Perennials for Perpetual Bloom

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Recommended Citation
Beard, Juanita (1924) "Perennials for Perpetual Bloom," The Iowa Homemaker: Vol. 4 : No. 12 , Article 7.
Available at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/homemaker/vol4/iss12/7

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Perennials for Perpetual Bloom

By JUANITA BEARD

"Here in this sequested close
Bloom the hyacinth and rose.
Here beside the modest stock
Flaunts the flaring hollyhock.
All the seasons run their race
In this quiet resting place.
All is quiet else—star.
Sounds of toil and tumult are."

WHAT a joy to own such a garden
where one may watch natures
pageant of color moving on and
on—the first little Iris pumila bearing
their flags of royal purple; the Oriental
poppies, with their flaming torches,
and saw I at a
marching over the crest of the hill; the
beneath the noon-day sun and
success: on of bloom and color
in the home library we find the
tons, the following chart has been
made. To the help you in this game of
that of the chess player. Each move is
carefully considered before any move is
made. To help you in this game of
perennial gardening, the object of which is
success of bloom and color combinations, the following chart has been
made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>SPRING</th>
<th>SUMMER</th>
<th>AUTUMN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Delphinium belladonna</td>
<td>Monkshood</td>
<td>Aster Novae Angliae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Iris in variety</td>
<td>Aconitum</td>
<td>Aster Novae Belgii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Delphinium belladonna</td>
<td>Campanula carpatica</td>
<td>Boltonia latiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aconitum</td>
<td>Campanula pyramidalis</td>
<td>Clematis davidiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iris in variety</td>
<td>Delphinium chinese</td>
<td>Statice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funkia cocinea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Platycodon grandiflorum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scabiosa caucasica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Homeroootis floribunda</td>
<td>Aquilegia caudansensis</td>
<td>Coleopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Astilbe</td>
<td>Belamcanda chinensis</td>
<td>Gaillardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>Corydalis</td>
<td>Gladiolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
<td>Dianthus plumarius</td>
<td>Giant Daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Oriental Poppy</td>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persian Daisy</td>
<td>Lychnis chalcedonica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Potentilla barbata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paeonia officinalis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perhaps you are not fully acquainted
with the layout of a perennial garden.
The most effective groupings are in
borders facing down a shrubbery plant-
ing or in a formal bed arrangement. If
the formal garden path is developed re-
member to have the flower beds acces-
sible by little paths—the beds being from
three to five feet wide and the paths not
less than two feet wide.

Any good loose garden soil will grow
perennials successfully. It is well to
spade and reset all the perennials every
three years. Some of the plants, how-
ever, such as peonies and bleeding heart,
are benefited by being allowed to stay in
one place permanently, but the others
are greatly improved by taking up, divid-
ing and resetting in the fall. The dead
tops and stalks should remain on the
plants until spring. Cultivation should
cease in the fall after danger from weed
seeds maturing is past. It is safest to
cover plants after the first heavy frosts,
as mulches applied too early are very in-
jurious to the plants, encouraging top
growth which decays during the winter.
The time for removal of the mulch de-
pends on local conditions, but one should
be sure that all danger from extreme
weather is past, and then the mulch can
be removed gradually.

In this group of plants which should be
divided at least every two years are the
vigorous types of the garden phlox and
bostonia. Those to be divided every
two years are common garden phlox,
painted daisy, larkspur, lily-of-the-valley,
and some of the asters.

Summer care of the perennial garden
consists of watering well at least once
a week, and of removing all dead flow-
ers in late September. It is a common
back to a height of four to six inches im-
mediately after blooming so that new
shoots will form, bearing excellent flow-
ers in late September. It is a common
mistake to treat campanulas in the same
manner—they should have each withered
flower removed, one stem often bearing
flowers for several weeks under this
treatment.

It is a fascinating study to observe col-
or combinations, and a source of endless
pleasure to strive to mix these pigments
from nature's paint box in a manner un-
excelled by nature's most "gardenesque"
neighbours. The following list will give
some suggestions of effective combina-
tions.—  (Continued on page 18)

The Homemaker's Bookshelf

By GERTRUDE McARTHUR

Shall the home library include only
books of fiction, biographies and history?
The up-to-the-minute homemaker today is
doing her work more efficiently by con-
sulting authorities in her profession and
in the home library we find the Home-
maker's Bookshelf.
The books suggested below are recom-
ended by members of the Home Eco-
nomics faculty as being ones which
should be helpful to the woman in her
home.

Family Relationships

1. The Family and Its Members, by
   Anna Garlin Spencer. J. B. Lippincott
   Company, Philadelphia, 1923. $1.50.
The author discusses the responsibil-
ities of each member of the family and
their relationships to one another.

2. Successful Family Life, by Mary
   Hinman Abel. J. B. Lippincott Company,
   1921. $2.25.
   Mrs. Abel considers the financial prob-
   lems, individual responsibilities and the
   obligations of the family to the commu-
   nity.

Family Financing

1. Spending the Family Income, by S.
   Agnes Donham. Little Brown and Com-
   pany, Boston, 1923. $1.32.
   A very helpful book written for those
   who have questions on the family or in-
   dividual budget.

2. Getting Your Money's Worth, by
   Isabel Ely Lord. Harcourt, Brace Co.,
   New York, 1922. $1.50.
   Another valuable book on ways and
   means of spending the family income
   wisely.

Time Engineering

1. Scientific Management in the Home,
   by Christine F. Porter. American School
   of Home Economics, Chicago, 1921. $1.90.
   A study of time saving methods in
   managing the home.

Health

1. Personal Hygiene Applied, by Jesse
   Williams. W. B. Saunders Co., 1924.
   $2.50.
   A book on the general hygiene of the
   body and prevention of diseases.

2. A Manual of First Aid in Accident
   and Disease, by Edward L. Galsburgh,
   M. D. Stearns and Beale, New York,
   1919. $1.35.
   (Continued on page 20)
The Joys of Extension Work

By Bertha Wellington

Extension work is so fascinating. Of course you are out in all kinds of weather, but with a closed car that makes no difference. There are such big advantages in doing public work, teaching people eager to learn. You have such a variety of people, meeting different groups of women every day, and each group has different problems. I think more girls would enjoy extension work if they knew more about it.

As you may know, it was not until the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 that public funds were available for home demonstration work. There were agents before that time supported chiefly by local organizations. The extension agent is accountable to the State Agricultural College by monthly reports (these are not as bad as 50-50 individual reports at school). At the end of a year comes the annual report, a copy going to Washington, which reminded me of some of the term reports I wrote at I. C. C.

At present my work in Ottawa county is mainly nutrition classes. Occasionally there is a talk to be given to a Grange meeting, Farmers' Club, etc. The nutrition work is divided into projects of four lessons each. Classes are organized on a township plan throughout the county for mothers and anyone else interested. The classes meet once a month, usually in farm homes, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. You may wonder what we do all day at such a meeting. The lessons are planned by our nutrition specialist at the College and are conducted by lectures, discussion and some demonstrations. The nutrition project I am giving this year is divided as follows:

Lesson I. Food and Health Habits. By means of a score card, each woman checks her own food and health habits. Characteristics of a normal healthy person are discussed.

Lesson II. Infant Feeding. Always so interesting because it is usually an immediate need to mothers.

Lesson III. Preschool and School Feeding. Mothers learn how to determine a healthy child and how to notice some common defects.

Lesson IV. Corrective Diet. It may seem that a great deal is involved in each lesson. Most mothers have had experience in feeding, and we try to pick out important points of what may seem like weeks of work to college students. It is so interesting to teach women attending these classes for they are so eager to learn. At a recent meeting one woman said, "I think we should come earlier so we can learn more".

The county home demonstration agent contributes through educational methods to the progress of the rural people of the county in which she is working along lines affecting the home. Practically no limitations have been placed as to the manner of developing the work, thus leaving to agents every opportunity for expressing their ingenuity and resourcefulness as well as their ability to cooperate with individuals and organizations.

The home demonstration agent must have discriminating judgment as to what problems to undertake in the initial stages of the work. She must be able to discern what potential leadership is available and what resources may be used in solving home problems. Finally she must...