FINAL CLEAN-UP SALE OF THE LONG AND BEALLSTOCK

to which we have added

SEVERAL DISCONTINUED LINES OF OUR OWN STOCK

These goods must go! **PRICE** is not the question! In all the sales that we have held we have never before offered such **VALUES.** This opportunity for saving comes at a time when **EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS.** Look ahead! Buy your future needs now! Every article in this sale represents a **BIG SAVING** to you. We list below a few examples, just to give you an inkling of the values you can expect at this sale.

BOYS' OXFORDS

Sizes 2 to 5½
These are Rice & Hutchins and W. L. Douglas shoes in gun metal, Russia calf and patent leather. $4 and $5 values, now
98c

MEN'S OVERCOATS AND SUITS

Formerly priced at $15, $20, $25 and $30, now
$3.95 TO $10.95

LADIES' PUMPS, OXFORDS AND HIGH SHOES

Queen Quality, Rice & Hutchins and other famous makes, in all leathers. Formerly $8, $10, and $12, now
$2.98

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16 IS THE FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25 IS THE LAST. THE FIRST DAY IS THE BEST. COME EARLY.

We have picked out an assortment of sizes in Men's Dress Shirts. The sale prices run from
69c UP TO $1.69

A Few Specials In Dry Goods

A FANCY DRESS GINGHAM
12½c
STANDARD 64-60 PERCALES
15c
MERCERIZED POPLIN
19c
MANCHESTER CHAMBRAYS
Solid and Stripes
12½c

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS SALE THE LONG & BEALL STORE WILL BE CLOSED FOR TWO WEEKS

We have moved our entire line of Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Suits in here and marked them half-price and below. Clean, fresh stock.

Besides the items above, this sale includes Underwear, Men's Shirts, Boots, Laces, Notions, Dress Trimmings, Infants' and Children's Shoes, Ladies' Dresses, Sweaters, all of which, having been slashed in price, will be offered for sale.

J. L. EVERNGAM

100 RABBITS FOR SALE

My pedigreed heavy-weight Breeders, fine American Checkered Giants, Blacks and Belgian Hares. Sell reasonable. Physically unable to care for my stock.

M. H. SMITH

2d street Denton, Md.

Letter of Thanks

The teacher of the Andersontown School sends in this note of public thanks for the support of the spelling bee which was held there last Friday:

I wish to express my hearty appreciation of what the ladies of Andersontown did toward raising a fine sum of $18.25 at the spelling bee last Friday night, also of the kind generosity with which Mr. Chambers opened his store to welcome the crowd. The hearty contributions of each patron is what helped to make it a success. I wish to thank all those who came and took part in the spelling bee and in the buying of goodies. Part of the money will go toward the debt of the alabastine used in decorating the school walls.

February Farm Notes

Perhaps the best disinfectant and purifier is common lime. It should be used freely around the barn, smoke house and basement.

For the garden choose old, well-rotted manure. It is better for the growing crops, and it is freer of all weed seeds.

Farm labor is cheaper, more reasonable, and easier to get; implements and staples are lower, and farm products have reached the very bottom. 1922 promises better conditions for farmers.

Outside of paint, there is hardly anything that improves a place more than cement walks. But gravel or cinder walks are better than none.

There are many worth-while vegetables seldom if ever found in the average farm garden. Egg plant, salsify, celery, cauliflower, brussels sprouts and endive are a few that deserve a place in every garden.

Many orchards are covered with weeds or are bare. A top-dressing of manure this month is the first important step towards a permanent meadow. Then be sure to plow before the leaver begin to come out.

If you intend to cultivate any land that is stumpy this season, figure and see it it won't pay to dynamite them. A few sticks can save hours of jerking plows and backing teams.

A pencil and pad in the barn will many times prove useful for jotting down the little jobs to be done, or the artices to be bought. Such a "bulletin board" beats trying to remember—and then forgetting.

There is usually a great deal of thawing weather this month, and it pays to keep the stock off the cultivated land when it is soft. As much land has the "life" tramped out of it as there is "cropped out"

One great drawback to getting an early start with melons, cucumbers, beans, sweet corn, etc., is the difficulty of transplanting them. This can be almost entirely overcome by planting in paper cups and setting out the entire cup. The paper quickly rots and the plant is not disturbed.

The biggest coward is the one who is afraid to do right.

SCIENCE CLASS VISITS PRINTING OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1)

years ago. It has eight thousand parts. It has keys much the same as a typewriter.

Friday, I had the pleasure of interviewing Mr. Rue, Editor of The American Union. He very graciously explained to me the linotype machine. It may be run by gas, gasoline, kerosene or electricity. The latter was preferable. This machine is so called because it sets a line of type at a time. At the press of each key a brass matrix with a letter engraved on it comes out of a brass frame or magazine. Then, they are brought down through several elevators till they come down to where the molten metal is. This metal instantly cools leaving the print of the matrix upon it. The metal which is composed of three different kinds, melts at about 530 degrees F. Current is automatically shut off and on keeping the metal pot an average of 550 degrees F. The matrices have two engravures on them, one for headings and advertisements and the other for regular print. The monotype is a machine much the same as a linotype. It is sometimes used.

For gathering news the associated press is used. This is a cooperation not for profit. Men in different parts of the world gather news and send it to a center where it is distributed among the newspapers.

The newspapers have power in the minds of the people. Some of them use the power in the wrong way by printing crime and scandal. Yet with it all the newspapers are of greatest importance for they inform us of both domestic and foreign events which are educational.

GEORGE A. McDANIEL

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The Art of Printing

The art of printing dates back only a few centuries, although a kind of printing from solid blocks instead of movable types, has been in use among the Chinese from very ancient times. Printing from movable type is said by the Dutch to have been invented by Laurens Coster in 1420, but the Germans claim that it was invented by Gamsfleisch of the Gutenberg family in 1438. The inventon is generally known by the name Gutenberg. 25 years afterward the invention was known and practised in all the leading cities of Europe. Caxton was first to establish a press in England.

For more than two centuries little progress was made with the exception of a few Dutch printers. The work of the early printers was very beautiful and exact. The reasons for this were that the work was all handwork, slowly and carefully done, and the paper was a beautiful hand-made linen paper which would be too costly for use today. The third reason was that the printers made their own type. The real reason for the superiority of the early printing came from the fact that the printers themselves were leading scholars and took great pride in the accuracy and beauty of their work. The early printers applied ink to the type with a brush as you would blacken a stove. The paper was dampened and laid on the type by hand. The pressure was applied by a screw or lever. This was very slow work, but it seemed marvelously rapid to those who had been printing books by hand with a pen.

Not until the nineteenth century was much real progress made with printing. The progress that was made was in speed and economy. A modern power press will produce seventy-two thousand impressions on both sides of a twelve-page newspaper in an hour.

Setting type by hand has largely been replaced by type-setting machines. The machines do not set type but they cast new type from metal. There are two kinds of type-setting machines, the linotype, one of which is used to print The American Union, and the monotype. The linotype casts a line of type in one solid piece, while the monotype casts each letter separately.

The linotype, invented by an American, was long regarded as impracticable, but when perfected its speed made it necessary for newspaper work and in all large offices. It is a machine that seems very human in its movements. The operation of writing and casting is performed by one machine. The operator sits at the keyboard and as he presses the key a letter comes down from its magazine. If a single error is made the whole line must be remade. This is the only slow thing about the machine. The brass moulds have a black face and a light face. The black face is used for headlines, pictures, and the like. When the line is completed the moulds are lifted about eight inches, carried across and then lowered until they are in front of a little slot. Whichever face is to be used is directly in front of this. The metal from the melting pot is then pushed forward through tiny holes and then out of the slot and the impression is taken. This dries almost instantly and it falls down into a holder where the lines are kept until the article is finished. After the impression is taken a long rod comes down from the top, gets the moulds, and takes them back to the top of the machine where they are redistributed in the magazine and are again ready for use. After the paper has been printed from the type they can again be put in the melting pot and used.

The monotype, which came later, differs from the linotype in many respects. The operator writes upon a specially prepared paper ribbon which resembles somewhat a music record. The casting is done by a separate machine. As the letters are formed separately corrections can easily be made. The type metal is a little firmer also. The monotone is unknown in this community as the one used by Mr. Rue is a linotype.

FRANCES CASE

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The History of Printing

The first printing ever done was started in China. This printing was quite different from the movable type of today. It was done by solid blocks. In 1420 Laurens Coster invented the movable type. It was later improved by Gutenberg and the Germans now say that it was invented by him. About twenty-five years later this type was known in many of the large cities of Europe.

Although the first printing was very beautiful and exact it was entirely too costly for use today. It was done on linen and all printing was done by hand. In early times the type was inked with a brush and the dampened paper was laid on by [illegible]. Although this was really very slow work, it seemed very rapid to people who had once printed by hand, with a pen.

In the ninteenth century real progress was made in the speed and economy of printing. A modern machine can now produce many thousand impressions on both sides of a twelve-page newspaper in an hour.

The setting of type by hand has been replaced by such machines as the linotype and monotype. The linotype which is often used for large papers is very interesting. We found how this worked by a trip to the American Union office, which is run by Mr. Rue. The linotype which is used in the American Union casts a solid line of type while the monotype casts separate letters. The linotype has a keyboard much like that of a typewriter. When the different keys are pressed the matrix drops into place. By other movements of the machine the matrices are pressed against molten metal and the line is cast.

In the olden days news could not be gotten until it was very old, while today papers come out telling the news a very short time after the happening. Much of this information came from Mr. Rue who gave us a very good and interesting talk on printing.

SHIRLEY LUCILE COOPER

RIDGELY

Mr. Harvey Reininger of Wilmington spent the week end at the home of his father, Mr. H. E. Reininger.

Mrs. Skinner of Queen Anne has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. B. Ellicott this week.

Miss Pauline Wiley of Middletown, Del., spent the week [illegible] with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wiley.

Mrs. Eugene Cooper and little son of Wilmington are visiting her sister, Mrs. M. C. Meredith.

Miss Sara Neff is spending a few days in Baltimore.

Mrs. J. E. Anthony of Centreville visited relatives in town for a few days the first of this week.

Miss Helen Haymaker of Denton spent Friday and Saturday with Miss Beatrice Bowers.

The Ridgely-Denton basket ball team will play a game with the Easton Athletic team on Thursday evening at Easton.

Miss Florence Laird of Swarthmore Pa., spent SaLturday and Sunday at her home here.

Mr. Ray Mason and two daughters Catherine and Grace of Grenloch, N. J., visited Mr. Mason's brother, Mr. I. E. Mason the latter part of the week.

Miss Myrtle Thompson is spending some time with Miss Frances Smith at Norristown, Pa.

Mrs. Harry Swann, Rev. Troel and Mr. R. Ringgold are on the sick list list this week.

Mrs. Jerome Heather of Oak Lane, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday at

Mrs. Joseph Kafone is visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. I. T. Sauisbury and little granddaughter, Margaret, returned from a visit to Mrs. Robert Headley at Swedesboro, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Porter of Marcus Hook have been spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Wescott Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Mason and Miss Henrietta Swann attended the funeral of Miss Pearl Mason in Centreville on Friday of last week.

Mrs. Mary Hemmons has returned from a long visit to Wilmington relatives. She was accompanied home by her grandson, Mr. Walter Goff.

Mr. Samuel Bear made a business trip to Baltimore this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard of Kenton were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Anderson the first of the week.

Mrs. Milton Smith entertained a party of friends at a Valentine party on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Carroll of Dover, Del., has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Long, the past week.

Mr. Irvin Brumbaugh of Greensboro was a Ridgely visitor on Wednesday.

The Willing Workers Society met with Mrs. Sleek on Wednesday night.

1921 ROAD PROJECTS ENOUGH TO GIRDLE EARTH

Eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty miles of Federal-aid roads were constructed under the joint supervision of the Federal Government and the states during 1921, according to reports of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Federal money amounting to $94,057,089 was allotted these roads, the total cost of which was $231,963,682. In this mileage there is included 8,595 miles in projects wholly completed. Every state shared in the benefits of this work.

The projects under way during the year amounted to 31,228 miles, which was about one-half of all the road work carried on in the United States during the year. A fair idea of the magnitude of the road work done under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture last year may be gained when it is understood that the total mileage is considerably more than enough to encircle the earth, that it is equal to more than 10 per cent of all the improved roads previously existing in the United States, and that it is equal to nearly 8 per cent of the entire road system of France. At this rate we would be able to build the equivalent of France's entire road system in 12 years.

You can't get something for nothing, but every fond father realizes when the bills for his daughter's dance frocks come in, that it is easy to get nothing for something.

Engraved stationery and calling cards at The American Union.

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