DOROTHY DARNIT

By Charles McManus

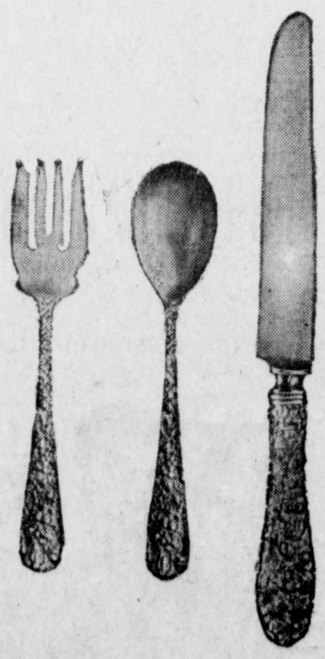


NOW A
"Permanent"
for:
$7.50



SHORT or Long, your hair waved to flatter your individual features. Each wave set just so . . each ringlet end placed to reflect youth and beauty. Make an appointment now to get a Eugene permanent.

Grey Beauty Salon
Over Jefferson's Store Phone 106



Stieff's Silverware
at the same price you would pay at the factory
Save the price of a trip to Baltimore and buy more silver.

6 Tea Spoons	$5.50
6 Med. Knives	12.50
6 " Forks	12.50
6 Butter Spreads	7.00
6 Salad Forks	7.50
1 Sugar Shell	1.50
1 Butter Knife	2.00
1 Gravy Ladle	3.50

J. S. KREEGER,
JEWELER AND POTOMETRIST
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

DEMONSTRATION NOTES

(continued from page eight)

The Formal Garden

The amount of care necessary for the upkeep of the formal garden should be kept in mind when making plans.

a. Size

The area ought always to be larger than that covered by the house. A rectangular form proportioned about 4x7 or 5x8 will give the most satisfactory results.

b. Design

The principal entrance should be on an axis with a window or door of the house. A simple design is usually better than one that is elaboiste. Rectangular beds bordering a grass panel in the center are effective and are responsive to varied and individualistic treatment. As a rule, beds should be kept a few feet away from the boundary hedge or shrubbery. Beds to be worked from one side may be three feet wide. The best effects are secured wiht widths from five to eight feet, thus allowing for the better placing of dwarf, medium and tall growing sorts.

c. Features

Interesting features such as a pool, bird bath, garden seats, arches over the entrances may be added as desired. The walks should be of generous width and may be of grass, gravel, brick or of flagstone.

The Hardy Border

This type of garden has wide application and is better adapted to the needs of th average gardener than a more formal type. The hardy border may itself form a part of the boundary planting to the yard or it may be placed in front of the hedge or shrubbery groups. As a rule the floral display is most effective with a background of green foliage. Suitable vines on the fence may furnish this background where the space is limited.

The Rock Garden

a. Location

To select plants which are suitable, to give them congenial growing conditions and to attain a really artistic effect in the rock garden, is at once one of the most difficult and one of the most expensive tasks the gardener may set for himself. Nevertheless, this form of gardening is popular at the present time if it is to be attempted certain principles should be observed.

A spot on an open, smooth lawn is the location lesst adapted to the rock garden. It is out of keeping with the nature of the formal garden. Its natural relation is with the wild gardens, woodland, water or uneven slopes where outcroppings of rock would naturally be found.

Rocks, preferably those native to the regions, should be placed as naturally as possible. As a rule the stones used are too small. Most of the stones should be form a foot to three or more feet through. Stones should be so placed as to form pockets of soil which must extend to meet the soil underneath. No air pockets should be allowed. Flat pieces of stone or broken brick are placed between large stones to take the weight off the soil strip. Stones should be tilted up enough for rains to be caught in the pockets of soil. For the majority of rock plants the soil should be one part sharp sand, one part leaf mold and one part garden loam. Sifted coal ashes may be used for lime lovers such as Dianthus. The pockets should be filled firmly with soil as the construction proceeds. Stones should be placed so there is no rocking or danger of being moved after being placed.

Plants to be used will consist of dwarf shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, dwarf perennials, bulbous types and certain annuals which reseed themselves. A few sorts will bloom during the summer and fall, yet this is a distinctly spring garden.

Lily Pools

Water is always an attractive feature in the garden.

a. Types

1. Simplest form is a tub sunk to the level of the ground surface.

2. A small concrete pool can be made easily and cheaply if the work can be done at home.

Put a layer of heavy woven fence wire for reenforcing so it will be in the center of a three inch layer of concrete. Use—

1 part cement
2 parts of sand
3 parts of gravel

Mix thoroughly and use only enough water to make a stiff mixture that will stay in place. Line the depression with an even layer and brush the smoothed surface with a creamy mixture of pure cement and water. Cover with newspapers so that it will dry out slowly. When dry fill with water, let stand several days, then bail out. Do this to or three times to remove surplus lime that would injure the animal life.

Water lilies need full sun, water and a rich soil. A proper balance between animal and plant life in the pool will prevent the water from becoming stagnant. This condition can be approximated in the artificial pool by using submerged plants, snails and scavengers. Snails eat the green scum and decaying vegetable matter. A list of scavengers are: snails, salamanders, weather fish, tadpoles, and clams.

To insure proper living conditions for your fish the pool should be planted with suitable oxygenating plants which absorb the impurities in the water and liberate oxygen for the fish to breathe.

The diagram gives a suggestion for the planting of a pool. Note that sand or gravel is placed on top the boxes of soil as to prevent the soil coming up and discoloring the water.

Wild Gardens

More attention is being given of late years to this form of gardening. The conviction is growing that the surest way of preserving the wild forms is to learn how to cultivate them successfully. The recently determined facts that many wild forms require soils of considerable acidity has simplified our knowledge of their cultural needs. A woodsy location suits many of the most beautiful forms, and imitation of the natural conditions under which they are found to be flourishing is the proper cue for the gardener.

References

Farmrs' Bulletin No. 1381—Herbaceous Perennials.

Catalog—Water Lilies, William Tricker, Inc., Independence, Ohio.

Books—Practical Landscape Gardening—R. B. Gridland. The Design of Small Properties—M. E. Bottomley. American Rock Gardens — Sephen Hamblin. Water Gardens and Gold Fish—Sayer and Perkins. My Wild Flower Garden—Herbert Durand.

Periodicals—Orderly Design in the Rock Garden. Better Homes and Gardens, October 1930.

GALENA

Mr. James Ryan, of Philadelphia, Pa., is spending a fortnight at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jarman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jarman and children, of Bel Air, Md., spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jarman.

Miss Mattie Whitaker, of Chestertown, was a Sunday guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ernest Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ireland spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ronald Boyd at Port Deposit, Md.

Messers. Happy Cochran, of Wilmington, Del., and Dennis Cochran, of Dover, Del., spent the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Cochran.

Mr. Eugene Gooding, of Baltimore, visited friends in town on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson and family, of Baltimore, visited relatives and friends in town last Friday.

Miss Mary Scott, of Baltimore, visited her sister, Mrs. James D. Davis over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Dempsey and daughters, of Wilmington, Del., visited his brother, Mr. Harry Dempsey last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Errol Mulford, of Hockesson, Del., spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Mulford.

Mr. Frank Jefferies, of Wilmington, Del., spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Linda Walls.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Reed, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson.

Mrs. Clarence Oneal is visiting friends and relatives in Rowland, Del.

Misses Mary Jane Martin and Ethelie Prettyman, of Baltimore, were wek end guests at the latters parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Prettyman.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Ellis and son, Calvert, of Baltimore, spent the week end with Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Jones.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIALS

From the New York Times

The Prince of Wales handsomely acknowledged the "very generous help" which had been forthcoming from America in the building of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford. Whatever has been given by Americans is not beyond our debt to the memory of the "myriad minded" one whose "priceless heritage" we share. When Prince Hal asked Sir John Falstaff whether it was true that he had said to Mistress Quickly that the Prince owned Sir John a thousand pounds, Falstaff promptly replied: "A thousand, Hal? Thou owest me a million pounds. Thou owest me thy love." The world in owing Shakespeare its love owes far more than this greater sum, if, indeed, the intangible, spiritual thing could ever be reckoned in money.

It was estimated a few years ago that the number of persons in all the world in Shakespeare's time who could speak the English language was approximately 5,800,000 and few could read or write it. Now two or three hundred million speak the language of Shakespeare and most of them can both read and write it. If in the next 300 years English speech sprads at the same rate the whole earth may not be one tongue, but it will have English as one of its tongues. The old Chinese motto, "Morals have many languages, immortals one," may be slightly modified to the effect that whole men may continue to have many languages they will all be able to understand that of Shakespeare.

Wadsworth defined it as the language of freedom in the lines:

We must be free or die who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke.

It is also a language of unequaled richness and flexibility, which has given the world the greatest literature of beauty and aspiration since the Greek. Shakespeare in its use has deserved not only the homage of our hearts to whom his speech was a mother tongue, but of men of all nations, to whom, as the Prince of Wales said, he is "a universal friend." The Foiger Memorial Shakespeare Library in Washington and the Furness Memorial in Philadelphia are fresh tributes far from Stratford to a genius who, as Ben Jonson wrote in the preface to the First Folio, "was not of an age but for all time."

Not long ago six Princeton professors were asked what ten works they would take with them if they had to spend the rest of their days on a desert island, and all included Shakespeare. If men caused to be put into their coffins what they most wished to take with them into their post-terrestrial exile (as did the Chaldeans, Egyptians and others in ancient times), many of them would have pockets made in their shrouds for a single-volume edition of Shakespeare.



REMEMBER—We won't be undersold. If another merchant offers goods for less than our advertised price, come here and you can buy it for less.

Challenge SALE

It is our business to sell you merchandise at a price cheaper than any other store in town, and we intend to stick to business. If it is cheap some place else, remember it is cheaper at FOX'S. Here's just a few of our bargains:

Full Fashion HOSE 49c

Men's Scout SHOES $1.29

Men's Fast Color DRESS SHIRTS 50c

Men's Work SHIRTS 39c

Pepsodent or Ipana Tooth Paste 31c Tube

PAINT All Colors 98c Half Gallon

FOX'S 5c TO $1 STORE
"Where Your Dollar Has More Cents"

Stam Drug Co.
The Prescription Store

JERGEN SOAP SALE
Two for One

10c Soap, 2 for	10c
15c " 2 for	15c
25c " 2 for	25c
Luxor Face Powder, with Soap	50c
Cotys Face Powder with Extract	$1.00
3 Flowers Face Powder with Extract	75c
2 Tubes Dr. West Tooth Paste	33c

STAM DRUG COMPANY
Phone No. 30.
Chestertown, Md.

Value When You Go To PHILADELPHIA
600 ROOMS 600 BATHS
A ROOM and A BATH For TWO and A HALF



$2.50 SINGLE WITH BATH $4.00 DOUBLE WITH BATH
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
39TH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8227-0173