speak, for he suffered no allusion to them during his life; one action alone is so far public, and so truly characteristic, that we may be permitted to mention it; viz., his having placed in All Saints Church, Cambridge, a tablet in memory of Henry Kirke White, a poet in whose character and early fate he was deeply interested. The epitaph for this was by his friend Professor Smythe, of Cambridge, and the medallion portrait was executed by Chantrey; and it is a circumstance worth mentioning, that the first piece of sculpture received by the National Portrait Gallery was his gift to it of Chantrey's original of this medallion.

It was, however, in connection with the Linnean Society that Dr. Boott was best known in London; he joined the Society in 1819, and acted for some time as its Secretary, and for a longer period as its Treasurer. The latter office he still held when those changes were introduced into its working, to which the Society is so largely indebted for its present unexampled pros-

perity; and it is not too much to say that but for his admirable moderation and judgment, those reforms could not have then been carried out. As it was, with consummate tact and irresistible kindness of manner, he stepped in to harmonize opinions apparently the most opposite, as to what was for the best interest of that venerable body, and carried without a dissentient voice whatever organic changes were required. His tall and fragile frame, silvery voice, and quiet energy were then familiar, both in the Council and general meetings of the Society, at which he practically acted as the Nestor, and that amongst some of the oldest and most eminent scientific men in London.

In this, and in all other phases of life, Dr. Boott was remarkable for great force of character, boundless sympathy for whatever is good and beautiful, and an enthusiastic admiration for all honest cultivators of literature and science. His house was filled with pictures, chiefly by modern artists, selected without regard to names, but with a keenly discriminative eye to harmony of colour and truth of expression; his library was as select as were his pictures; and all his tastes, actions, and manners were in keeping. When practising as a physician, he discarded the customary black coat, knee-breeches, and silk stockings, for the very good reason that sombre colours could not but suggest gloomy ideas to the sick; and was one of the first who adopted the custom now universal in the profession, of dressing in ordinary costume. In doing this Dr. Boott adopted the blue coat, gilt buttons, and buff vest of the period, which he continued to wear to the last, and with which dress his casual acquaintances, no less than his personal friends, will ever associate him. In person he was so tall and thin as almost to suggest ill-health, and the refinement of his manners, his expression, address, and bearing, were in perfect keeping with his polished mind and many accomplishments. Of enemies he had none; very much, no doubt, because he shunned contact with uncongenial spirits; and he never lost a friend, which is the more remarkable, as he often appeared to be over enthusiastic in his estimate of the qualities of those he loved; this, however, mainly arose from that true modesty which with him amounted to an unconscious abnegation of self as a standard of comparison, and not to any affectation of admiration which he did not feel; for he was never known to alter such opinions.

Dr. Boott's scientific merits were widely known and recognised. He was on several previous occasions, and at the time of his death, a Vice-President of the Linnean Society; in 1837 he was elected a corresponding member of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York; in 1835 he became a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; in the same year an honorary Fellow of the Medical Society of Massachusetts; in 1840 a corresponding member of the Boston Society of Natural History; and in 1844 a correspondent of the National Institute of Science of Washington.

Dr. Boott's health had never been robust, and in 1839 he had a dangerous attack of pneumonia. From this time he had repeated slight attacks, but no alarming symptoms occurred till June, 1863, when the remaining lung gave way, and from that time he never fairly rallied. He died at his residence, 24, Gower Street, on Christmas Day; retaining to the last his faculties and all the characteristics of his most admirable life.

ENTOMOLOGY.

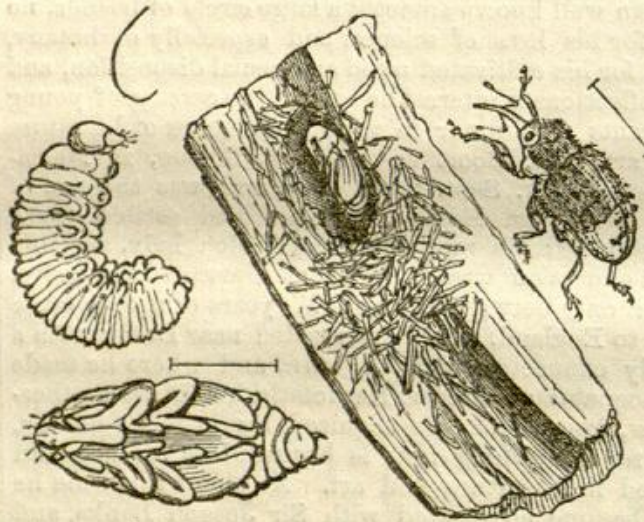
THE WILLOW BORING BEETLE.

INDEPENDENT of the value, in an economic point of view, of the genus *Salix*, whether grown as coppice wood or timber, or for basket and hoop-making, or the many other purposes to which their very flexible parts have been applied, a *Salicetum* or collection of growing specimens of the different kinds of Willows is of considerable botanical interest, in consequence of the great difficulties connected with the specific determination of these trees. The late Mr. Loudon in his "*Arboretum Britannicum*," twenty-five years ago, was compelled to admit and lament the unsatisfactory state of the science which, notwithstanding all his care, existed in the portion of his work relating to this genus. With the view to the determination of some of the many points of uncertainty thus admitted to exist, as well as from the beauty of growth in many of the trees themselves, various collections of the living trees have from time to time been formed. The *Salicetum* at Woburn was rendered famous by the volume printed for private circulation by the Duke of Bedford in 1829, entitled "*Salicetum Woburnense*," in which 160 species were figured and described. The *Arboretum* of Messrs. Loddiges, at Hackney, also contained a fine collection of these trees, which were studied in 1836 for the purposes of the "*Arboretum Britannicum*" by Mr. Loudon and his contributors, and since that period others have sprung up, including one at the "Old" nurseries of Messrs. Paul & Son, at Cheshunt, to whom we are indebted for specimens of the insect described below, and which is one of the most destructive enemies to the Willow-tree.

Other species of insects have been enumerated as especially injurious to these trees, including the Goat Moth, *Cos-us ligniperda*, which attacks the *Salix babylonica* in particular, and "as the larvæ in each tree are generally numerous, in the course of a few year

they destroy so much of the trunk that the first violent gale of wind blows down the tree: so infested are the Weeping Willows, in many nurseries, with these insects, that scarcely one in ten can be selected free from them." (W. Curtis, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, vol. i.) The Musk beetle, *Cerambyx moschatus*, in the same manner, but not to the same extent, attacks Willow trees; whilst the *Trochilium bembeciforme* or lunar hornet moth, is very injurious to *Salix Caprea*, the most valuable of the British Willows, the caterpillars boring into the solid wood of the trunk in a longitudinal direction. Even the twigs and young shoots are bored into by the larvæ of several minute midges belonging to the genus *Cecidomyia*, of which we have given instances in our articles on *Cecidomyia viminalis*, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1847, p. 588, and *C. saliciperda*, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1863, p. 891.

But one of the most injurious of these Willow-boring insects is a species of weevil, which would hardly be suspected of being such a culprit, first from the name, *Curculio Lapathi*, which was applied to it by Linnæus, and which, notwithstanding its impropriety, it still retains, and secondly, because the injury itself has been attributed to other insects, which, being attracted to the spot by the extravasated sap and rotten sawdust-like chips of wood made by the larvæ of the weevil, have been erroneously considered as the authors of the mischief. Mr. W. Curtis, in the article in the first volume of the *Linnean Transactions* above referred to, has given the history of *Nitidula grisea*, a small beetle, the larvæ of which he had found in the sawdust-like material thrown out from various parts of the trunk of *Salix viminalis*, and which fell at its base in no inconsiderable quantity, and of which he had also found specimens of the perfect insect (not very unlike the common bed-bug in size and appearance) in the crevices of the bark. The whole of the trunk where this sawdust was found, emitted a smell somewhat like beer in a state of fermentation. A more careful examination of the state of the tree revealed the real cause of the mischief in the shape of a white grub very similar to that of the common nut weevil, and which proved to be the larva of the *Curculio Lapathi*. Messrs. Paul state that when the larvæ of the weevil first attack the tree, they eat through the bark and into the centre of the tree, sometimes not going so far as the



centre, and sometimes eating for a considerable distance between the bark and the wood before entering the latter. They appear to attack the trees at or near the ground, and eat their way from bottom to top of the main stem, occasionally eating through the outer bark. They begin their ascent by eating a round tubular hole several inches in length, occasionally winding off its first course at right angles. On looking amongst the trees so destroyed, at first sight they had every appearance of some one having wilfully taken a gimlet and bored holes for their own amusement.

The larva, as stated above, is a white fleshy grub very similar to, but much larger than, the Nut maggot; it is destitute of feet, the place of which is supplied by three pairs of fleshy tubercles capable of dilatation on the underside of the three anterior segments of the body. The head is armed with a pair of strong short triangular horny jaws. The body is curved, and very much wrinkled transversely. When fully grown (as represented in our woodcut, the natural size being indicated by the curved line) it forms an oval cell in the burrow which it has made, the outside of which is defended by a great number of small particles of the wood gnawed into fine short strips, as shown in our figure, and within this cell the larva is transformed into a white inactive pupa, represented as seen sideways, and of the natural size, within the cell, and as magnified and seen on its ventral surface in our lower figure. It was during the month of August that the transformations of the specimens sent to us took place, the pupa state not lasting more than three weeks.

The perfect insect, *Curculio* (*Cryptorhynchus*) *Lapathi*, varies in length from one-third to half an inch; it is of an opaque dirty black colour, with the sides of the thorax and apical portion of the wing-covers clothed with white scales, the latter as well as the thorax also ornamented with tufts of black scales. It feeds also upon the Alder, and, according to Gyllenhal, on the *Rumex acutus*, but the latter habitat is doubted; indeed Kirby and Spence attribute the application to the insect of the specific name of *Lapathi* to the accidental discovery of the beetle on some species of Dock (*Lapathum*) growing under Willows from which the insect may have fallen. In the *Salicetum* of the Botanic

Garden at Oxford several species of *Salix* are in some seasons almost entirely destroyed by this insect, *S. pentandra*, *S. decipiens*, and *S. nigricans* being the least subject to its attacks, and *S. viminalis*, on the contrary, seeming to be especially subject to them. As the perfect insect is of considerable size, and is to be found easily on the trunk or leaves of the Willow trees during the months of August and September, a careful investigation of them should be then made, and every individual found destroyed. At an earlier period tobacco smoke introduced into the mouths of the burrows would dislodge the grubs, which would crawl out of their retreats; probably, also, small pieces of rag dipped in turpentine and inserted into the mouths of the burrows, would suffocate them. J. O. W.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.

A MORE charming and beautiful plant than this is during the winter months, when grown in perfection, it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Monk, gardener at The Cedars, Tottenham Green, sent a cut specimen of it to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington a fortnight ago, which was placed in water in a Wardian case, and is still comparatively fresh. Its gorgeous whorl of vivid scarlet leaves measures 49 inches in diameter, and the plant from which it was cut bore three other flower heads of similar beauty. Mr. Monk states that he has 15 plants in one stove, growing in 8 and 9-inch pots, and having from four to six flower heads on each plant, and that many are of the size just named. Their beauty has been the admiration of all who have seen them.

As the details of his method of treatment may be useful to our readers, I venture to furnish you with them. The plants are partially dried off preparatory to their being cut down in July. As soon as the young shoots are fairly started, they are taken out of the pots, the ball reduced, and the plants repotted in the same-sized pots. As soon as the latter are filled with roots, the plants receive their last shift into 9-inch pots. They are then placed in a cold pit, and kept close for a short time, after which air is admitted freely day and night, until the beginning of September, when they are again placed in the stove, and about the middle of November their flowers appear encircled by a magnificent whorl of vivid scarlet leaves, which remain in perfection for a space of six weeks, and of semi-perfection for two or three weeks longer.

The Poinsettia is a plant now being grown very largely for the London market, and if properly hardened off it is peculiarly fitted as an ornamental plant for drawing-room decoration. If placed in a plant case free from dust, its period of flowering will be lengthened, and its beauty long preserved. G. E.

ROSES.

THE Rose cause in England is as yet but in its infancy: still it spreads. The furor is national. The Rev. S. R. Hole, to whom we owe so much for bringing the Rose more prominently before the public, has lighted a candle that I believe will never be extinguished. I propose now to answer a few questions that are sometimes put to me.

1. "Would you advise me to have Roses on their own roots?"—I can hardly answer such a question as this without knowing other circumstances. I would advise no one to depend entirely upon Roses on their own roots. To succeed well they require great care, till the roots are firm and strong. Rose-wood roots when matured, are very hardy. Tea-roses for out-of-door purposes, when nursed for a year or two, do well on their own roots. *Elise Sauvage*, *Devoniensis*, *Silene*, *Souvenir d'un Ami*, *Gloire de Dijon*, are quite hardy on their own roots. As regards other autumnals, except *Malmaison*—the finest and best of all light-coloured autumnals—I do not think that Roses on their own roots bloom so abundantly, so continuously, or so late, as on alien stocks. There is, however, this advantage in having Roses on their own roots, viz., that if the wood of a previous year is bad, or if it is killed by the winter, you may cut it down to the stump; and if it is injured there, it will still break from the roots. My advice is, have some Roses on their own roots, and also other stocks. Here, no stock is so early, so bloom-producing, so continuous in producing blooms, or so late a producer, as the *Manetti* stock. As an old Harrow cricketer I call it the "tip and run" stock.

The following autumnals here are (besides being on other stocks) on their own roots, and do well:—*Malmaison*, *Gloire de Vitry*, *Jules Margottin*, *Géant des Batailles*, *General Jacqueminot*, *M. Laffay*, *Caroline de Sansal*, *Pauline Lansezeur*, *Cardinal Patrizzi*, *Proserpine*, *Paul Joseph*, *La Reine*, *Madame Campbell*, *Auguste Mie*, and *Baronne Prevost*. The five Teas and those are all that I have on their own roots.

2. "What Roses won't die, or at any rate will die least?"

This has been partly answered. Confirmed Rose roots will last longest; but, if these questions relate to families, then I answer that the summer Roses are the hardiest of all Roses. About seven years ago I procured some of Mr. Cranston on 2 feet Briars. They are nearly all alive, and they are better trees than when they came here. Half of them are in my home garden, and were removed this time last year; the other half (the same kinds) are in my N.E. garden