

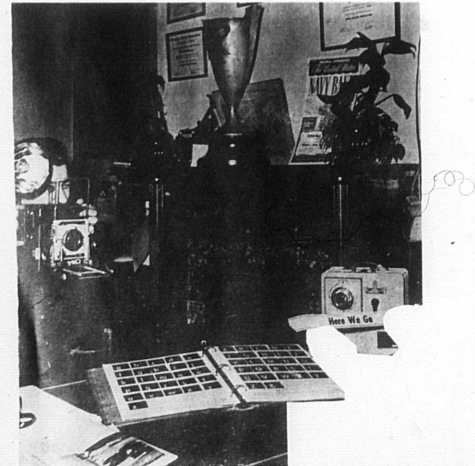
...from Hot to Cold Almost

3 Speaking of type, especially body type, we are continuing to use the hot type method. Here Charles Mann of Paris, turns our words into metal slugs via the linotype.



4 Pictures, headlines and display type — that's something needed in the new process. Tabitt Elder is ready to picture three words set by the

type method using the Foto Riter. This machine will be used along with the Headliner, a faster way to produce photographic type.



From John C. Blake, Redwood, California: I remember when a boy living on a farm two miles west of Shelby, Nebraska. It was the duty of we youngsters to herd our milk cows along the roadside adjoining the farm. One day we observed two men in a one-horse buggy driving slowly along the edge of the road. They had a red ribbon tied to one spoke and a front wheel. One man drove the horse and the other had a pad and pencil and after a certain number of rounds, he would make a mark. This, we later discovered, was the spot where more poles were placed and installed a telephone line, the first in Polk County, with but one booth in the Lead Drug Store.

It was needless to say that there were always a group of boys on hand to receive the ten-cent messenger fee paid to call someone to the phone when he received a long distance call. When I was lucky enough to get the fee, I would spend five cents for an ice cream soda at Nick Noel's candy store and save five cents for the next celebration that came along.

About once a week it was necessary for my sisters and I to walk the never-ending two miles to run with homemade butter and eggs to exchange for groceries. The train on the rough dirt road were made by horses and buggy or wagons, and were built on one foot. Later when I was old enough to drive horses, we made a drag which I used to smooth out the road after each rain, an operation later taken over by the county highway department.

I had the pleasure of driving over the same road a few years ago. It is now Highway 282, a smooth blacktop which used to cover endless, now taken about three miles to cover. What a change in one lifetime.

Very respectfully, as ever, John C. Blake, Redwood, California, Box 18, Redwood, Nebraska.



By C. A. DEAN, M.D.

MEMORIAL: Mrs. C. J. H. asks a question of the gastrointestinal tract. She writes, "Please explain hyperperistalsis and its causes."

To begin with, peristalsis refers to the rhythmic action of the esophagus, stomach and intestines, with which food is propelled along its pathways. This movement is produced by the coordinated actions of several groups of muscles in the walls of these digestive tract organs.

Normally the presence of food initiates the action of peristalsis. When we eat, the esophagus leads to "milk" the food into the stomach no matter what position we are in. This "milking" action is accomplished by a muscle relaxation of the section ahead, and a tightening of the muscles behind the food. Thus the food doesn't have any choice but to be forced ahead.

There is a built-in signal, called the gastrocolic reflex, during which a message is sent to the colon to empty itself (movement) when food enters the stomach. Not heeding this "call" is the most common cause of constipation.

During episodes of intestinal upsets, when diarrhea and cramps are present, the intestine is very active. This increased activity or peristalsis is known as hyperperistalsis. Hyperperistalsis is also commonly seen in overactive persons or those who are under some nervous strain. This is not a disease, but the result of some external cause—perhaps a strain, tension or a harsh laxative. Some inherit a tendency towards an overactive intestinal tract where only a slight stimulation is needed to set it off.

Treatment is directed toward the cause.

Maurice Cameron, Charles Hopkins, Don Stringer, Raymond Bean, Clarence Compton, Gayle Wilson and yours truly pulled and tugged, used come-alongs and what have you and moved the equipment into the Mercury office building. From then to now has been a long hard struggle.

First we had a machinist

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5 Here, Kay tries her hand at paste-up. We've been practicing cutting strips from other offset papers, jumbling the ads up and then seeing how long it takes us to recombine them into pages, and we hope these dry runs will help us master this new way of printing.

(Continued from page 2) from Cincinnati inspect the press this was December and tell us what move to make next. His advice, roll Rachel (that's the old Ha-Rach cylinder press to the rear of the shop and assemble the new one. K.T. (she's a lady of forty or so) behind her. Send the rollers to a plant in Cincinnati to be ground if possible, want possible, that broke our heart as well as our pocket book and took endless calls to Cincinnati and Chicago before we got them returned in late March.

Then we called Lucky's Machine Shop in Paris. To move Rachel in six pieces to the back of the shop, this they did with apparent ease — she's reported to weigh 10,000 pounds, and she's cast iron to boot. The Lucky crew began assembly before we had purchased one of the 100-manhours or so some five days. Then on April 12, Bill Duncany crew completed wiring the electric controls and we were ready to call Newler & Wagner. Cincinnati — their job could be here Thursday.

Now, as it seems that the first two pages of this supplement page of the Mercury were prepared for offset reproduction — and we thought the road a little rocky, then, but nothing compared to the haulers we've stumbled over since the latter part of April.

Dick Blank from Cincinnati came in May, he put on two hard days attempting to time the press and left a little disappointed at the progress he had failed to make. Then a few weeks later we had him back again off

his time to recover from the financial onslaught, a day and one-half this time and he found a lashed shaft — letters, telephone calls to the people from which we purchased the press — it was our lemon and we could squeeze it any way we wanted.

But lemon or no, we couldn't afford to take the press out and ship it back to New York, so we ordered a new shaft made and set up another date with Mr. Blank. This time he came on Monday, June 11, and

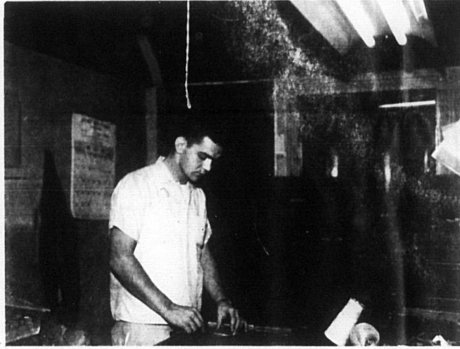
we worked through Wednesday noon with him. At most didn't get the Mercury out, but we learned a lot about our preferences, and the machine in time, installed the rollers, made adjustments to both our rollers and water mullions.

On Friday, Russ Meli, of Cincinnati, came by to see how we were progressing, and between us with help from Tabitt, we barbed our first plate. Dusted too much dust right on the front and then spent a lot of time rubbing it up to see what side of the press that went by before his hands were normal again. From developed plate to press only to find the plate wasn't

some effort to be around the plate (shaded) — now the man had said that St. Harris and the specifications called for the new plate as had purchased but so the blunder blank press had certain cylinders which would set, but 99 plates on hand had zero ton weight and a rubber blanket also too small to fit the blank cylinder. But undaunted, we completed the trailing end of the plate to the cylinder with double-sided tape, worked out water and took up to what we hoped was that balance, jumbled off the plate, dropped the ink rollers, and water mullions brought down several sheets of paper, three on the press — we had a vague idea what we were doing and the thing just out. Not the best we've seen, but still pretty good for

rans amateurs. It didn't matter that the negatives had been stripped up too far back and the printing ran off the back edge of the sheet of proof. I had a late dinner that evening, after nine o'clock, we went out of the woods (still aren't) but we knew the machine would print. We were able to change the blanket for one the proper size. Ordered new plates and had the old ones given to us in payment with we are still experimenting.

One of these days we hope to nail this supplement.



6 Floyd Bussell ties an ad in which each piece of metal must be fitted to an exacting measure and placed within the confines of the galley to form the ad. He must be able to use an electric saw, router and be something of a mathematician. The new way, he'll use bits of paper with photographic or printed images which will be stuck in place with a waxy adhesive.

7 Hoisting the ink unit atop the printing unit is accomplished by Lucky's Machine Shop crew.

