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## Letter to the Editor

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Your readers may be interested in a method of repelling animal pests in the garden. We all are aware of the damage pests can do and the need to be rid of them.

This method involves the use of moth balls or flakes and recycled 35mm film canisters. While it is not 100% effective on all animals, it does help eliminate some of the problem.

### ANIMAL REPELLENT

Animal pests in your garden are not only annoying but costly as well. Placing barricades around plants or bushes can look unsightly. However, the need to protect prized bushes, plants and vegetables is certainly necessary.

Cats especially, always seem to visit near the bases of houses, bushes, plants, etc. The urine odor is very difficult, if not almost impossible, to remove.

The following information may be a simple, inexpensive solution to the problem. Placing recycled 35mm film canisters filled with moth balls or flakes around the outside of the house, around bushes, plants and vegetables may convince the pests to go elsewhere!!

Items required:

- (1) Paper punch
- (2) Moth balls or flakes
- (3) 35mm canisters with tops (obtained from photo labs)
- (4) Twine or wire ties

Begin by punching as many holes in the canister as you wish. Drill or punch two holes in the cover. This will allow you to tie a string or twist tie to hang the filled canister from a branch of a bush or plant.

"Thread" the wire or string to pass through the two holes in the cover and make a strong knot. Cut the twine or wire long enough so the canister will hang about four to six inches above the ground when suspended from a bush or plant.

Fill the canister with moth balls or flakes and secure the cover. Attach the filled canisters to the branches of bushes and plants. You may want to place some around the base of the house too, where cats frequent a special place.

When the moth balls or flakes have evaporated, simply refill the canisters. They will last quite some time in all kinds of weather.

John E. Miller  
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The following may clear up a few of the questions ASA members have about numbered Linwoods on the market and some other plants that look like Linwood hybrid group members.

In a May 1981 letter, Al Reid wrote me that those untagged Linwood-looking azaleas purchased from S. Klein could indeed be members of the series, since Fischer Greenhouses sold the chain "the early Linwoods, unnamed, mixed with others, to sweeten up the order". And, yes, the Linwood-looking 'Rainbow' was E-2, 'Orchid Beauty' renamed by a Pennsylvania nurseryman. "Also, a nursery... is selling one of the Linwood white azaleas under their name, Oh, well".

When I asked about several plants being sold as numbered Linwoods, Mr. Reid said in a second letter that one of them, H-9, was the white also being sold as 'D\_\_\_\_'s Double'. He explained:

"...There were several good whites resulting from one cross, I selected four, H-4, H-5, H-11, and from another cross L-30. These gave different plant habits with good flowers.

Fischer Greenhouses propagated other seedlings and sold them under the blanket name of Linwood White, none of which were named or registered.

The young plants of H-9 are not as winter hardy as the others, so I dropped it.

The O-17 and P-4 are Linwoods that Holly Hills purchased from me. I did not name O-17, and Holly Hills may if they wish.

The "P" series are apomicty, the result of an evergreen (K-19 from Bobbink and Atkins) pollinated by a deciduous-arborescens. I kept 8 "P"s, only for breeding—they are not much in themselves. Dr. Schroeder of Holly Hills wanted some of them, and that is that.

I later pollinated P-3 with pollen from one of Walter Kern's deciduous introductions, 'Pot of Gold', a deep yellow. From over 200 seeds, only three survived. The others lacked chlorophyll. Of the three only one lived to be five years old, and that one has done nothing, is only six inches high, never set buds, and I wonder why I bother to water it.

Please excuse my rambling. When someone mentions azaleas, I just take off!"

A year later, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Reid when he attended the ARS convention. I asked about the origin of 'Janet Rhea'. It turned out that he discovered those striking blossoms after brushing away leaves at the base of a plant he intended to sell.

Jane Newman  
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