

RIVERS

f
Sawbridgeworth

THOMAS RIVERS & SON LTD

ENGLAND'S OLDEST NURSERY
EST. 1725



JULY 1978—JUNE 1979

THOMAS RIVERS & SON LIMITED
THE NURSERIES, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS. CM21 0HJ
Telephone: Bishop's Stortford 722338 (STD 0279)

WHO ARE WE?

We are the oldest nursery in Great Britain and are still owned by the original family.

Work started here in 1725 on what is part of our existing land. Originally we were a general nursery for fruit trees, roses, shrubs and forest trees.

In the early 1800's roses were given greater emphasis and the then Thomas Rivers published the "Rose Amateurs Guide" which went into 12 editions and is one of the main reference books for rose historians.

In 1858 we were one of the three most prominent rose growing firms to back Dean Hole for the first National Rose Show.

Breeding fruit trees also started in 1820 and Rivers Early Prolific (Early Rivers) plum was introduced in 1838 and this is still the earliest plum. It was followed by Czar, Monarch, Sultan, President, Archduke, Grand Duke, Primate, Curlew, Heron, Stint, Swan, Autumn Compote, Blue Rock, Late Orange.

Transparent Gage was introduced from France and as it was disappointing in our climate, efforts were made to improve it and Early Transparent, Golden Transparent and Late Transparent were bred and introduced. Many of these varieties are still grown and in fact used as standards to test modern cultivars.

Peaches and nectarines were dealt with a little later and many cultivars introduced, earlier ones often being dropped as better sorts were found. Of those still grown we bred and introduced nectarines John Rivers, Early Rivers, Lord Napier, Dryden, Pineapple, Humboldt and Pitmaston Orange and peaches Alexandra Noblesse, Crimson Galande, Duke of York, Early Rivers, Golden Eagle, Goshawk, Kestrel, Peregrine, Sea Eagle, Princess of Wales and Thomas Rivers.

Work in cherries produced Early Rivers in 1873 of which more trees are still grown than any other variety and Peggy Rivers and Ursula Rivers were brought out in the 1920's.

Pears have always been difficult to breed but we produced Fertility and Conference, the latter being the most popular pear for garden or market, was introduced in the 1890's.

We also worked with American growers and imported many varieties of fruits—apples, pears, plums, grapes, figs, etc.—and introduced those proving suitable to growers in this country.

There has been a large collection of orange varieties here from about 1830 and when Florida varieties proved unsuitable for Californian conditions several varieties from our collection were sent to California in 1876 and one of them proved excellent and was used to get orange growing going there.

Books published were "The Miniature Fruit Garden", in 1850, which went to 20 editions and "The Orchard House", describing growing fruit trees in pots which went to 16 editions and also covered early development of commercial glass houses.

Breeding and testing of fruit is undertaken by Research Stations and the National Fruit Trials now, with resources far beyond ours and we keep in close touch with this work to ensure the trees we grow are of up-to-date material and of the standard we have always been proud of.



Managing Director:

T. H. RIVERS

Directors:

Mrs. M. S. NATTRASS

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A. R. E. SLINGSBY

RIVERS

Thomas Rivers & Son Ltd.

THE NURSERIES

SAWBRIDGEWORTH

HERTS

Co. Reg. No.
178109 (LONDON)

V.A.T. 213/8606/77

CM21 0HJ

TELEPHONE: BISHOP'S STORTFORD 722338

STATION: HARLOW, EASTERN REGION, BRITISH RAILWAYS

1978-1979

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HOURS OF BUSINESS

Monday to Saturday 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., 2 — 5 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. — 12.30 p.m., 3 — 5 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday for Garden Centre plants only, unless your requirements have been ordered in advance.

EXPORTS

We have considerable experience of exporting trees and welcome enquiries.

Our Nurseries are inspected during the growing period by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food so a health certificate can be obtained.

Whether it is possible to import into a country depends on the health regulations of that particular country and these vary every year but, in many, an import licence from the country concerned is required; this now applies to material to be sent to Eire so it is necessary to charge £1 extra for these consignments for the inspection and the obtaining of the certificate.

BRITISH STANDARDS

The British Standards Institution, in collaboration with all bodies interested in horticulture, have produced and published B.S.S. 3936 'Nursery Stock'.

These standards are designed to give protection to purchasers and to enable them to know which is a good tree or shrub and it is our intention that any stock we despatch shall comply with these standards.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have a number of voluntary schemes by which fruit tree root stocks, black currants, strawberries and raspberries may be certified and the British Standard calls for material to comply with this certification.

PRICES

Prices are listed separately and we hope to be able to maintain them till June 1979. However in view of present circumstances we reserve the right to change them at any time.

Prices are nett cash. A 10% credit charge is added to the invoice which may be deducted for payments made within 28 days of despatch date.

Pages 5—14 Fruit, zero rated. (Except citrus).

Pages 15—29 Roses, Trees and Shrubs subject to VAT.

LOCATION

The Nurseries are on the old A414 (now signposted High Wych Road) 300 yds from its junction with the old A11 (now A1184) on the Harlow side of Sawbridgeworth.

VISITORS

Visitors are welcome at any time during the above hours and welcome to walk round. If technical advice is required it is normally available but for detailed discussion please make an appointment.

RIVERS of SAWBRIDGEWORTH

General Information

ADVICE

We are glad to advise regarding suitable trees and to prepare plans of planting if a sketch of the area required is sent to us. Local conditions are important and as much information as possible regarding aspect, drainage, soil or possible frost pockets should be sent.

For extensive planting it is advisable to obtain the services of your County Horticultural Advisor or Officer who will know the local conditions.

Charges for visit and plan are based on cost. Minimum £6.00 + VAT.

PLANTING SEASON

The planting season is from the time the trees have lost enough leaf and are sufficiently dormant to be lifted from the ground, which is usually early November, until they start to grow again, which is usually the end of March but it can vary a week or two at each end depending on the weather.

The condition of the ground at the time of planting is much more important than a calendar date and the trees should be planted only when the soil is sufficiently workable to pack closely round the roots.

SOIL AND PREPARATION

As trees will remain where they are planted for a long time it is well worth preparing the soil thoroughly, particularly as digging close to the trees damages the roots.

Thoroughly digging the area involved and leaving the action of sun, frost and rain to break down the soil and kill weeds is best, incorporating as much organic matter as possible.

This organic matter is broadly, any decayed vegetable material, such as manure, compost, grass cuttings, weeds, though weeds should be well rotted to kill the seeds. It provides the "food" of the soil, holds moisture in light soils and helps to lighten the heavy clay soils.

If the soil is acid (i.e., peaty and the sort where rhododendrons will grow) it should be treated with lime well before planting. In areas where chalk is found in the surface there is enough lime and excess is harmful so do not use it.

PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees obtain the necessary elements to grow through the roots and also from the sun through healthy leaves. If the roots are to function they must be given reasonable conditions and they spread out as far as the top.

The following points will help you give your trees the maximum chance of success. Roots are damaged when trees are lifted, and should be trimmed leaving as much fibrous root as possible.

Obviously the roots grow into pretty solid soil and therefore they work better if the soil round the roots is made as firm as possible.

If the ground is permanently wet roots are drowned and the surviving ones will be near the surface where they are susceptible to drought.

In any case they are close to the surface when first planted, so the surface should be kept clear of grass and weeds for two or three years so that the surface moisture is not used up by these growth before the roots have grown further down; high grass and weeds will also keep sun from the top of small plants such as new hedges.

You should therefore pick ground that is not waterlogged. Dig a hole large enough to spread roots out so that they can grow out and down without being tangled. Fork the bottom of the hole to loosen it for drainage.

Put the plant in the hole, supporting it, so that the soil mark on the stem is level with the surface and fill the hole with soil fine enough to spread well round the roots without leaving air spaces, shake the tree slightly so that the soil goes under the roots as well. Tread the soil in as firmly as possible with your heel. Loosen the surface, so that the rain will penetrate, by forking about one inch deep.

For any plant in a windy position, and trees in any position, a stake should be driven in to the bottom of the hole before filling up and the tree secured to the stake. If the plant is allowed to rock it makes a hole round the trunk and breaks young roots which halves its chance of growing.

In heavy clay or light sand, mix compost or damp peat with the soil used to fill the hole.

If manure is used it must be dug in well down and covered with three inches of soil between it and the roots. This means a big hole and usually the manure will be as useful if spread as a mulch on the surface after planting.

Trees evaporate a lot of moisture through their leaves so it helps enormously if the new foliage is watered in sunny or windy weather the first spring, and this is essential for conifers as they have a lot of foliage for the roots to feed.

In poor soil one or two ounces of bone meal mixed with the soil or spread on top is useful, but stronger fertilizers are best left until growth is started.

Do not dig close to the roots at any time or you loosen and damage them. Cultivation to keep down weeds should be hoeing only.

Rivers of Sawbridgewort

Obviously conditions for planting must be reasonable and if the plants arrive when the ground is sodden or frostbound they must be kept until conditions improve. It is necessary to protect the roots against frost or drying winds so the bundle should be unwrapped to free the tops and stored in an unheated but fairly frost-free place with straw piled round the roots.

Soak the roots for half an hour in cold water before planting.

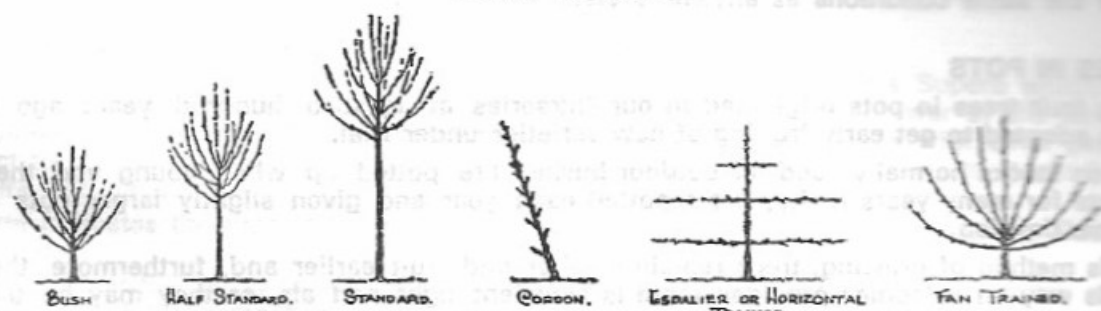
If conditions are good, but you are not ready to plant, make a small trench and lie the trees down with their roots in the trench and cover with soil—well firmed—until you are ready. You must plant before growth begins. If you plant in dry conditions give each hole a bucket of water after planting.

POT GROWN OR 'BALLED' PLANTS

Some plants are grown in pots because they will not stand lifting from open soil and some, such as conifers, rhododendrons etc. are supplied with a ball of soil tied round with hessian. For these, remove the pot or container or the hessian and drop into the hole without removing the soil. If the ball of soil seems hard soak in water or gently press to loosen slightly before putting in the hole and then fill up as directed for ordinary roots, but see separate instructions for Vines.

The exact distances at which trees in a particular garden should be planted will be governed to some extent by the general lay-out. The minimum planting distances for different kinds and forms of trees are:

TYPES OF TREE



Bush Trees:

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries—about 4.5m. apart. Cob Nuts and Filberts—3.6m. apart.

Half-Standard and Standard Trees:

Apples, Pears, Plums—from 6-7.5m. apart. Cherries and spreading Apples as Bramley's Seedling, 7.5m. apart at least.

Cordon Trees:

Apples and Pears, single stem—0.9m. apart. Gooseberries and Red Currants, single stem—0.3m. apart. Triple cordons—0.9m. apart.

Espalier or Horizontal-trained Trees:

Apples and Pears—3.6-4.5m. apart.

Fan-trained Trees:

Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, Apricots and Figs. 3.6-4.5m. apart, depending on height of wall.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes:

1.5m. apart.

Raspberries:

Canes—4.5cm. apart in row with 1.5m. between rows.

Loganberries and Blackberries:

Loganberries—about 3.6m. apart. Blackberries—3.6m. apart.

Strawberries:

Plants 45cm. apart in rows with 0.75m. between rows.

CHOOSING VARIETIES

Soft fruits, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, plums, etc. do not keep, so select enough trees for your immediate requirements for eating, bottling, jam, etc.

Early apples and pears do not keep and are suitable for eating as they ripen. October apples and pears are usually picked in September and stored for a week or two while later varieties are picked in October and stored till mature. Times given against varieties are a guide to when the fruit is ready; outside these times the flavour will be poorer than it should be.

PICKING

Fruit ripens over a period on any individual tree so pick by lifting the fruit and if it is ready the stalk will part from the tree.

Store only good fruit complete with stalk and the best store is a cool damp place such as a cellar or old air raid shelter.

In an attic which is dry, fruit will shrivel.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

GENERAL INFORMATION—continued

TRAINED TREES

Fruit may be grown on the walls of your house or on fences or wires. Trained trees for these situations are quite easy to manage and do not occupy much space.

For a North Wall

Cordon Gooseberries, Cordon Red and White Currants, Blackberries, Loganberries, Morello Cherries, Early Cooking Apples.

East Wall

Most apples, early plums, early pears.

South Wall

Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Figs, Vines, Gages and the best apples and pears.

West Wall

Early peaches and nectarines, plums, gages, cherries, apples and pears.

Garden walls normally have no damp course and where trees are planted against them, watering is necessary, as the walls themselves evaporate a lot of moisture from the ground. Apart from this point they require the same conditions as anywhere else.

FRUIT TREES IN POTS

Growing fruit trees in pots originated in our Nurseries at least a hundred years ago when this method was adopted to get early fruiting of new varieties under trial.

Bushes on stocks normally used for outdoor bushes are potted up when young and they may be grown in pots for many years if they are repotted each year and given slightly larger pots or tubs as the main roots develop.

With this method of growing, trees remain smaller and fruit earlier and, furthermore, they may be grown in this way on balconies provided there is sufficient light and air, or they may be taken into a greenhouse to protect the blossom from frosts and then planted out in the garden by plunging the pot in a hole, which saves a lot of trouble with watering.

Pot grown trees are available for many varieties of apples, pears, plums, gages, cherries, peaches, nectarines and figs.

They are normally sent turned out of pots but if pots are required they are extra depending on sizes and packing and carriage is also higher.

For those who order this type of tree a leaflet is available giving full instructions.

EMLA (East Malling—Long Ashton) virus tested trees.

Most apples, pears and cherries are now to this standard.

LITERATURE

The information given here is necessarily brief and there are many good books available on Fruit Trees.

The Royal Horticultural Society has published "The Fruit Garden Displayed", wonderful value with masses of helpful illustrations.

H.M. Stationery Office publish a number of booklets on different fruits and fruitstocks and also leaflets on diseases and their treatment.

GIFT VOUCHERS

We will gladly supply Gift Vouchers for any amount you choose. These can be sent to your friends to enable them to choose their own plants or sundries from our Nurseries.

GARDEN CENTRE

We have a Garden Centre, illustrated on page 33. This carries a large range of fertilizers, sprays, compost, peat and sundries together with pot grown plants for the house or garden. This is open during the week and the weekend at the hours given on page 1.

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APPLES

PRICES

Maidens, H.
 Bushes, 2/3 years K.
 Half-Standards, M. } very few
 Standards, P. }
 Single Cordons, 2/3 years K.
 Espaliers, horizontal-trained, 2 tier Q.
 3 tier U.
 Bush Trees for Pot Culture, pot grown, sent from
 pot, U.

SOIL

Apples require potash but too much nitrogen results in coarse growth delaying fruiting.

STOCKS

Bush, Cordon, Espaliers and pot trees are always on dwarfing or semi-dwarfing stocks such as M.26, M7, MM106, MM111. Type M9 is not recommended due to poor rooting action and necessity for very good soil, but a few trees are available if required.

Half-Standards and Standards are on type M.25, or an MM stock.

For single apples in a garden choose either Ellison's Orange or Laxton's Superb which are reasonably self-fertile. Preferably there should be two or more varieties, which flower at the same time, for suitable pollination. We are glad to advise on this. It is always wise to check with other people in your own district to see which varieties grow well there. If there are trees next door, try to find the variety, so that yours will match.

The date indicates the time in the south of England when fruit is ready for eating. See page 3 for picking period.

Flowering Time: E—Early; M—Mid-season; L—Late. T—Triploid, i.e. no good pollen so two other varieties required of the same flowering period.

DESSERT

ASHMEADS KERNEL (Dec.—Mar.) (L). Russet, very good flavour, medium crops.
 BLENHEIM ORANGE (Nov.—Jan.) (M) (T). Yellow striped red. Firm, good flavour.
 CHARLES ROSS (Oct.—Dec.) (M). Yellow flushed red, large, soft.
 COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN (Nov.—Jan.) (M). Yellow striped red. Rich flavour.
 CRISPIN (Mutsu) (Dec.—Feb.) (M) (T). Greenish-yellow, some flush, firm, good flavour.
 DISCOVERY (Aug.—Sept.) (M). Yellow-red flush, crisp, eat as picked.
 EGREMONT RUSSET (Oct.—Nov.) (E). Golden-brown russet, excellent flavour.
 ELLISON'S ORANGE (Oct.) (M). Yellow striped red. Good flavour.
 EPICURE (Sept.—Oct.) (M). Yellow striped red, good flavour for early apple.
 FORTUNE (Oct.—Nov.) (M). Red flushed, crisp, good flavour.
 GEORGE CAVE (Aug.—Sept.) (E). Green, some flush, crisp, good flavour.
 GOLDEN DELICIOUS (Oct.—Dec.) (M). The well known green/yellow apple but the fruit may not mature properly in our climate.
 HOLSTEIN (Nov.—Jan.) (M) (T). Similar to Cox but larger, excellent.
 JAMES GRIEVE (Sept.—Oct.) (M). Yellow striped red, crisp, good flavour.
 *KENT (Nov.—Feb.) (M). Similar to Cox but crops better. Good flavour.
 LAXTON'S SUPERB (Dec.—Feb.) (M). Yellow striped and flushed red, firm, good flavour.
 LORD LAMBOURNE (Oct.—Dec.) (E). Yellow striped red, firm, good flavour.
 ORLEANS REINETTE (Dec.—Feb.) (L). Golden Russet, red flush, excellent flavour.
 RIBSTON PIPPIN (Nov.—Jan.) (E) (T). Green, red cheek, good size and flavour.
 SPARTAN (Nov.—Jan.) (M). Dull purple, small to medium, pleasant flavour.
 ST. EDMUND'S PIPPIN (Oct.—Nov.) (E). Russet, red flush, crisp and good flavour.
 STURMER PIPPIN (Mar.—June) (M). Green, some flush and russet, crisp, good flavour.
 SUNSET (Nov.—Dec.) (M). Greenish yellow, some flush, excellent flavour.
 *SUNTAN (Dec.—Jan.) (L). Similar to Cox but larger and flatter. Good flavour. (Maidens only).
 TYDEMAN'S EARLY WORCESTER (Aug.—Sept.) (M). Red, crisp when eaten as picked.
 TYDEMAN'S LATE ORANGE (Dec.—Jan.) (M). Yellow flushed and striped red, firm, good flavour.
 WINSTON (Jan.—Mar.) (L). Nearly covered in red, firm, good flavour.
 WORCESTER PEARMAIN (Sept.—Oct.) (M). Yellow flushed red, firm, good flavour.
 *Patented varieties bred from Cox which is not a suitable pollinator.

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APPLES

COOKING

ANNIE ELIZABETH (Jan.—May) (L). Pale yellow, flushed red.
ARTHUR TURNER (Sept.—Oct.) (M). Yellow red flush, good for baking.
BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING (Nov.—Mar.) (M) (T). Greenish yellow-red flushed, large tree.
EARLY VICTORIA (Emneth Early) (July—Sept.) (M). Yellow, cooks frothily.
EDWARD VII (Dec.—April) (L). Pale yellow, red flush, cooks dark red.
GRENADIER (Aug.—Sept.) (M). Green, cooks to a froth.
HOWGATE WONDER (Oct.—Jan.) (M). Large yellow-green, some flush.
LANE'S PRINCE ALBERT (Nov.—Feb.) (M). Green, slight flush, greasy skin.
LORD DERBY (Nov.—Jan.) (L). Green/Yellow, cooks golden-red.
MONARCH (Dec.—April) (M). Yellow, red flush.
NEWTON WONDER (Dec.—May) (L). Yellow, scarlet flush and stripes, cooks well, good for eating in March.
REV. W. WILKS (Sept.—Nov.) (E). Creamy-white, slight flush, cooks frothily.

CRAB APPLES

PRICES

Bush, K.
 Half Standard, M.
 Standard, P.

The following Crab Apples are those which have fruit suitable for making jelly. Those grown purely for decoration are listed in page 19 under *Malus*.

The flowers are similar to normal apple blossom and the fruits highly coloured for Autumn effect.

DARTMOUTH ("Hyslop"), large; deep purple-crimson fruit, which has a fine bloom.
JOHN DOWNIE, conical fruits; scarlet with yellow base, very ornamental, a great bearer.
SCARLET or CHERRY ("Siberian Crab"), rather small fruit on long stalks; bright crimson.

FIGS

PRICES

Pot grown Bushes, (ex-pot), K.

A sheltered warm position is essential for Figs to crop as they will not fruit unless the wood is properly ripened by the sun. Bushes will do well in a sheltered corner. Pot-grown bushes may be used for training.

It is wise to restrict the roots as otherwise the tree is too vigorous to crop, the best method being to make a hole 0.9m. deep and 1.2m. square with bricks or concrete round it and fill this at the bottom with a foot of broken bricks or gravel, holes being left for drainage in the bottom. Then a good mixture of turves, grass side down, fibrous loam and broken rubble.

For pruning dis-bud early Summer limiting the number of new shoots to the space available, rubbing out all others. Prune the young shoots, which you do allow to develop, in September leaving about seven or eight leaves.

Outdoor

BROWN TURKEY, brownish-purple. Large fruit, very luscious, forces well in pots. Suitable for good wall outdoors.

BRUNSWICK, brownish-purple. Very large fruit, rich and excellent. Suitable for good wall outdoors.

WHITE MARSEILLES, greenish-white, medium size, very rich, juicy and sugary. Most reliable cropper, forces well in pots. Outdoors in warm areas only.

Greenhouse

BOURJASSOTTE GRISE, flesh deep dark red, with thick syrupy juice, very richly flavoured.

NEGRO LARGO, dark large fruit, tender juicy flesh, highly flavoured. One of the best figs for heated greenhouse.

MEDLARS

PRICES

Bush, K. Half-Standards, M. Standards, P.

These make good ornamental trees which are practically free from pests and have a flower something like a wild rose in the spring. The fruits are picked in early November and stored, stalk upwards, until they go soft. While the flavour of the fruit is not liked by everyone it makes an extremely good jelly.

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CHERRIES

PRICES

Bush, 2/3 years K.

Half-Standards, M.

Standards, P.

Fan-Trained, U.

Pot-Trees (ex-pot), U.

Cherries require deep well drained soil which is not too light. They require fairly high nitrogen for regular crops and, like other fruits, plenty of potash. Morello is suitable for growing against a North wall and is self-fertile. Other varieties are better on a South or West wall and all Sweet Cherries are self sterile.

For pollination we give below the "group" number of each variety (G or a number) and the flowering season (E—Early, M—Mid-season, L—Late). No cherry in a group will pollinate others in that group, i.e. Merton Bigarreau, Merton Bounty, Frogmore Early and Waterloo are all in Group 2 so must have a variety in another group to pollinate them. The blossoms of Early and Late flowers do not overlap but Early and Mid-season do and Mid-season and Late do.

The main stock for cherries is F.12/1 making a big tree.

We shall have one or two varieties on the new semi dwarfing stock Colt at an extra 50p. each.

Prune as little as possible. Spray in Winter with Tar Oil or D.N.C. to check Cherry Black Fly, or in Summer with a suitable insecticide.

BIGARREAU NAPOLEON (Aug.), (3M) dark red
BIGARREAU NOIR DE GUBEN (July) (GM) black.
EARLY RIVERS ("Rivers") (end June) (1E) black.
FROGMORE EARLY (early July) (2M) red.
GOVERNOR WOOD (July) (6M) red.
MERTON BIGARREAU (late July) (2M) black.

MERTON BOUNTY (early July) (2M) black.
MORELLO (July and Aug.) (cooking). Self fertile.
ROUNDEL (1M) (July) black.
STELLA (July). Self fertile. Red. (Maidens only).
VAN (mid-July) (4M) dark red. A promising cherry from Canada.

CITRUS FRUITS

PRICES

Young Bush Trees, in pots, U + 67p V.A.T.

These are sold as pot-grown bushes in pot and are only suitable where the Winter temperature is not allowed to fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit at night and a little higher by day.

If this heat is available they are not difficult to grow but they are not suitable indoors for long as they require plenty of light. They fruit well and early in life, fruit being ripe at Christmas time.

LEMON, IMPERIAL, fruit large with a fine aroma; robust and vigorous.

LEMON, MEYER, small, smooth skinned, juicy fruits on young plants.

EMBIGUO (Navel Orange) fruit large and good; pulp pale in colour.

VALENCIA LATE (Orange) Good size. Good flavour.

SATSUMA, a Japanese Tangerine; hardy and good cropper.

FOSTER GRAPEFRUIT, Pink flesh; good size.

APRICOTS

PRICES

Fan-Trained, U.

Apricots require plenty of lime in the soil and it is better to give them a sunny sheltered wall so that the wood ripens properly. They will not grow well in a light sandy soil. They are self-fertile.

For pruning they are similar to plums, i.e. fruit on old wood and they require watering in dry weather. Pruning should be carried out by Summer pinching as much as possible and as little cutting in Winter as you can. Thin fruit to 5 ins.—6 ins. between them.

ALFRED (Aug.) American variety which seems to fruit well. Good flavour.

EARLY MOOR PARK (Early Aug.). Yellow. Good flavour.

HEMSKERK (Early Aug.) Yellow, red blotches, rich flavour.

NEW LARGE EARLY (Rivers) (Early Aug.) Yellow. Good flavour.

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GRAPE VINES

GRAPE VINES

PRICES

Selected Fruiting Canes, 0.

Planting Canes, 2-year roots, about 1.8m. long, 0.

*Will succeed on a sunny wall in the South.

These, and all others except Muscat of Alexandria, ripen in a good cold house.

See also page 27 (Climbers) for ornamental vines. Brandt and Purpurea.

All the vines we offer are container grown and they are started into growth early in March and stopped at 1.8-2.1m. or so in June to give the rest of the Summer for the wood to ripen, as unripe wood may cause die-back or mildew. They are sent in the polythene container in which they are grown. The ball of soil should be carefully broken up and the roots spread out when planting as if this is not done the ball is too tight to allow any water to penetrate and the roots will probably die. Remove any polythene container.

Grape Vines are very hardy once they are established and it is not difficult to establish them given care in planting. They must, however, have a reasonable amount of attention if they are to produce good fruit.

Ordinary garden soil is satisfactory, but if it is heavy clay or very light sand it is better to prepare a special border using a good loam mixed with very well decayed manure and broken rubble, or sharp sand, the latter to give drainage, in the proportion of five loam, one manure and one rubble.

Sulphate of potash, about 2 oz. per barrowload of soil, can be mixed in.

This soil should be used to fill the hole and allowed time to settle before the vine is planted, and the roots should be carefully trodden to make sure the soil is packed well round them.

It is usually more convenient to have the border outside and then lead the vine inside for those in a house and this, in addition, saves a lot of watering. Mulch the surface of the soil after planting with manure or compost.

Plant canes 1.5m. apart, if two or more rods are run from one root, keep them 1.5m. apart allowing only one side shoot per eye and stop this two leaves past the bunch. Allow approximately one bunch per 25cm. of cane, i.e. one per 45cm. each side.

Cut back after planting to allow 0.6m. of cane exposed under glass, but do not cut back the vine after about the middle of January or it will bleed. If it has not been pruned before this rub out all the eyes that are not wanted as they develop, and the unwanted cane or shoot can then be cut away as soon as growth lower down has developed enough to absorb the sap. Vines should have a dormant period from the time the leaves fall for about three months, without any heat, to give them a good rest.

Bunches must be thinned if large berries are required, the best method being to use pointed scissors and thin before the berries are big enough to touch one another. Normally something like half the berries should be cut away.

ALICANTE (Black Tokay), black. Large berries and bunches, hangs well. Late.

APPLEY TOWERS, black. Round berries, hangs well. Late.

***BLACK HAMBURGH (Frankenthal)**, black. Large berries and bunches—the best general purpose. Hardy.

***BUCKLAND SWEETWATER**, white. Large berries and bunches, sweet, vigorous, hardy. The best general purpose white.

***ESPERIONE**, black. Similar to Black Hamburgh.

FOSTER'S SEEDLING, white. Large berries, good flavour.

GOLDEN QUEEN, white. Large golden berries. Late.

GROS COLMAR, black. Very large berries and bunches; vigorous.

LADY HUTT, white. Rounded berries, good bunches, sweet. Late.

MADRESFIELD COURT, black. Large berries and bunches. Muscat flavour.

***MILLER'S BURGUNDY**, black. Medium black berries, sweet; hardy. Leaves have "dusty" appearance.

MRS. PINCE'S BLACK MUSCAT, black. Medium berries, large bunches. Muscat flavour. Hangs well. Late.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA, white. Large oval berries, fine muscat flavour. Does not "set" well without heat.

***ROYAL MUSCADINE**, white. Medium berries. Muscat flavour. Hardy.

***STRAWBERRY VINE**, pink. Medium berries. Hardy. Distinctive flavour.

We have a few of some early (Frontignan) varieties not listed.

WINE GRAPES, J.

We offer the following varieties, one year, pot grown. These seem to be the best for ripening in this country.

RIESLING SYLVANER (Mueller-Thurgau)

MADELEINE SYLVANER 28/51

MADELEINE ANGEVINE 7972

SEYVE VILLARD

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

PEACHES and NECTARINES

WE are the recognised specialists for these delicious fruits. All the finest varieties were raised in our Nurseries.

PRICES

Maidens, K.

Fan-Trained 5/7 Branch T.
8/12 Branch U.

Bush Trees, pot-grown, sent from pot, U.

Bush Trees, outdoor-grown, 2/3 year L.

A Nectarine is a form of Peach and requires exactly the same treatment except that it needs more frequent watering while the fruit is swelling or the fruit will tend to split.

For soil a reasonable lime content is necessary and drainage is particularly important. Nitrogen may be fed in early Spring when the tree is bearing well, 2 ozs. per square yard of sulphate of ammonia.

All these fruits are self-fertile.

Fruit is borne on one-year-old wood and growths that have fruited should be cut back each season to a young shoot as near the base as possible. This shoot is tied in for the next season's fruit.

All unwanted shoots should be stopped at one leaf as they develop in the Spring, the only new shoots required being at the base of old shoot for next season's fruit, at the tip and about halfway up to draw sap to the fruits. Fruit should be thinned leaving them about 25cm. apart over the tree.

The chief troubles with Peaches are die-back, Leaf Curl and Aphis. Leaf Curl causes the leaves to curl up and thicken and turn red whereas Aphis curls them up but without thickening.

Spray with Copper (Bordeaux Mixture or Bouisoi), alternatively Lime Sulphur as soon as the buds start swelling in February as this is helpful both for the die-back and Leaf Curl, although weather conditions have an effect on both these.

Carefully inspect the trees in Spring for die-back and any dead wood should be pruned to the second sound bud, and if there is a brown stain under the bark take it back to the next bud.

For Aphis spray with Nicotine or Derris or a systemic insecticide such as Metasystox or Rogor.

For outdoors in the South, choose varieties fruiting by early September. For the North, not later than mid August.

Bushes may suffer from die-back unless planted in a sunny sheltered position.

NECTARINES

WHITE FLESHED:

EARLY RIVERS ("Rivers") (end July).

ELRUGE (end Aug.).

JOHN RIVERS ("Rivers") (mid-July).

LORD NAPIER ("Rivers") (early Aug.).

YELLOW FLESHED:

HUMBOLDT ("Rivers") (end Aug.).

PITMASTON ORANGE (early Sept.).

PINEAPPLE (early Sept.).

PEACHES

WHITE FLESHED:

AMSDEN JUNE (mid-July).

DUKE OF YORK ("Rivers") (mid-July).

EARLY RIVERS ("Rivers") (end July).

EARLY ALEXANDER (mid-July).

HALES EARLY (end July).

H. S. RIVERS ("Rivers") (end Aug.).

PEREGRINE ("Rivers") (mid-Aug.).

ROYAL GEORGE (early Sept.).

YELLOW FLESHED:

BELLE GARDE (early Sept.).

RED HAVEN (mid-Aug.).

ROCHESTER (mid-Aug.).

We expect to have small stocks of some other varieties.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

PEARS

PEARS

PRICES

Maidens, H.

Bush, 2/3 year, K.

Single Cordon, 2/3 year, K.

Half-Standards, M.

Standards (very few), P.

Espalier (horizontal-trained) 2 tier, Q.

3 tier, U.

Bush Trees for Pot Culture, pot grown, sent from pot, U.

Pears require treatment generally as apples and similar soil though some varieties will put up with more wet than apples.

Standards and half-standards are grown on Pear Stock and make big trees which do not fruit for a number of years and are also rather subject to Scab. All other shapes including half-standards of some of the better growing sorts are available on Quince A Stock which makes a reasonably dwarf tree which fruits early. These trees do not have very much root so half-standards should always be staked and the other trees if they are at all exposed. Varieties are double worked where necessary.

The picking time is much the same as apples but pears in store should be brought out of store and kept in a warm atmosphere for two or three days before use as this improves the flavour. All Pears may be cooked if picked slightly unripe.

If only one tree can be planted Conference or William's Bon Chretien are the best, but with all pears better cropping will be obtained with two suitable varieties planted together. Choose two of similar flowering time.

Flowering Time: E—Early; M—Mid-season, L—Late. T—Triploid (no good pollen, two other varieties required). Early and Mid-season pollinate one another.

BEURRE HARDY (Oct.) (L). Russet with red cheek.

BEURRE SUPERFIN (Sept.—Oct.) (M). Yellow with russet.

CATILLAC (Jan.—April) (L) (T). Green with red flush, for cooking only but very good for this.

CONFERENCE ("Rivers") (Oct.—Nov.) (M). Green with russet, best for cropping.

DOYENNE DU COMICE (Nov.—Dec.) (L). Yellow with red flush.

DURONDEAU (Oct.—Nov.) (M). Golden-yellow, russet and red flush.

GLOU MORCEAU (Nov.—Dec.) (L). Yellow, some russet.

GORHAM (Sept.—Oct.) (L). Yellow with russet.

IMPROVED FERTILITY (Oct.) (M). Small but heavy cropper.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES (Jan.—April) (M). Pale yellow russet. Keeps well.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY (Oct.) (E). Green, red flush and red spots.

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH (Nov.) (M). Yellow—a late William's.

WILLIAM'S BON CHRETIEN (Sept.) (M). Golden-yellow, red flush.

WINTER NELIS (Dec.—March) (L). Yellow with dark russet. Keeps well.

QUINCES

PRICES

Bush, M.

Half-Standard, O.

These are normally grown on their own roots and make bushes similar in size to a pear on Quince A Stock. They are ornamental trees in the flowering period with attractive foliage, and the highly scented fruit is very good when mixed with apple, say, one quince to twelve apples. It also makes extremely good jelly.

CHAMPION, large fruit.

LUDOVIC, large fruit of good flavour; vigorous.

PEAR SHAPED, fruit large in cultivated soil, flavour good; medium leaves.

VRANJA, fruit large and fine; flavour good; large leaves.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

PLUMS and GAGES

PLUMS

PRICES

Maidens, H.

Bush, 2/3 years, K.

Half-Standards, M.

Standards, P.

Fan trained, U.

Bush for Pot Culture, pot-grown, sent from pot, U.

D—Dessert C—Cooking S.F.—Self-fertile.

Flowering Times: E—Early; M—Mid-season; L—Late. Note: Jefferson and Coe's Golden Drop do not pollinate one another.

Plums and Gages usually like a reasonable lime content in the soil and are better with fairly regular feeding with nitrogen.

Stocks are more complicated than other fruits as certain varieties are not satisfactory when grown on certain stock.

WE ARE SORRY WE WILL HAVE VERY FEW PLUMS, GAGES OR DAMSONS THIS YEAR. WE CONCENTRATED ON EMLA GRADE TREES, ALL SUBJECT TO MINISTRY INSPECTION, AND AS PLUM POX WAS FOUND ALL YOUNG TREES LAST YEAR WERE SCRAPPED.

WE PREFER TO WAIT UNTIL WE CAN SUPPLY HEALTHY CERTIFIED TREES RATHER THAN IMPORT THOSE OF DOUBTFUL STATUS.

CAMBRIDGE GAGE (D, end Aug.) (M). A seedling of Greengage, cropping more freely.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP (D, end Sept.) (E). Yellow with red spots, rich flavour.

COMTE D'ALTHANS GAGE (D, mid-Sept.) (M). Crimson red, yellow dots, gage flavour.

CZAR ("Rivers") (C, early Aug.) S.F. (M). Dark red, eatable when ripe.

DENNISTON'S SUPERB GAGE (D, mid-Aug.) S.F. (E). Greenish-yellow, Gage flavour.

EARLY RIVERS ("Rivers Early Prolific") (D.C., end July) (M). Dark blue, good flavour, excellent cooked.

EARLY TRANSPARENT GAGE ("Rivers") (D, end Aug.) S.F. (M). Pale yellow, some red spots, Gage flavour.

GREENGAGE (D, end Aug.) (M). Green, some red dots, excellent flavour.

JEFFERSON (D, early Sept.) (E). Yellow, some red dots, Gage flavour.

KIRKE'S (D, mid-Sept.) (M). Bluish red, Gage flavour.

LAXTON'S GAGE (D, early Sept.) S.F. (M). Yellow, Gage flavour.

MARJORIE'S SEEDLING (D.C., Sept.—Oct.) S.F. (L). Dark blue, good flavour, cooks well.

MONARCH ("Rivers") (D.C., mid-Sept.) S.F. (E). Deep purple-red, large, fair flavour.

OULLINS GOLDEN GAGE (D, mid-Aug.) S.F. (M). Greenish-yellow, good flavour, excellent for bottling.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY (D, early Oct.) S.F. (E). Yellow, white dots, Gage flavour.

VICTORIA (D.C., end Aug.) S.F. (M). Red with yellow dots, most prolific, good flavour.

WARWICKSHIRE DROOPER (D.C., Sept.) S.F. (E). Yellow, splashed red, fair flavour, excellent cooker.

YELLOW PERSHORE ("Yellow Egg") (C, end Aug.) S.F.

DAMSONS AND BULLACES

Details as plums. These are not trained, nor are they grown in pots.

BRADLEY'S KING (mid-Sept.) S.F. (M). Purplish-red, large, cooks well.

CLUSTER (Farleigh or Crittenden) (mid-Sept.) (M). Black, good damson flavour.

MERRYWEATHER (mid-Sept.) S.F. (M). Black, good damson flavour.

SHROPSHIRE PRUNE (mid-Sept.) S.F. (L). Blue-black, good damson flavour.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

BERRIES and CURRANTS

BLACKBERRIES, LOGANBERRY AND HYBRID BERRIES

These will grow in any reasonable soil, but a mulch of manure or compost in early Spring is useful. Cut down to a live bud about 30cm. from the ground after planting. In subsequent years cut away all old wood after fruiting and tie in young growths (except Worcesterberry).

BLACKBERRIES, F.

BEDFORD GIANT. Similar to Himalaya Berry, but not quite so vigorous.

HIMALAYA BERRY, July, good crop of large fruits.

OREGON THORNLESS. Early Aug., good size fruit.

HYBRID BERRIES, F.

LOGANBERRY, L.Y.59, the best strain.

THORNLESS LOGANBERRY, L.654.

WORCESTERBERRY. (Prune as Gooseberry). Grows like a gooseberry, fruit like a large blackcurrant.

RED AND WHITE CURRANTS

PRICES

Bushes, 2/3 years, C.

T for ten (at least five of one variety).

Single Cordons, E.

Triple Cordons, G.

A White Currant is a variety of the red currant. Single and triple cordons against a wall or fence provide good fruit without taking much room and will also fruit on North Walls.

Prune in February by cutting back laterals (side shoots) to 2-3 buds, and tipping the end of the main shoots.

RED

EARLIEST OF FOURLANDS (early)

LAXTON'S No. 1 (mid-season).

RABY CASTLE (late).

RED LAKE (mid-season).

WHITE

WHITE DUTCH (mid-season).

WHITE VERSAILLES (early).

BLACK CURRANTS

Bushes 2/3 years B.

Q for ten (at least five of one variety).

These should always be grown in bush form with branches rising from near ground level. All bushes we supply are certified as true to name and apparently disease free by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Black Currants require plenty of manure for first-class fruiting and also Nitrogen.

They should be cut down to ground level after planting.

Normal pruning consists of cutting out some old wood each year to make room for young vigorous shoots, and this can be done immediately after fruiting.

Spray with Tar Oil or DNC in Winter for Aphis eggs and with lime sulphur when leaves are the size of a 5p piece for big bud.

AMOS BLACK (late).

BALDWIN (late).

COTSWOLD CROSS (mid-season).

GREENS BLACK (mid-season).

LAXTONS GIANT (early).

MENDIP CROSS (early).

RAVEN (mid-season).

SEABROOK'S BLACK (mid-season).

WELLINGTON XXX (mid-season).

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb

RHUBARB

A each. N for ten.

TIMPERLEY EARLY (early).

GOOSEBERRIES

PRICES

Bushes, 2/3 years, D.

U for ten (at least five of one variety).

Cordons, E.

Triple Cordons (very few) G.

Gooseberries require similar conditions to Red Currants and like plenty of potash. Nitrogen encourages rank growth which often causes Mildew. Pruning is the same as Red Currants with, for bushes, some thinning out to let plenty of air into the centre.

Cordons and triple cordons are easier to pick without getting scratched, and take up little room against a wall or on wires.

CARELESS (early). Large, white, good flavour; the best general purpose.

KEEPSAKE (early). Green, medium size.

LANCER (late). Green, good size and flavour.

LEVELLER (mid-season). Large, yellow, sweet.

WHINHAM'S INDUSTRY (mid-season). Red, sweet. Medium Size.

WHITESMITH (early). Large, white, sweet.

RASPBERRIES

PRICES

G for ten; W per hundred. Minimum 10 of any one variety. Minimum 50 for hundred price. Except where priced otherwise.

Raspberries prefer sun but will fruit well in shade. They have roots close to the surface so require a surface mulch in Spring and Summer, and cultivation must be shallow.

Cut down to a live bud about 30cm. from soil after planting. In subsequent years cut out all old wood after fruiting and for Summer fruiting sorts, top in February to about 1.5m., while for Autumn fruiting varieties, cut down all canes in February.

Summer Fruiting

GOLDEN EVEREST. Yellow raspberry, good flavour. K for ten Y per 100.

MALLING JEWEL (ten days after Malling Promise). Good flavour, easy to pick. Better on good soil.

MALLING PROMISE (early). Good flavour, large berry, heavy cropper.

NEW VARIETIES: Sold under licence. Maximum 100 of any one variety.

GLEN CLOVA. Heavier crop than Malling Promise. Medium size berry. Good for preserving. Season as Malling Promise but a bit longer.

MALLING ADMIRAL. Season as Norfolk Giant. Better flavour, similar crop.

MALLING DELIGHT. Season as Malling Jewel. Large long berries. Good flavour.

MALLING ORION. Season as Malling Jewel and larger crop. Large fruit. Good for deep freezing.

Autumn Fruiting

SEPTEMBER. Good fruit and crop. J for 10 X per 100.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

STRAWBERRIES

STRAWBERRIES

PRICES (Packing and Carriage included)

Pot Grown Plants (August onwards) minimum	25 plants	T.	} FOR COLLECTION ONLY
	100 plants	X.	
Open Ground Runners (Sept. onwards) minimum	20 plants of any one variety.		
	20 plants	L.	
	100 plants	U.	

Certification. All eligible varieties are entered for Ministry certification, but a certificate is not granted till after a September inspection so earlier deliveries are not certified, but are believed to be the necessary standard.

Planting. The ground should be well dug and liberally manured, it should be trodden firm before planting. Plant with crown at ground level, firm well and tread in again after frosty weather. For good crops they must be well watered in dry weather.

NORMAL SUMMER FRUITING VARIETIES

CAMBRIDGE FAVOURITE. Early and yields well. Quite good flavour.

CAMBRIDGE VIGOUR. Early, medium size, excellent flavour.

REDGAUNTLET. Early large fruit, fair flavour.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN. Mid-season, well known for flavour, but less good crop.

TALISMAN. Late, excellent crop, good flavour. May crop in September in a good year.

ALPINE. O for 20; W for 100; Pot plants U for 25.

BARON SOLEMACHER. Like a large wild strawberry, fruits throughout the season.

PERPETUAL (Prices as Alpine)

HAMPSHIRE MAID. } Fruit is like main crop strawberries but, if blossoms are removed until June,

ST. CLAUDE } they will fruit from August until frosts stop them.

NEW CONTINENTAL CULTIVARS. Runners O for 20; X for 100.

GRANDEE (GRUNDI). Good quality, vigorous, very large.

GENTO. Good quality fruits June onwards till October.

BAY TREES

E. LAURUS NOBILIS (Sweet Bay), 2.4 x 1.5m., aromatic foliage, makes a dense bush when trimmed, best done in April. Prefers well drained soil. Protect from frost in young stages. Pot grown, 30-45cm., J.

MULBERRY

MORUS NIGRA (Black Mulberry), 0.9m., in 15cm., polypots, N.

1.5m., in 15cm., polypots, R.

NUTS

PRICES

Bushes, G.

Cob nuts and Filberts are best grown as bushes. They will grow in most soils but like good drainage and a reasonable lime content.

On some varieties, the pollen from the Catkins drops before the flowers open. Kentish Cob is the best for extensive planting with Pearson's Prolific for pollination.

Gather when ripe in late September.

Spray with D.D.T. in early June to prevent damage by the Nut Weevil.

KENTISH COB (Lambert Filbert).

PEARSON'S PROLIFIC (Dwarf Prolific).

The Common Walnut is raised from seed and may have any size nut.

The grafted varieties are mostly French sorts and have nuts similar to those sold at Christmas time, and flower late enough to miss frost damage in most years.

WALNUT COMMON (*Juglans Regia*). Standards, T.

WALNUT FRANQUETTE. 1.5m. feathered, V.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

ROSES

PRICES

Dwarf Bushes, 2AV Each. QV for 10 of one variety

Collection: Our choice of varieties—10 bushes QV. Packing and carriage paid.

See page 2 for planting hints.

Brief details of pruning required, when newly planted, are given below.

For pruning of established plants The Royal National Rose Society publish a full booklet and we strongly recommend our customers to join the Society, the booklet being provided free to members.

BUSH HYBRID TEA

(F—Fragrant)

Prune hard (to within 2 or 3 buds of base of shoot) in March or April after planting.

ALEC'S RED (F), cherry red.

ALEXANDER (F), vermillion.

BEAUTE, yellow and deep apricot.

BLESSINGS, coral pink

BLUE MOON (F), lilac.

CHAMPION, cream and gold, flushed pink.

CHICAGO PEACE (F), copper, gold and rose.

CHRISTIAN DIOR, velvety scarlet, paler reverse.

DUKE OF WINDSOR (F), orange/vermillion.

EDEN ROSE (F), deep pink with lighter reverse.

ERNEST H. MORSE (F), brilliant red.

FRAGRANT CLOUD (F), geranium lake.

GOLD CROWN, deep yellow, vigorous.

GORDON EDDIE (F), apricot/buff.

GRANDPA DICKSON (F), yellow, fading to creamy yellow.

ISOBEL DE ORTIZ (F), deep pink—silver reverse.

JOSEPHINE BRUCE (F), dark velvety scarlet.

KARL HERBST (F), dark red, lighter reverse.

KING'S RANSOM (F), rich yellow.

MARGARET MERRILL, (F), pearly white.

MARY WHEATCROFT, copper flame, bronze foliage.

MEMORIAM (F), creamy white, pale pink tint.

MICHELLE MEILLAND (F), soft salmon pink.

MISCHIEF (F), coral salmon.

MISS IRELAND (F), coral salmon.

MISTER LINCOLN (F), deep crimson.

MOJAVE, deep orange and red flame.

MONTEZUMA (F), deep orange salmon.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY (F), coppery orange, flushed scarlet.

MY CHOICE (F), pink, pale yellow reverse.

PAPA MEILLAND (F), deep velvety crimson.

PASCALI, white.

PEACE (F), pale yellow shaded pink.

PICCADILLY (F), scarlet-buttercup yellow.

PINK FAVOURITE (F), deep rose-pink.

PINK PEACE (F), deep pink.

PRIMA BALLERINA (F), deep pink.

RED PLANET (F), crimson.

ROSE GAUJARD (F), white with pale pink flush and carmine veining.

SILVER JUBILEE, pink, apricot tinge.

SORAYA (F), orange-red, darker shading.

SPEK'S YELLOW (F), clear rich yellow.

STELLA (F), carmine, shading to cream.

SUPER STAR (F), pure light vermillion.

SUPER SUN (F), deep golden yellow.

UNCLE WALTER (F), scarlet/crimson.

VIRGO (F), white.

WENDY CUSSENS (F), cerise flushed scarlet.

WHISKY MAC (F), bronze yellow & orange.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

ROSES

STANDARD ROSES

LV each

Hybrid Tea varieties

ERNEST H. MORSE
FRAGRANT CLOUD
KINGS RANSOM
PASCAL
PICCADILLY
SUPER STAR

Floribunda varieties

ALLGOLD
ICEBERG
ORANGE SENSATION
QUEEN ELIZABETH

BUSH FLORIBUNDA

Prices as page 15

Prune in March after planting by cutting back to 10-15cms. of base of shoot.

ALLGOLD (F), golden yellow.
ANNE COCKER, orange vermillion.
CHORUS, vermillion.
CIRCUS (F), yellow, pink and salmon shading.
CITY OF LEEDS (F), salmon pink, vigorous.
DEAREST (F), rosy salmon.
DOROTHY WHEATCROFT (F), bright orient red.
ELIZABETH OF GLAMIS (F), salmon.
EUROPEANA (F), deep crimson, vigorous.
EVELYN FISON (F), vivid red, scarlet shading.
FRENHAM, bright crimson.
ICEBERG (F), snow-white.
LILLI MARLENE (F), scarlet-red.
MASQUERADE (F), golden yellow, pink, deep red.

ORANGEADE (F), deep vermillion.
ORANGE SENSATION (F), vermillion shading to orange at base.
PADDY McGREDY (F), carmine, lighter reverse.
PAPRIKA, Turkey red, lighter in centre.
PINK PARFAIT (F), pink, pale orange at base.
QUEEN ELIZABETH (F), clear pink, vigorous.
ROB ROY, scarlet crimson.
SCARLET QUEEN ELIZABETH, scarlet.
VIOLET CARSON (F), soft peach-pink.
WOBBURN ABBEY (F), orange, yellow and red shades.
ZAMBRA (F), orange-yellow.

VERY DWARF ROSES (POLYANTHA POMPON) 30-45cm.

Prices as page 15

Prune in March after planting by cutting back to within 10-15cms. of base of shoot.

CORAL CLUSTER, pale coral-pink.
ELLEN POULSEN, bright cherry-rose.
GOLDEN SALMON, golden salmon.
IDEAL, dark scarlet.
KATHERINE ZEIMET, white.
LITTLE DORRITT, coral salmon.
PAUL CRAMPEL, deep orange-scarlet.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

SPECIES

Price CV

Prune hard in March after planting. When established prune lightly.

- BUFF BEAUTY**, buff yellow, musk, full, to 1.5m.
CANARY BIRD, rich yellow, early, 2.4m.
CHARLES DE MILLS (F), crimson maroon double, to 1.5m.
CHINATOWN (F), yellow, pink tinted, 1.2m.
CONRAD F. MEYER (F), silvery-pink, 1.8m.
CORNELIA, apricot pink, musk, to 1.8m.
CRIMSON CHINA, low growing shrub, continuous flowering, 0.9m.
ELMSHORN (F), light crimson, 1.5m.
FRUHLINGSGOLD (F), clear light yellow, to 2.1m.
FRUHLINGSMORGEN, pink/yellow, 2.1m.
LORD PENZANCE (F), fawn yellow briar, 1.5m.
NEVADA, creamy white, single, to 2.4m.
PENELOPE (F), (Hybrid Musk), pale pink, shaded salmon, 1.5m.
PERLE D'OR (F), yellow miniature blooms, 1.2m.
ROSA x CANTABRIGIENSIS, yellow, to 2.4m.
ROSA GALICA VERSICOLOR, (Rosa Mundi), light pink/crimson, 1.2m.
ROSA MOYESII, salmon-red, single, 1.5m.
ROSA RUBRIFOLIA, purplish pink, reddish foliage, 1.2m.
RUGOSA ALBA, white, single, 1.5m.
RUGOSA BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT (F), double white, 1.5m.
RUGOSA RUBRA, deep rose shaded violet, 1.5m.
SARAH VAN FLEET, rose pink, semi double, to 1.8m.

CLIMBING FORMS OF BUSH VARIETIES

Price CV

These are climbing forms of already existing varieties which produce flowers indistinguishable from the original. These large flowered varieties are excellent for pillars, walls and fences, where space does not permit the more spreading rambler types.

Prune in March after planting by removing about 15cm. at end of shoots.

- CLIMBING BETTINA (F)**, orange overlaid red bronze.
CLIMBING ENA HARKNESS (F), crimson scarlet.
CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (F), bright dark red.
CLIMBING ICEBERG (F), snow white
CLIMBING MME. BUTTERFLY (F), pink shaded apricot.
CLIMBING MME. EDOUARD HERRIOTT, vivid terra cotta, passing to clear strawberry.
CLIMBING MRS. SAM McGREDY (F), coppery-orange flushed scarlet.
CLIMBING QUEEN ELIZABETH (F), clear pink, vigorous.
CLIMBING ROYAL GOLD (F), deep yellow.
CLIMBING SPEK'S YELLOW (F), clear yellow.
CLIMBING VIRGO (F), white.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

Price CV

R = Recurrent flowering

RAM = Rambling Roses

Rambling roses produce new wood from the base each year and pruning consists of cutting away all the flowering growths and tying in the new growths.

True climbing roses produce little new wood from the base and pruning consists of cutting back the side shoots.

A number are intermediate between these two and for these old wood is cut away where there is new growth and side shoots cut back on the old growth retained.

- ALBERIC BARBIER (F)**, creamy white with yellow centre. RAM.
ALBERTINE (F), buds dark vermillion, petals coppery and salmon pink. RAM.
(R) CASINO, soft yellow, vigorous
COMPASSION (F), pale salmon/orange, lighter reverse
CRIMSON GLOW (F), deep crimson, vigorous. RAM.
(R) DANSE DE FEU, orange/scarlet
(R) ELEGANCE (F), yellow, white at edges
EMILY GRAY, golden-yellow, almost ever-green. RAM.
EXCELSA, red. RAM.
(R) GLOIRE DE DIJON (F), buff or salmon-yellow, tea perfume
(R) GOLDEN SHOWERS (F), golden-yellow
(R) HANDEL (F), cream, flushed pink.
LEMON PILLAR, flowers large, sulphur-yellow. RAM.
MME. G. STAECHLIN (F), pale coral, pink shaded, vigorous.
(R) MAIGOLD (F), bronze yellow, vigorous
(R) MEG, yellow with peach shading
(R) MERMAID (F), pale sulphur-yellow, single
(R) PARKDIRECTEUR RIGGERS, blood red
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER, scarlet, very full flowering, hardy.
(R) SCHOOLGIRL, dark orange.
(R) THE NEW DAWN, soft delicate pink
(R) ZEPHERINE DROUHIN (F), carmine pink.

TREES and SHRUBS

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

SOIL

Most trees and shrubs we offer are grown on limey soil and are suitable for this. The few that require acid soil are so described below.

PLANTING AND PLANTING DISTANCES

Trees and shrubs are expected to stay in their chosen position for many years and digging close to them damages the roots so the ground should be thoroughly dug before planting. Do not let manure be in contact with newly planted roots but use it as a mulch on the surface. Plant firmly as described on page 2.

The area required for each shrub can in general be taken as the second dimension figure next to each plant, which is the spread.

LAYOUT

The layout should be carefully planned allowing adequate space for each shrub to develop, taller ones at the back and shorter in front. Arrange for suitable contrasts in foliage and flower colour and for flowering periods. The necessary details are given in the following pages.

PLANS

We are glad to prepare a suggested layout, submitting a full plan and quotation for a small charge, minimum QV.

PRUNING

Where a border is required for general effect only, little pruning is necessary but for more formal arrangements or single specimens where pruning is required, the habit of the shrub should be studied. Early flowering shrubs such as Forsythia, Lilac (Syringa), Ribes, etc. flower on young wood so should be pruned after flowering to avoid cutting away the flower buds. Others such as Buddleia Davidii and the late flowering Tamarix should be cut right back in March and will flower on the new wood. In general a shrub is considered early flowering if it flowers before the end of June.

FRUIT

Many fruit trees are useful in a shrubbery, for instance fruiting crab apples, quince, medlars and nuts can be effectively included while blackberries, loganberries and other hybrid berries or vines can be used as climbers.

SIZE

Figures given are based on the average growth after ten years.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

E.—indicates evergreen shrub.

S.E.—semi-evergreen.

TREES

ACER CAMPESTRE (Field Maple) 6m. Native tree, yellow autumn tints. QV.

" **GOLDSWORTH PURPLE**, 7.5m., dark purple foliage, bright red 'keys'. Good as specimen tree. Std. TV.

" **GRISEUM** (Paperbark Maple), 4.5m., Bark peels to show cinnamon underbark. Good autumn foliage. Feathered. TV.

" **PALMATUM** (Japanese Maple), 4.5m., palmate-shaped leaves with good autumn colours. Bush, OV.

" **PLATANOIDES** (Norway Maple), 9m., fast growing, brilliant yellow in autumn, Std., QV.

" **PLATANOIDES DRUMMONDI**, 6m. plus, variegated leaves. Std., UV.

" **PSEUDOPLATANUS** (Sycamore), 24m., makes specimen tree, large leaves, fast growing. Std., QV.

AESCULUS BRIOTII (Red Horse Chestnut), 9m., crimson flowers early June, not suitable for small garden. Std., UV.

" **HIPPOCASTANUM** (Horse Chestnut), 12m., large panicles white flowers in May, 1.5-1.8m., feathered, OV; Std., QV.

ALMOND (see Prunus).

ALNUS GLUTINOSA (Common alder), 9m., attractive catkins, large green leaves. Std., OV.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS (Snowy Mespilus), 7.5m., white flowers in April, crimson fruit, brilliant autumn colours. Half Std., PV.

BEECH (see Fagus).

BETULA ALBA (Silver Birch) (pendula verruculosa), 7.5m., graceful tree, white peeling bark. 1.5-1.8m., JV, 1.8-2.4m., MV.

" **YOUNGII** (Weeping Birch), 3.6-4.5m., weeping form with branches reaching to the ground, effective for small gardens. 1.8-2.1m., feathered, SV.

CARPINUS BETULUS (Hornbeam), similar to beech. 6m. plus Std., UV.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

TREES and SHRUBS

- CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES** (Indian Bean Tree), 4.5m., good specimen tree, large leaves, white upright flowers similar to Horse Chestnut, with yellow and purple flecks. Long bean-like pods in autumn. Std., TV.
- CHERRY** (See *Prunus Cerasus*).
- CHESTNUT** (Horse), see *Aesculus*.
- S.E. COTONEASTER FRIGIDA**, semi-evergreen, 4.5-6m., white flowers in June, crimson berries. Bush, 0.6-0.9m., LV, H.Std., QV.
- S.E. " HYBRIDUS PENDULUS**, semi-evergreen, 2.4m., small weeping tree with red berries, slow growing. Std., UV.
- S.E. " ROTHSCCHILDIANUS**, 4.5m., light green leaves, yellow berries. Std., TV.
- See also page 22.
- CRABS** (See *Malus*).
- CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA** (Thorn or May), 3.5-6m., can be pruned to ornamental shapes.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Single Scarlet | } Bush, MV
H.Std., OV
Std., QV |
| Double Crimson | |
| Double Pink | |
| Double White | |
- EUCALYPTUS GUNNII**, 9m. plus. Prune regularly in Spring to bush form for young grey foliage. 30-45cm., in pots. HV.
- FAGUS PURPUREA** (Copper Beech), 1.5-1.8m., feathered, OV. Std., UV.
- FAGUS PURPUREA RIVERSII** (Copper Beech), 12m., the darkest purple beech, raised here, feathered 1.5-1.8m., OV; Std., WV.
- " SYLVATICA** (Common Beech), 12m., grows well on chalky soil, dislikes wet soils (see also hedging), Std., TV.
- " PENDULA** (Weeping Beech), 9m., spreading branches, Std., WV.
- FRAXINUS ORNUS**, 4.5m. rounded head, white scented flowers in May, Std., SV.
- FRAXINUS OXYCARPA RAYWOOD**, 6m., Compact Ash with purplish leaves in Autumn. QV.
- GLEDITSCHIA SUNBURST**, 5.4m., bright yellow leaves. Feathered, UV.
- LABURNUM VOSSII** (Yellow laburnum), 6m. May flowering, good for exposed places. Long flowered racemes. H.Std., OV. Std., QV.
- LILAC** (See *Syringa*, page 25).
- LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA** (Sweet Gum), 6m., small tree with maple-like foliage—good autumn colours on chalk-free soil, feathered, 1.2-1.5m., OV.
- LIME** (See *Tilia*).
- MALUS** (Flowering Crab Apples), 6-9m., good ornamental trees flowering April/May.
- " Bush**, MV; H.Std., OV; Std., RV.
- " ELEYI**, wine-red flowers, purple foliage, small cherry-like fruits.
- " ATROSANGUINEA**, crimson bud opening pink, pendulous.
- " GOLDEN HORNET**, white flowers mid-season, erect habit, bright yellow fruit in autumn.
- " HUPHENSIS**, fragrant white flowers, late, erect habit, small red fruit.
- " LEMOINEI**, dark crimson flowers, bronze foliage, reddish-purple fruit.
- " PROFUSION**, red flowers, small red fruit, Lemoinei type.
- " TSCHONOSKII**, small white flowers, downy young foliage, autumn foliage mixture of crimson, orange, purple, yellow. Upright growth.
- MAY** (See *Crataegus*).
- MOUNTAIN ASH** (See *Sorbus*).
- OAK** (See *Quercus*).
- PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA** (London Plane), 9m., good for city conditions, Std., SV.
- POPULUS** (Poplar), fast growing tree not suitable for small gardens. Useful for heavy soil and exposed sites 1.5-1.8m., FV; 2.1-2.4m., HV; 2.4-3m., JV.
- " ALBA**, 18m., silver underside to leaves. Spreading habit.
- " CANDICANS** (Ontario), 18m., Balsam spreading habit.
- " CANDICANS AURORA**, 12m. Variegated form of above. Best colour on young foliage if pruned hard late Winter.
- " NIGRA ITALICA** (Lombardy Poplar), 30m., upright habit.
- " ROBUSTA**, 20m., spreading habit.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

SHRUBS

- E. **COTONEASTER DAMMERI**, prostrate with red berries, good for ground cover. White flowers in June, FV.
- " **HORIZONTALIS**, fan-shaped, good for ground cover or grows up to 2.4m. against a wall. Small pink flowers in May followed by red berries, FV.
- E. **LACTEUS**, 3 x 2.4m., dark green leaves, small white flowers in June followed by orange-red berries in bunches, persisting throughout winter, FV.
- S.E. **MICROPHYLLUS**, 0.4 x 1.5m., good ground cover with dark green leaves, bright red berries. Drapes well over walls or on rockeries, FV.
- S.E. **SALICIFOLIUS FLOCCOSUS**, 2.4 x 2.4m., large willow-like leaves, scarlet berries in autumn, HV.
- E. **SIMONSII**, 2m., upright, good autumn colour, orange-red berries, BV.
- E. **WARDII**, 1.8m., greyish-green leaves, orange berries, GV.
- CURRENTS, FLOWERING**—see Ribes.
- CYTISUS** (Broom), 1.5 x 1.5m. Requires full sun, best on sandy loam. Prune all, except Battandieri lightly immediately after flowering
- " **ALBUS** (Portugal Broom), white flowers, May/June, FV.
- " **BATTANDIERI**, Silky grey laburnum-like leaves. Yellow pineapple scented flowers in July. Likes protection of a wall. M.V.
- " **BURKWOODII**, maroon and red flowers, May/June, FV.
- " **KEWENSIS**, 0.6 x 1.8m. Semi prostrate. Covered in creamy flowers in May, FV.
- " **PRAECOX**, masses of creamy-yellow flowers in May, FV.
- DAPHNE MEZEREUM**, 1.2 x 0.9m., purplish-red scented flowers, Feb./March, followed by scarlet fruit in May, 0.3m., MV.
- E. **DESFONTAINEA SPINOSA**, 1.8 x 1.8m. Tubular red flowers with yellow mouth. July/October. Small holly-like leaves. Rather tender. 15/20cms. MV.
- DIERVILLA** (See Weigela).
- E. **ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS MACULATA** (Wood Olive), 2.4 x 1.8m., most attractive evergreen with golden variegated foliage, most striking in winter months. Best on light soil, 30-40cms. KV.
- E. **ELAEAGNUS EBBINGEI**, dark glossy green foliage with silver reverse, 30-40cms., KV.
- E. **ERICA CARNEA**, this is the winter flowering heather and will tolerate some lime in the soil:
- E. " **RUBY GLOW**, carmine-pink flowers, bronzed foliage.
- E. " **SPRINGWOOD PINK**, rose-pink flowers, Jan./March, good ground cover.
- E. " **SPRINGWOOD WHITE**, good white winter heather, similar habit to above. } AV.
- S.E. **ESCALLONIA**, good semi-evergreen shrubs, can be grown in the open or against a wall. Flower from June/Aug.
- S.E. " **DONARD RADIANCE**, 1.8 x 1.8m. Soft red flowers. Large shiny leaves. FV.
- S.E. " **EDINENSIS**, 1.8 x 1.5m., bright rosy-pink flowers, 0.45-0.6m, FV.
- E. **EUONYMUS EMERALD 'N GOLD** 0.45 x 0.9m. Green and yellow, slightly more erect than Radicans, EV.
- EUONYMUS (Spindleberry) EUROPAEA RED CASCADE**, 1.8 x 2.4m. red fruits on arching branches, good autumn colours, 0.75m., HV.
- E. **EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA**, 0.3 x 1.2m., spreading silver variegated foliage, 25-30cms., EV.
- E. **FATSIA JAPONICA**, 2.4 x 3.6m. Shiny large leaves, white flowers in Autumn. Grows well in shade. JV.
- FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS**, 3 x 2.4m., bright yellow flowers covering the branches in early Spring, 0.6-0.9m., EV.
- FUCHSIA**, these are hardy in most winters, they will often die back to the ground but will shoot again from the base in spring. Prune hard in spring.
- " **MADAME CORNELISSEN**, large flowers, scarlet sepals with white corolla, EV.
- " **MRS POPPLE**, red and purple, EV.
- " **RICCARTONII**, small flowers, scarlet sepals, purple corolla, EV.
- " **VERSICOLOR**, 1.2 x 1.2m., attractive young foliage, crimson purple flowers, EV.
- E. **GARRYA ELLIPTICA**, 2.4 x 3m. Long catkins in Jan./Feb. Requires some protection. Suitable for North wall. KV.
- GENISTA HISPANICA** (Spanish Gorse), 0.6-1.2m., compact cushion-like shrub with prickly shoots, golden-yellow flowers in May/June. Prefers light lime-free soil and sun, EV.
- GENISTA LYDIA**, 0.9 x 1.5m. Arching stems bear yellow flowers in June. Good for rock garden. EV.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

- HAMAMELIS MOLLIS** (Witch Hazel), 2.1 x 1.5m., attractive winter flowering shrub with golden-yellow flowers, sweetly scented. Prefers soil without lime—add peat or leaf mould, 0.45-0.6m., TV.
- E. **HEBE** (Veronica) **AUTUMN GLORY**, 0.9 x 0.9m., large blue flowers, July/Sept., 30cms., EV.
- E. " **BRACHYSIPHON** (*traversii*), 1.5 x 1.2m., white flowers, June/July, 0.45-0.6m., EV.
- E. " **MIDSUMMER BEAUTY**, 1.2 x 0.9m. Lavender flowers, July/Sept., 30cm., EV.
- E. " **PINGUIFOLIA 'PAGEI'**, 0.3 x 0.9m., ground cover, glaucous foliage, white flowers, EV.
- HIBISCUS SYRIACUS** (Tree Hollyhock), 1.8 x 0.9m., upright branching compact shrub, late flowering Aug./Sept. All 30-40cms., JV.
- " **ARDENS**, double mauve.
- " **BLUE BIRD**, outstanding large blue flowers, vigorous.
- " **HAMABO**, pale pink flowers with crimson at base of petals.
- " **JEANNE D'ARC**, white, purple at base, compact habit.
- " **WOODBIDGE**, single red, large flowers.
- HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES**, 3 x 2.4m. Narrow silvery leaves and gold buds. Orange berries if both sexes planted. Grows well in any soil, FV.
- HOLLY** (See *Ilex*).
- HYDRANGEA MARIESII**, 1.5 x 1.5m., lace cap, mauve-pink shade, varying slightly with soil conditions. Prefers well drained and manured soil, FV.
- " **MACROPHYLLA**, 1.5 x 1.8m., mophead, deep pink or deep blue on acid soil, FV.
- " **PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**, 2.1 x 1.8m., large panicles creamy-white flowers, Aug./Sept., sprawling habit, FV.
- E. **HYPERICUM CALYGINUM** (St. John's Wort), yellow flowers, July/Aug., spreading, succeeds under trees, useful for banks, BV each; TV for 10.
- " **INDORUM ELSTEAD**, 1.2 x 1.2m., yellow flowers followed by bright orange fruits, ideal for flower arrangements, FV.
- " **PATULUM HIDEOTE**, 1.5 x 1.2m., large yellow flowers, June/July, EV.
- E. **ILEX** (Holly) **AQUIFOLIUM**—Common Holly (See also hedging), 0.45m., JV.
- E. " **GOLDEN KING**. Leaves yellow and green, almost spineless. Female. PV.
- E. " **J. C. VAN TOL**, 3.6 x 1.8m. Large shiny green leaves, regular heavy fruiting with red berries, MV.
- E. " **FEROX ARGENTEA**. Silver hedgehog holly. Purple stems, silver variegated leaves. Male. PV.
- JUDAS TREE** (See *Cercis Silaquastrum*).
- KERRIA JAPONICA** *Pleniflora* (Batchelor's Buttons), 1.8 x 2.4m., double yellow flowers, April/May, good against a wall, 0.75m., EV.
- LAUREL PORTUGAL** (See *Prunus lusitanica*).
- E. **LAURUS NOBILIS** (Sweet Bay), see page 14.
- LAURUSTINUS** (See *Viburnum Tinus*).
- E. **LAVANDULA** (Lavender) **HIDEOTE**, 0.6 x 0.6m., dwarf, does not go "leggy".
- E. **LAVANDULA** (Lavender) **SPICA**, 0.9 x 0.9m., (Old English Lavender), for dwarf hedges. } Both varieties
BV each.
TV for ten.
- LEYCESTERIA FORMOSA**, 1.5 x 1.5m., white flowers tinged purple, June/Sept., good for shady places and underplanting, FV.
- S.E. **LONICERA PURPUSII**, 1.8 x 1.8m., fragrant cream flowers, Nov./March, 0.45-0.6m., GV.
- S.E. **LUPINUS ARBOREUS**, 1.8 x 1.8m. Tree Lupin. Cream or yellow scented flowers. Relatively short lived but seeds readily, FV.
- E. **MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA EXMOUTH**, 3.6 x 1.8m., large fragrant white flowers, July/Sept., glossy leaves, best against a south wall, 0.6-0.75m., SV.
- " **SOULANGIANA** 3 x 1.8., large white flowers with purple base, April/May, 0.6-0.75m., TV.
- " **SOULANGIANA NIGRA**, 3 x 1.8m., dark purple flowers in April, compact growth, slow, 0.6-0.75m., TV.
- " **STELLATA**, 1.5 x 1.2m., mass of white scented narrow petalled flowers, Mar./April, compact, 0.45-0.6m., TV.

SHRUBS

- E. **MAHONIA (BERBERIS) AQUIFOLIUM**, 0.9 x 1.5m., yellow flowers, Feb./May, purple berries, good for underplanting, EV.
- E. **MAHONIA JAPONICA**, 1.8 x 1.2m., long (scented) yellow racemes end Feb., dense bushy habit. Choice shrub—add peat to soil, 30cms., LV.
- E. **OLEARIA HAASII**, 1.5 x 1.2m., white daisy-like flowers, July/Aug., small leaves, FV.
- E. **OLEARIA MACRODONTA**, 3 x 2.4m. Sage green hollylike leaves, white daisy flowers. FV.
- PAMPAS GRASS**—see *Cortaderia Argentea*.
- PAEONIA** (Tree Paeony), 1.5 x 0.9m., **Delavayi Hybrids**, single flowers crimson to paler shades. Plant away from morning sun in good soil, LV.
- PEROVSKIA** (Russian Sage) **BLUE SPIRE**, 1.2 x 0.9m., deep blue flowers late summer, deeply cut foliage, has sage-like aroma, FV.
- PHILADELPHUS** (Mock Orange). All FV each.
- " **BELLE ETOILE**, 1.8 x 1.2m., scented white flowers maroon at base, June/July.
- " **MANTEAU D'HERMINE**, 0.9 x 1.2m., double white scented flowers, free flowering.
- " **VIRGINAL**, 2.1 x 1.2m., double white scented flowers.
- POTENTILLA** (Shrubby Cinquefoil), hardy shrub flowers throughout summer, small leaves.
- " **ELIZABETH**, 0.6 x 1.5m., primrose yellow flowers, spreading, EV.
- " **KATHERINE DYKES**, 1.2 x 1.5m., primrose-yellow flowers, bushy habit, EV.
- " **RED ACE**, 0.6 x 1.2m. Flame red flowers, spreading. GV.
- " **TANGERINE**, 0.6 x 1.5m., pale orange flowers, FV.
- PRUNUS CISTENA**, 1.2 x 1.2m., white flowers in spring, bright crimson foliage, 30-40cms., DV.
- E. **PRUNUS LUSITANICA** (Laurel Portugal), 4.5 x 6m. White flowers, succeeds under trees, GV.
- PRUNUS TRILOBA**, 1.8m., double shell-pink flowers, prune after flowering. Bush 0.6-0.9m., MV.
- E. **PYRACANTHA** (Firethorn), 3.6 x 3m., most handsome shrub, berries often retained until spring, useful for wall cover or free standing, white flowers.
- " **ANGUSTIFOLIA**, orange berries.
- " **LALANDII**, large orange-red berries.
- " **ROGERSIANA**, free branching, bright-red berries. } 0.45-0.6m., GV.
- RHODODENDRON**—including **AZALEAS**. These should only be grown in acid soil, prefer moist conditions. Very careful preparations are needed if they are required to grow on unsuitable land.
- E. **RHODODENDRON**. Hardy Hybrids. May to June flowering, 2.1 x 1.8m.
- " **DONCASTER**, glowing scarlet crimson, spreading, semi-dwarf.
- " **FASTUOSUM**, Fl. pl., large double lavender flowers, fast growing. } 30/45cms., PV.
- " **GOMER WATERER**, pale blush, yellow eye, compact habit. } 45/60cms., RV.
- " **JOHN WALTER**, rich crimson, compact habit.
- " **PINK PEARL**, flesh pink, large trusses, vigorous.
- " **PONTICUM**, purplish-pink, commonly found in woodlands, 0.45-0.6m., GV.
- AZALEA**, deciduous varieties (**EXBURY HYBRIDS Mixed**, wide range of colour, very hardy), 1.5 x 1.5m. Flowering in May, 0.45-0.6m., MV.
- E. **JAPANESE AZALEA**, 0.9 x 0.9m., flowering in May, 25/30cms., KV.
- " **ADONIS**, pure white, large.
- " **BLAUW'S PINK**, double, soft pink.
- " **ORANGE BEAUTY**, salmon-orange.
- " **VUYK'S SCARLET**, huge rich carmine flowers.
- RHUS TYPHINA** (Staghorn Sumach), 2.4 x 1.8m., large pinnate leaves, colour yellow to orange in autumn. Shape in spring, 0.45-0.6m., HV.
- " **LACINIATA**, as above but deeply cut foliage, HV.
- RIBES** (Flowering Currant) **SANGUINEUM**, 2.4 x 1.8m., dark rose flowers, March/April, EV.
- ROMNEYA TRICHOCALYX**, 1.5m. Tree poppy. Large white flowers with gold stamens July/Sept. Cut back hard each Spring. Spreads by suckers. LV.
- E. **ROSMARINUS** (Rosemary) **OFFICINALIS**, 1.5 x 1.8m., small blue flowers April/May, 30/45cms., BV.
- E. **RUTA GRAVEOLENS JACKMANS BLUE**, 0.6 x 0.6m. Good blue foliage, small yellow flowers. June/Aug. FV.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

- SALIX CAPREA**, 2.4 x 1.8m. Male known as 'Palm'. Female as 'Pussy Willow'. Flourishes in damp situation. FV.
- E. **SANTOLINA INCANA** (Cotton Lavender), 0.6 x 0.9m., for dwarf hedges, yellow flowers June/July, silver leaved, good for edging or ground cover, BV each; TV for ten.
- E. **SENECIO LAXIFOLIUS**, 0.9 x 1.5m., yellow daisy-type flowers, July/Aug., grey foliage, EV.
- E. **SKIMMIA FOREMANII**, 0.6 x 1.2m. Small fragrant white flowers, shiny red berries. This variety berries without pollinator. Best in partial shade. LV.
- SPARTIUM JUNCEUM** (Spanish Broom), 1.8 x 1.8m., scented yellow flowers, July/Sept., thrives on light chalky soil, FV.
- SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER**, 1.2 x 1.2m., flat clusters crimson flowers, July/Sept., leaves may show yellow variegation, EV.
- " **ARGUTA** (Bridal Wreath), 1.8 x 1.2m., white flowers April/May on arching stems, FV.
- " **PRUNIFOLIA**, 2.4 x 1.8m., clusters double white flowers, May/June, FV.
- " **VAN HOUTTEI**, 2.4 x 1.8m., white flowers, grey green leaves, autumn colours, May, 0.45m., EV.
- SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS** (Snowberry), 1.8m. x indefinite, easily grown shrub, small pink flower—white berries, useful for game cover, BV.

SYRINGA (Lilac)

Lilacs do well in ordinary garden soil, and if it is manured, very large flowers can be produced. They flower in May, and if the tree is to be kept dwarf, it should be pruned immediately after flowering. They do not usually show their full colour until the second season after transplanting although they will flower immediately. The following varieties have been selected from a very large number in cultivation.

PRICE

0.6-0.8m. Bush JV.

Double Flowered

- CHARLES JOLY**, clear dark red and very double, the finest dark double.
- KATHERINE HAVEMEYER**, soft mauve.
- MME. LEMOINE**, an extremely handsome clear white, makes a well-shaped bush.
- MICHAEL BUCHNER**, the real "lilac" colour, free flowering, large trusses.
- MRS. E. HARDING**, claret-red, free flowering, moderate growth.
- OLIVIER DE SERRES**, pale mauve.

Low growing species

- SYRINGA MICROPHYLLA SUPERBA**, 1.5 x 0.9m., small leaves, rose pink flowers May/June and September, LV.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk) **GALLICA**, 3 x 1.5m., spikes of pink flowers April/May. Cut away the previous season's wood, EV.

VERONICA (See Hebe).

- VIBURNUM BODNANTENSE**, 2.7 x 1.20m., sweet scented pinkish-white flowers Nov./Feb., 0.6-0.9m., LV.

" **BURKWOODII**, 1.8 x 1.8m., sweet scented pinkish-white flowers April/May, 0.45-0.6m., LV.

" **CARLCEPHALUM**, 1.8 x 1.5m., scented White flowers in April, 30-40cms., LV.

" **OPULUS STERILE** (Guelder Rose), 3 x 1.8m., often called Snowball tree, flowers May/June, 0.6-0.9m., FV.

" **PLICATUM 'LANARTH'**, 1.8 x 2.4m., large clusters white flowers, spreading, LV.

- E. " **TINUS** (Laurustinus), 2.4 x 1.8m., flowers during mild spells in winter, 30-45cms., HV.

- E. **VINCA MAJOR** (Periwinkle), bright blue flowers in May, good for ground cover—plant 45cms. apart. } BV each

- E. **VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA**, variegated leaves. } TV for ten

SHRUBS

- WEIGELA** (Diervilla) **FLORIDA FOLIIS PURPUREIS**, 1.50 x 0.9m., pink flowers May/June, purple foliage, compact growth, FV.
 " " **FLORIDA VARIEGATA**, 1.8 x 1.5m., pale pink flowers, variegated foliage, compact, FV.
 " " **ROSEA**, 1.8 x 1.5m., pink flowers May/Aug., EV.
 " " **HYBRIDA NEWPORT RED**, 1.5 x 1.2m., bright red flowers, flowers freely May/Aug., EV.
E. YUCCA FILAMENTOSA, 0.9 x 0.9m. Hardest form. Will make 1.2-1.5m. spikes of white flowers from basal rosette of leaves in August. GV.

SHRUBS IN SPECIAL POSITIONS

SHADY SITES

Those marked * may be grown under trees

- *AUCUBA
- BERBERIS
- *BUXUS
- CAMELLIA
- CHAENOMELES
- CHOISYA
- CORNUS ALBA
- *COTONEASTER (LOW VARIETIES)
- DAPHNE
- *EUONYMUS RADICANS
- HYDRANGEA
- *HYPERICUM
- *ILEX (NOT GOLDEN VARIETIES)
- JASMINE
- KERRIA
- LAUREL
- LONICERA
- *MAHONIA
- OLEARIA HAASII
- PYRACANTHA
- *RIBES
- *RHODODENDRON (ALSO AZALEAS)
- SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER
- *SYMPHORICARPOS
- *VIBURNUM TINUS
- *VINCA

MOIST SITES

Shrubs marked * will stand some water logging

- BAMBOO
- *CORNUS ALBA
- CRATAEGUS
- HYDRANGEA (EXCEPT HORTENSIS)
- LEYCESTERIA
- PHILADELPHUS
- *POPULUS
- *SALIX
- VIBURNUM OPULUS
- WEIGELA

DRY SUNNY SITES—POOR SOIL

Shrubs marked * thrive on banks

- BUXUS
- CHAENOMELES
- *CISTUS
- *COTONEASTER (LOW VARIETIES)
- *CYTISUS
- ERICA
- EUONYMUS RADICANS
- *GENISTA
- HEBE
- *HYPERICUM
- LAVENDULA
- POTENTILLA
- ROSMARINUS
- *SANTOLINA
- *SPARTIUM JUNCEUM
- TAMARIX
- *VINCA

SUITABLE FOR HEDGES AND SCREENS

- BERBERIS
- CHAENOMELES
- COTONEASTER LACTEUS
- COTONEASTER SIMONSII
- CYTISUS ALBA
- ESCALLONIA
- EUONYMUS
- FLORIBUNDA ROSES
- FORSYTHIA
- HEBE BRACHYSIPHON
- KERRIA JAPONICA

- LAVANDULA
- OLEARIA HAASII
- PHILADELPHUS
- POTENTILLA
- PRUNUS LUSITANICA
- PYRACANTHA
- RIBES SANGUINEUM
- SPIRAEA ARGUTA
- SYRINGA
- TAMARIX GALICA
- VIBURNUM TINUS
- WEIGELA

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

CLIMBERS

ACTINIDIA KOLOMIKTA, green leaves, ends 'dipped' in pinky white, white flowers in June. Best on South wall. **OV**.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Virginia Creeper), self-clinging, small leaves, brilliant red in autumn, **GV**.

CLEMATIS. Large flowered varieties, **EV**.

These belong to different groups and have varying pruning requirements.

Groups **Patens P**

Florida F

These flower on short growths from the previous season's wood. After flowering cut back to just above a pair of strong buds. Remove straggling and overcrowded shoots in February.

Groups **Jackmannii J**

Viticella V

Prune back in March almost all growth made during the previous season, making cuts just above a joint.

Group **Lanuginosa L**

Thin out dead wood in March, otherwise prune as Florida and Patens group.

They can also be cut hard as Jackmannii group but this will result in smaller and later flowers.

P BEES JUBILEE, May/June, Aug., deeper than Nellie Moser.

P BELLE OF WOKING, May/July, double mauve.

J COMTESSE DE BOUCHAUD, June/Sept., satiny rose.

V ERNEST MARKHAM, June/Oct., glowing petunia red

J HAGLEY HYBRID, June/Aug., deep pink.

J HENRYII June/Sept., white, yellow stamens.

J JACKMANII SUPERBA, July/Oct., rich violet-purple.

V LADY BETTY BALFOUR, Sept./Oct., violet-blue, yellow stamens.

V MME. EDOUARD ANDRE, June/Sept., red.

L MRS. CHOLMONDELEY, May/Sept., lavender tipped purple.

P NELLIE MOSER, May/Sept., pink, carmine stripe.

P THE PRESIDENT, June/Sept., deep violet, plum centre.

V VILLE DE LYON, June/Oct., crimson.

P VYVYAN PENNELL, May/June, Aug., double violet blue, carmine centre.

Species: **GV** each.

E. CLEMATIS ARMANDII. Vigorous with glossy leaves, cream flowers April/May. Needs sunny wall.

CLEMATIS MONTANA, white flowers; **MONTANA RUBENS**, rosy-pink flowers.

CLEMATIS TANGUTICA. Dense climber with delicate leaves and yellow lantern flowers in late summer followed by silky seed heads.

COTONEASTER LACTEUS, see page 22.

ECREMOCARPUS SCABER. Scarlet tubular flowers through summer. May die back to ground in hard winter. Sheltered site needed. **GV**.

E. HEDERA (Ivy), self-clinging.

" **CANARIENSIS VARIEGATA**, **GV**.

E. " HELIX GOLDHEART. Compact growth, small leaves with yellow splash. **GV**.

HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS, self-clinging, white flowers, June/July, vigorous, **GV**.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM, yellow, winter flowering, **EV**.

" **OFFICINALE**, white, summer flowering, **EV**.

LONICERA (honeysuckle).

LONICERA DROPMORE SCARLET, Scarlet tubular flowers, July/Oct.

" **EARLY DUTCH** (Periclymenum Belgica), May/June.

E. " HALLIANA, June, cream flowers.

" **LATE DUTCH** (Periclymenum Serotina), July/Oct.

" **TELLMANNIANA**, golden yellow trumpets, **JV**.

POLYGONUM BALDSCHUANICUM, white flowers, early Summer, grows at enormous pace, **GV**.

E. PYRACANTHA—See Shrubs page 24

VITIS BRANDT (Ornamental Vine), brilliant autumn colour. A hardy sweet black grape, needs warm wall for best fruit, **KV**.

" **PURPUREA**, a purple leaved, ornamental vine, **KV**.

WISTERIA SINENSIS, mauve-blue flowers in early and later summer, **PV**.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

CONIFERS

CONIFERS

This is our standard range of Conifers. However, other interesting varieties are often available; details on request.

CEDRUS DEODORA (6m. +), Indian Cedar, 0.6-0.75m., MV.

" **ATLANTICA GLAUCA** (7.5m. +), Blue Cedar, 0.6-0.75m., PV.

CHAMAECYPARIS (previously **CUPRESSUS**)

" **LAWSONIANA** (6m. +), green, fast growing, can be clipped.
0.6-0.75m., FV each; YV for ten.

" " **ALLUMII** (4.5-6m.), bluish-grey, 0.6-0.75m., KV.

" " **ELLWOODII** (1.8-2.4m.), bluish-grey, 30-45cms., GV.

" " **FLETCHERI** (3-3.6m.), feathery, bluish-grey, 0.6-0.75m., KV.

" " **STEWARTII** (4.5m. +), golden, 0.45-0.6m., LV.

CUPRESSOCYPARIS LEYLANDII (9m. +), green, fast growing, can be clipped.
0.6-0.75m., FV each; YV for ten.

CUPRESSOCYPARIS LEYLANDII CASTLEWELLAN (8m. +). Golden form of above, almost as fast growing. 0.45-0.6m., GV each; ZV for ten.

GINKGO BILOBA, deciduous (6m. +) (Maidenhair Tree), fan-shaped leaves turn yellow in autumn. 0.9-1.4m., MV.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS HIBERNICA (3 x 0.6m.), dense pillar-like habit, silvery, 0.45-0.6m., LV.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA BURKII (3 x 0.9m.), dense compact habit, steel blue, turning bronze purple in winter, 0.45m., PV.

LARIX (6m. +) (Larch), spreading tree (deciduous), 0.6-0.9m., CV.

METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES (10.5m. +), deciduous, thrives on moist sites; upright habit, autumn colour, 0.6-0.9m., OV.

PICEA ABIES (EXCELSA) (6m. +) (Christmas tree), 0.6-0.75m., FV.

" **PUNGENS KOSTER** (4.5m. +), blue foliage, Christmas tree, 30-45cms., VV.

" **SITCHENSIS** (9m. +) (Sitka Spruce), "Silver Spruce", fast growing, thrives in wet cold soil. 0.6-0.9m., CV.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS (6m.) (Scots Pine), 0.6-0.75m., CV.

TAXUS BACCATA (Yew), can be clipped to shape, 0.6-0.75m., JV each; AVA for ten.

" " **FASTIGIATA** (Irish Yew) (3.6m.), upright, 0.6-0.75m., MV.

" " **AUREA** (3m.) (Golden Irish Yew), 0.45-0.6m., NV.

THUYA PLICATA (9m. +), fast growing, ideal for hedging, can be clipped, 0.6-0.75m., FV each; YV for ten.

" **ZEBRINA**, 3.6m., golden variegated; can be trimmed for hedge, 0.3-0.45m., KV.

LOW GROWING CONIFERS

Measurements given refer to ultimate size.

CHAMAECYPARIS MINIMA AUREA (0.9m.), ascending branches which twist sideways, soft gold foliage on edges, dense, 10-15cms., KV.

" " **GLAUCA** (1.2m.), conical habit, bluish grey foliage, 20-25cms., LV.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA BOULEVARD (3 x 1.8m.), soft steel blue foliage, HV.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMPRESSA (0.6m.), one of the best alpine conifers, cone-like with dense bluish-grey foliage, 15-20cms., HV.

" **SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA** (0.6 x 1.5m.) (Spanish Juniper), dense prostrate habit, feathery bright green foliage, 30-45cms., KV.

" **PFITZERIANA AUREA** (up to 1.8 x 2.4m. wide), soft yellow foliage, bronzy-yellow in winter, 30-45cms., LV.

PICEA ALBERTIANA CONICA (0.9m.), best known dwarf conifer, perfectly conical, dense bright green foliage, 15-20cms., JV.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS "RHEINGOLD" (1.5 x 1.5m.), low rounded tree, russet foliage, deepening bronze in autumn, 25-30cms., KV.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

HEDGES AND SCREENS

Those plants listed below are the conventional ones for hedging which (except for the trees) may be kept in good shape by clipping. The height depends on the trimming and where it is not given below may reach 5-6m. if allowed to grow.

Hedge plants should not be allowed to grow to the maximum height without trimming or they will get thin at the bottom. They should have light trimming both at the sides and at the top each year, to make sure they stay compact and well furnished at the bottom. When laying out your garden do not forget the trimming, and leave room to get to the hedge so that this can be carried out. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before planting a hedge as this will make an enormous difference to the speed and quality of the growth. See page 2.

Many other shrubs may be used for a hedge, but they are more expensive, this expense depending on how quickly a hedge is required as, if quick results are not necessary, the plants may be put in at wider intervals.

BEECH (Common) *Fagus Sylvaticus*, plant 30-45cms. apart. Trim summer, autumn or winter, but not spring. 45-60cms., KV for 10; CVC for 100; 60-75cms., MV for 10; DVD for 100.

BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA, trim off after flowering—see shrubs page 21.

E BOX, for evergreen formal hedge; plant 30-60cms. apart. Trim in summer. 45-60cms., FV each; YV for 10.

COTONEASTER SIMONSII, plant 30-45cms. apart. Trim late summer. Can be kept narrow and is suitable for hedge up to 2.10m. high. 45-60cms., BV each; TV for 10.

E CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA (see Conifers), plant 90cms. apart.

E CUPRESSOCYPARIS LEYLANDII (see Conifers) plant 90cms. apart.

E CUPRESSOCYPARIS LEYLANDII CASTLEWELLAN (see Conifers) plant 90cms. apart.

E ILEX AQUIFOLIUM (Holly), plant 30-45cms. apart, trim late summer. 45cms., JV each; BVB for 10.

E LAUREL, Common, plant 60-90cms. apart, trim in spring or summer. Shears will spoil appearance as so many leaves are cut. 45-60cms., VV for 10; GVG for 100.

E LAVENDER. Trim after flowering. Plant 30cms. apart.

Hidcote (dwarf) for edging, 30-45cms. high. TV for 10; FVF for 100.

Spica, for low hedge up to 90cms. high. TV for 10; FVF for 100.

LIMES. (See *Tilia*—page 20), plant 1.8m. apart.

E LONICERA NITIDA, quick growing, compact, evergreen; may be closely clipped. Plant 30-45cms. apart. Trim at intervals during a year. Keep narrower at top than bottom. For hedge up to 1.8m. high. 45-60cms., PV for 10; EVE for 100.

MYROBALAN, quick growing, thorned and dense; suitable for boundary hedge, plant 60-90cms. apart. QV for 10; FVF for 100.

NUTS (see page 14). Plant 60-90cms. apart for hedge. Will reach 3-3.6m. high. Kentish Cob is the best.

POPLARS (see page 19). Plant 1.8-3.6m. apart.

S.E. PRIVET oval-leaved, green. Plant 30cms. apart. Trim any time. For hedge up to 3m. high. 60-75cms., HV for 10; AVA for 100.

PRUNUS CISTENA (Crimson Dwarf), dark red leaves, pink flowers in March. Trim after flowering. Plant 30cms. apart. Hedge 90cms. high. WV for 10; GVG for 100.

PRUNUS PISSARDII NIGRA (Blaze), as above but stronger; hedge up to 3m. high. 60-90cms., WV for 10; GVG for 100.

E PYRACANTHA (see Shrubs). Plant 60-90cms. apart.

QUICKTHORN, plant 20-30cms. apart. Trim from June to March. 45-60cms., GV for 10; XV for 100; 75-90cms., HV for 10; YV for 100.

ROSES. Make excellent informal hedge. Bushes 60cms. apart. Climbers 1.2-2.4m. apart depending on training methods.

E TAXUS BACCATA (see Conifers). Plant 45-75cms. apart.

E THUYA (see Conifers). Plant 60cms. apart.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

GARDEN CENTRE

THE PRODUCTS offered in our Garden Centre cover most of the requirements of the amateur gardener other than machinery which we do not stock as we have no facilities for servicing.

As we are a Nursery growing a large range of fruit and plants we have a considerable experience of composts, sprays, fertilisers etc. and the products we offer are of reputable manufacture and of types we can recommend.

If there is anything which you need which you cannot see on offer the Garden Centre staff or the Nursery Office will advise on an alternative or do their best to obtain your requirements.

V.A.T. The majority of the stock is subject to V.A.T. and this is included in the price marked when it applies.

Zero rated items are Fruit Trees, Herbs, Vegetable Seeds and Plants and Grass Seed.

PLANTS A range of shrubs and conifers is always available in containers and these may be planted at any time of the year.

The container should be removed and the ball of compost put into a hole in the garden without exposing the roots. The plant should be well firmed by treading and well watered, the watering being continued for two or three weeks, in dry weather spraying the foliage as well as watering the roots.

A reasonable range of Alpines and Dwarf Conifers is maintained and if we are temporarily out of stock please enquire when replacements are expected.

Other plants are stocked at the times it is suitable to plant them, as follows:-

BEDDING PLANTS A few items that are hardy will be available in March/April, but most varieties are damaged by frost so are not offered till May, when frost is increasingly unlikely.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS A range is available in season.

BULBS Most bulbs should be put in in September or October and this is when we have a good range.

SEEDS Some vegetable seeds such as Broad Beans can be planted in November and these will be in stock then.

Most vegetable and flower seeds are for Spring planting and are stocked from March onward. The packets are from well known firms and the instructions given should be followed.

GRASS SEED Again mixtures offered are all from reputable firms. The cheaper seed, including rye grass, gives tougher turf suitable for games and hard wear with children playing.

The more expensive mixtures, including fine grasses only, are for lawns not having a great deal of wear and giving a first class 'finish' if proper care has been taken in preparing the soil.

Times for sowing are September/October or March/April and biggest stocks are available then.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

GARDEN CENTRE

FERTILISERS etc. The basic fertilisers are Nitrogen (Sulphate of Ammonia or Dried Blood) for encouraging growth. Potash and Phosphates for encouraging 'quality' in plants and rooting. These are available separately and as 'Growmore' in a mixture which is generally useful for most soils. Other proprietary compounds (for particular purposes) are stocked which include, for instance, Magnesium to offset magnesium deficiency which is common in the chalky soils of this area, and trace elements of which very small amounts are necessary for good growth.

Do not use too much fertiliser as this can upset the soil balance and, particularly for newly planted items, you can damage the roots by excessive amounts before the roots are functioning properly.

Hoof and Horn and Bone Meal are sources of Nitrogen used in planting as they are slow acting.

SPRAYING MATERIALS There are an enormous number of these but a few basic materials are sold under a number of different trade names.

We have a good range and whatever you use, follow the instructions on the container carefully, and keep the container locked away.

Spray materials are carefully checked by Government Agencies and approved for use subject to the instructions being followed.

For mildew and scab, sprays should be used before any is seen on the plant, as the function of the spray is to prevent spores which are air borne being able to infect the plants.

For most other applications sprays should be used only when the trouble, such as green fly or other aphids, is seen, i.e. don't spray unnecessarily.

WEEDKILLERS Those now available are comparatively new and are very effective. The 'total' weedkillers for paths must be kept to areas where you want to kill all vegetation, while those recommended for borders must be sprayed on carefully as an overdose can do a lot of damage.

Those to kill weeds in grass, particularly when they are put on with a watering can, are volatile and fumes can damage nearby plants unless a very still day is chosen. Tomato plants are particularly susceptible.

As with sprays, follow instructions and be careful then they will do the job you buy them for and not cause unwanted damage.

PLANTS GROWING IN CONTAINERS The roots of these are restricted to the soil or compost in the container. In small plastic pots the compost is often a peat/sand mixture plus a slow release fertiliser. There must be drainage holes or the plant can get waterlogged and the roots will drown. If you water enough for water to drain out of the bottom a lot of the fertiliser will wash out. Use just enough water to keep the compost slightly damp and spray or wash the foliage.

In larger clay or concrete containers a lot of moisture can be evaporated from the sides in hot sun and the soil can contract leaving a gap round the sides. Watering then can go straight round this gap and not into the soil ball at all, so ram the soil tight against the container side before watering.

In summer containers in full sun want water morning and evening. In winter once a fortnight is ample, i.e. watering depends on conditions in which the plant is growing.

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

TERMS OF BUSINESS

All previous prices are cancelled by this catalogue and all prices are subject to alteration without notice. Orders are accepted subject to stocks being unsold.

PRICES

Are strictly net for cash, the ten rate applying for a minimum of five trees of one variety and shape, the hundred rate for a minimum of fifty.

For orders £10 or less please send cash with order.

We have no agents and all accounts are payable at Sawbridgeworth.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee that trees and plants are true to name and in accordance with the relevant British Standard Specification. They are carefully handled before packing or delivery.

Should anything be sent out under an incorrect name due to a mistake, we will, subject to stock, replace the item.

Any complaint of shortage or incorrect trees must be made within 48 hours of receipt of order.

FAILURES

We accept no responsibility for trees or plants after they leave the Nursery, as we have no control over the conditions then and so many factors can cause failure.

We give advice in the catalogue to help you avoid mistakes and try to advise if you ask for help, provided the account has been paid.

DESPATCH

Orders are dealt with in rotation as far as possible and despatch starts immediately trees are fit to move. There is delay until after Christmas when we have usually cleared accumulated orders.

COLLECTION

If you are able to collect we will advise when the trees are ready and they may be collected from our Garden Centre. They should be picked up without delay. Please advise if you cannot come within one week.

DELIVERY

Delivery by road is made within about 15 miles of the Nursery, minimum charge 54p. No packing is used but the roots are protected.

Every effort is made to keep dates promised but as severe frost or heavy rain holds up work, it must be understood all dates are subject to delay due to these conditions.

PACKING AND CARRIAGE

Outside the delivery area we send by Post or Carriers where possible, packing being designed to protect the trees against frost as well as handling. Any complaints should be made direct to the carriers.

Costs of packing—materials and labour—are rapidly increasing and freight charges are much higher than last year. The minimum to try and cover costs are:

For orders up to £3	FV	} Any sea freight involved will be charged extra at cost.
£3-£5	JV	
£5-£10	LV	
Over £10 at cost (approx. the £10 charge (LV) plus 25p + VAT for each extra £1.00 value).		

These charges are based on costs in May 1978. They are subject to revision.

INVOICES

Invoices are sent out on the day of despatch and act as advice notes when payment has been made.

Cheques should be made payable to Thomas Rivers & Son Ltd., and crossed.

CANCELLATION

Any order cancelled after it has been booked will be subject to a charge of £1.50.

RIVERS of SAWBRIDGEWORTH

The Oldest Nursery in England has a GARDEN CENTRE

CAR PARK



FRONT OF GARDEN CENTRE

ALWAYS AVAILABLE

PEAT

FERTILISERS

SPRAYS

GARDEN FURNITURE

HOUSE PLANTS

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NOELITE PAVING and WALLING

BULBS and SEEDS

BEDDING PLANTS

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

} in Season

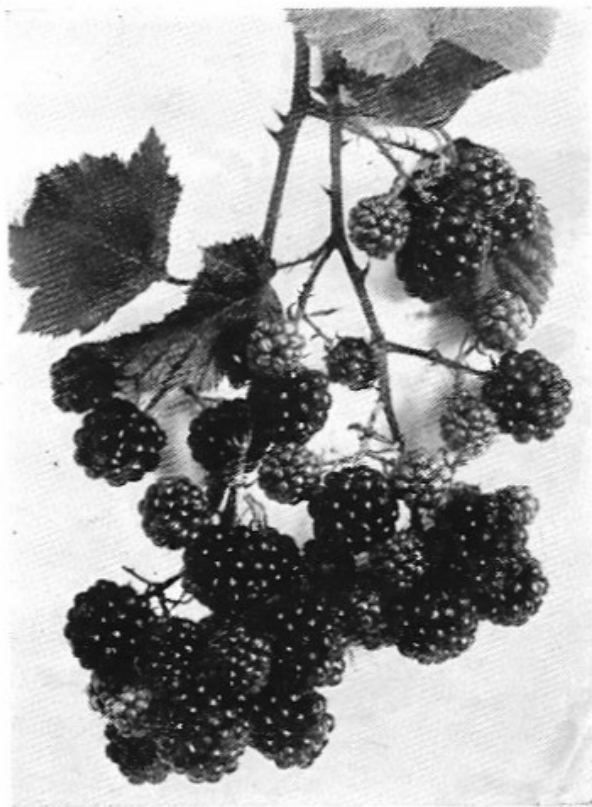
VISITORS ARE WELCOME TO WALK ROUND THE NURSERY,
BUT ARE REQUESTED TO SELECT ONLY PRICED ITEMS IN THE SALES AREA

Rivers of Sawbridgeworth

The Oldest Nursery in England



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