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Chester River Line

SCHEDULE



In Effect October 19, 1922.

Steamer leaves Baltimore, Pier 9, Light St., Monday, Wednesday and Friday 11 a. m. for Rock Hall and Chester River landings, arriving at Chestertown 5.30 p. m.

Returning steamer leaves Chestertown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., stopping at Chester River landings, arriving at Baltimore at 1 p. m.

Steamer leaves Baltimore, Pier 9, Light street, Saturday at 3.00 p. m. for Rock Hall, Md.

Returning steamer leaves Rock Hall Saturday at 5.30 p.m., arriving in Baltimore at 7.45 p. m.

SUNDAYS

Steamer leaves Baltimore, Pier 9, Light St., Sundays at 8.00 a. m., arriving in Rock Hall 10.15 a. m., Love Point 11.15 a. m., Queenstown 12.15 p. m.

Returning steamer leaves Queenstown Sundays 3.00 p. m., Love Point 4.00 p. m., Rock Hall 5.00 p. m., arriving in Baltimore Sunday 7.15 p. m.

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ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

Mr. John Wethered Barroll, Counsellor-at-Law, announces that he has opened his office in the frame law office on Court Street, adjoining the Lyceum Theatre. All kinds of legal business will receive his prompt and close attention. When not in the office, a message can be left with his father, Hope H. Barroll, Esq., whose assistance is always at his command.
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WM. PEPPER CONSTABLE

Attorney-at-Law
700-706 Maryland Trust Building
Baltimore, Maryland
—and—
Elkton, Maryland

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans Court for Kent County letters of administration on the personal estate of

ELMER GORDON,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of June, 1923, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 12th day of December, 1922.

MABEL GORDON,
d16-5t. Administratrix.

TOLCHESTER COMPANY



WINTER SCHEDULE

(Weather and Ice Permitting.)

TOLCHESTER AND SASSAFRAS RIVER LINES

(Effective Thursday, Dec. 28, 1922)

Thursdays—Leave Baltimore for Tolchester, Betterton and Fredericktown at 7.00 a. m., returning to Baltimore same day.

Leave Fredericktown at 12.00 noon, Betterton 1.00 p. m., Worton Manor 1.45 p. m., Tolchester at 3.00 p. m., arrive Baltimore about 5.00 p. m.

SATURDAYS

Leave Baltimore for Tolchester at 7.00 a. m. and 2.45 p. m. Leave Tolchester for Baltimore at 9.00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.

Also steamer from Tolchester to Baltimore Mondays at 3.00 p. m. (except Christmas and New Years Day).

For further information apply to agents at different wharves, or

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ALL PREFER MAN AS "BOSS"

Workers of Both Sexes Practically Unanimous—Women Too Fond of Finding Fault, Claim.

During your working hours, would you rather have a man or a woman for a boss? This question has been asked in Chicago, with replies that are unanimous in their tenor. You can probably guess the answer.

A middle-aged advertising man says he prefers to work for a man, because a man doesn't want to be bossed by a woman, anyhow. Seriously, he says, a man is more likely to be solid, stable and businesslike, while a woman is more prone to be temperamental and to "act the part of the modern woman," whatever that is.

The men are not alone in this view, it appears. A young woman artist says she would rather be bossed by a man, any day. A man, she says, from the depths of her experience, will not find as many faults with your work as a woman will. A woman will scrutinize every angle and try to find something to complain about, while a man will simply let it go for what it's worth—perhaps, though she does not say so, in resigned despair of getting anything better. Moreover, this girl has found out that men will pay more than women.

Then there is the opinion of a student, who has not yet gone to work, but who wants a man boss when she does. Men, she says, haven't the nerve to tell a woman to do more than she is able to do. "A man respects a woman and he'd rather do something for her to save her the trouble. A woman won't do anything like that."

WATER HAS PECULIAR ACTION

Objects Placed in Irish Lake Undergo Partial Petrification in Comparatively Short Time.

What is undoubtedly one of the most curious lakes in the world is to be found in Ireland. This lake has the power of petrifying any substance that may fall into it.

Of course, the petrifaction is not absolute, but the substance is coated with a layer of stone, which is found dissolved in the lake, and the stone then hardens and forms a shell over the substance.

A well-known English cutlery firm heard of this and sent a man over to inspect it.

He selected several pieces of hard wood, which he sank with weights, and then marked the places with small buoys.

A fortnight later he returned and took up two pieces of the wood, which he found to be partly petrified.

Two weeks after, he drew up the other pieces, and found each piece to be as hard as flint.

The firm then made several experiments with the wood, and found that at a certain stage of petrifaction an excellent razor hone could be manufactured from it.

Paper the Greatest Invention.

The expansion of literature and the spread of enlightenment, which put an end to the Dark ages, is ascribed to the invention of movable type by Gutenberg, or somebody else, at the end of the Fourteenth century. But the credit belongs rather to the unknown chemist who invented the process of making paper. The ancient Romans stamped their bricks and lead pipes with type, but printing had to wait more than a thousand years for a supply of paper. Movable type is not the essential feature of printing, for most of the printing done nowadays is not from movable type, but from solid lines or pages. We could, if necessary, do away with type and press altogether and use some photographic method of composition and reproduction, but we could not do without paper. The invention of wood pulp paper has done more for the expansion of literature than did the invention of rag paper 600 years ago.

Not Work of One Inventor.

Moving pictures were not invented by any one person. They were developed by many men.

Plateau, a blind man of Ghent, in 1833 made a toy which gave illusion of moving figures by showing numerous drawings in rapid succession. It was known as the "phenakistoscope." In 1860 this idea was incorporated in the "zoerope," also a toy. In 1872 Muybridge used photography instead of drawings. Peynaud of France in 1877 enlarged the scope of the machine by projecting pictures on a screen with a stereopticon arrangement. Ribbon film was first used in 1888. In 1890 cameras were invented that were able to take ten exposures a second. They were known as Friese, Greene and Evans cameras.

The first really successful machine was the "kinetoscope," invented by Edison in 1893.

Forty-Five Minutes Under Water.

Many persons do not realize that the whale is just as much mammal as a horse. There is no resemblance to a fish to be noted about a whale. It is an animal which has been driven into the water by its enemies and has gradually accommodated itself to life in the ocean. It must come to the surface at intervals for air, but it is enabled to stay under for a period of 45 minutes without any inconvenience. During that time the air in its lungs has become so heated that when the animal comes to the surface and discharges it the air takes the form of vapor. This is what takes place when the whale is said to "spout."

DUE TO MENTAL IRRITATION

Propensity for Smashing Things Explained by British Institute of Industrial Psychology.

What makes the cook smash dishes, even when she is not angry, and what causes a factory hand to damage production unintentionally, has been puzzled out by experts of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology of Great Britain.

Pieces of mental grit get into human machinery and play hob. A large amount of breakage is due to mental irritation, which is largely a result of fatigue. The worker who is not tired has sufficient energy to use in checking his irritability; the worker who has been performing mechanical motions all day shows his boredom by crashing something to the floor.

Breakage becomes epidemic at times, the British experts have found. Where groups of workers are engaged in handling the same material, excitement, fluster, hurry or irritation in one section quickly spreads to another. Where there is a regular flow of material with rush periods it is found that both the excitement of the rush and the reaction of the slack time damage efficiency and incidentally damage the things that are being handled. By introducing a steady flow of material there is a noticeable rise in efficiency.

DIDN'T PAY TO KEEP BOOKS

On the Contrary, New York Storekeeper Found He Made Money by Not Doing So.

A prominent denizen of Wall Street, who summers at a fashionable seashore resort, was annoyed on his return home to receive a bill for a few small trinkets for which he was sure he had paid previous to his departure. Having always prided himself on his efficient business methods, and since the same store had done the identical thing the year before, he wrote a scathing letter to the storekeeper, giving his opinion of the man who employed methods which were the direct antithesis of his own. The incident soon slipped his mind and was not recalled until the following summer when he happened to pass the store. His anger having cooled he determined to give the storekeeper some friendly advice.

"Well," said the storekeeper, in reply to his lengthy discourse, "we don't keep any books and, to tell the truth, it pays us not to. For example, last summer I sold a saddle, but when it came time to make out the bill I couldn't for the life of me remember who bought it. I finally narrowed it down to four people and sent them all bills. As a result, I was paid by three of them, so you see there is no necessity for our keeping books."

Custom of Breaking Money.

To break a piece of money at parting, each keeping a part, was a bond of fidelity at one time among lovers. This came from very remote times, before inns and houses of public accommodation were known.

Travelers had then to trust to the hospitality of strangers living on the road, and it was customary at parting to divide some article, such as a white stone or small coin, and for the host and guest each to take a part, that if the host required similar hospitality from his guest he might claim it by showing his token.

In the Revelation of St. John this custom is referred to where Christ says, "To him that overcometh will I give a white stone," so that at the Day of Judgment he may demand admission into heaven.

Electro-Chemical Colors.

The preparation of mineral and artificial organic colors by the aid of electricity has made considerable progress and it is suggested that the products of the industry may eventually replace those derived from coal tar. Among the colors now produced in commercial quantities by the employment of the electric current are vermilion, Scheel's green, cadmium yellow, Japanese red, cerise or cherry red, Berlin green and zinc white, besides a number of organic colors. The process consists essentially in sending an electric current through a solution containing the elements required for the production by precipitation, of the coloring matter desired.—Exchange.

Famous Old Restaurants.

What is the oldest restaurant in the world now open for business? Paris has at least one restaurant, the Cafe de la Regence, which is more than 200 years old; the Mitre hotel at Oxford, England, is said to be 500 years old; the Rathskeller at Bremen was built in 1405, the curious little restaurant known as the Bartwurstglocklein, in Nuremberg, which is part of a church, has, it is believed, been serving roast sausages since the year 1400; and the Capello Nero restaurant, in Venice, traces its beginnings back to the year 1376.

Hawaii's Equable Climate.

There is no question but that Hawaii has great natural beauty and a climate that is probably the most equable in the world. The average temperature for 30 years in Honolulu was 76 degrees, 24 hours a day, 12 months in the year. There is probably no other spot in the world that can boast such an even climate; but the rainfall varies according to the location. Honolulu rainfalls average about thirty inches a year, but on the windward side of some of the islands the rainfall sometimes reaches 300 and 400 inches a year.—Adventure Magazine.

TOOTH DECAY DUE TO BREAD

Exhaustive Experiments Have Absolved Sweets From Blame Which Has Been Attached to Them.

The general belief that the consumption of jams, jellies and such sweets are responsible for the progress of decay in our teeth, has not been borne out by experiments which were made at the hygienic institute of the Leipsic university. On the other hand it was indicated that bread was responsible for such troubles. This was shown by taking perfectly sound teeth and coating them with wax, into which an aperture was made at one point or another, and these were then subjected to an immersion in a mixture of bread and saliva at a temperature of 37 degrees Centigrade. At the end of 33 days many of the teeth showed signs of softening at the exposed points; while 23 days later all showed the softening signs. At the end of 124 days completely developed caries was developed in all the teeth under experiment. A similar test with jams and jellies resulted in a complete vindication of the sweets, for the same length of time showed that the fruit acids and the perfumed acids of the preserves had no effect upon the teeth whatever.

"Walking" Millinery Shops.

In a certain section of Mexico there are women who wear 150 hats at one time. They are "walking" millinery shops.

Instead of "setting up shop," the Mexican woman carries her store around with her. The hats, which are of light straw, are for sale, and the walking millinery shop often carries about fifty baskets with her besides. And the baskets are not small fancy affairs, but oftentimes are of half-bushel size. It is usually the Indian women who do this, and the hats and baskets are woven in most attractive Indian designs.

The prices of these hand-made articles are very low. Baskets that would sell for a dollar in American money sell for only a few cents in Mexico, and hats which sell for 35 or 50 cents would cost many dollars in other countries.

Youthful Beau Too Stingy.

When I was sixteen, I went to my first show with a boy whom I greatly admired. Before we reached the show he went into a candy store and bought a box of chocolates. Thinking it was for me, I held out my hand for the box. He opened the box and offered me a piece and put the box in his coat pocket. That was the last I saw of the box of candy and, believe me, it ended my first love affair.—Exchange.

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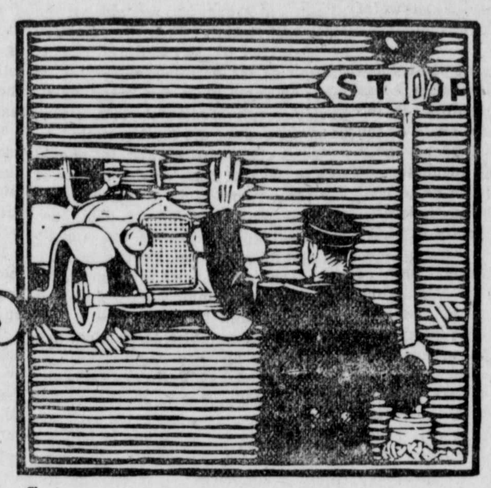


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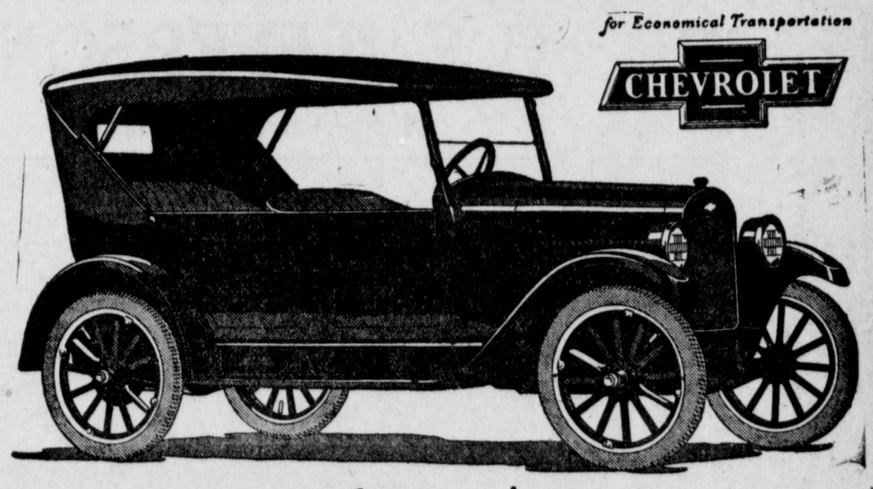
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