

**DEXTER QUADRUPLE FOLDING MACHINE.**

A GLANCE at the accompanying cut will give an idea of the general design of the Dexter quadruple four-sixteen or two-thirty-two folding machine. A marked feature is its convenience, with reference especially to the ease with which the sheets may be removed from the packing boxes. The Dexter Co. has endeavored to make this machine for the general binder as well as the magazine publisher. To accomplish this careful attention was given to the features which long experience has demonstrated to be essential to the success of such a machine.

With automatic pointing attachment it will fold accurately sheets which have lost their "guide edge" by having been cut in two after printing. The sheet is carried by one set of tapes from the first fold rollers entirely through the machine. The middle sheet splitter is never moved. The last fold rollers are adjusted to the right and left from this common centre to suit the various sizes. In the moving of these adjustable rollers screws are done away with and instead a pinion and rack substituted, by the use of which there can be no lost motion, even with years of use.

The sheet splitter used in severing the sixteens is the same that is used in double-sixteen machines. In fact, they are interchangeable. All three of the sheet splitters can be removed from the machine and replaced in five minutes. Their position can be also changed while the machine is in motion.

Another important feature is the fact that it severs the sheet while it is firmly gripped by the second fold rollers, the separation taking place while the sheet is in the act of making the second fold, precisely the same as the double sixteen. By the time the sheet is severed it is already under the last folding blade and ready to receive the third or last fold. This gives perfect control of the last fold, as the sheet travels but a few inches after the signatures are separated. Under each set of last-fold rollers is a set of "pressure" or "calender" rollers, which are intended to give greater pressure to the sheet than can be given by the folding rollers.

One sixteen-page signature is inserted within the other after all signatures are completely folded. It will be seen that this has a very important advantage over the plan of making four folds in each half of the sheet to make double thirty-twos. By this plan of inserting, the "draw" or "buckle" incidental to making four folds in heavy paper is avoided.

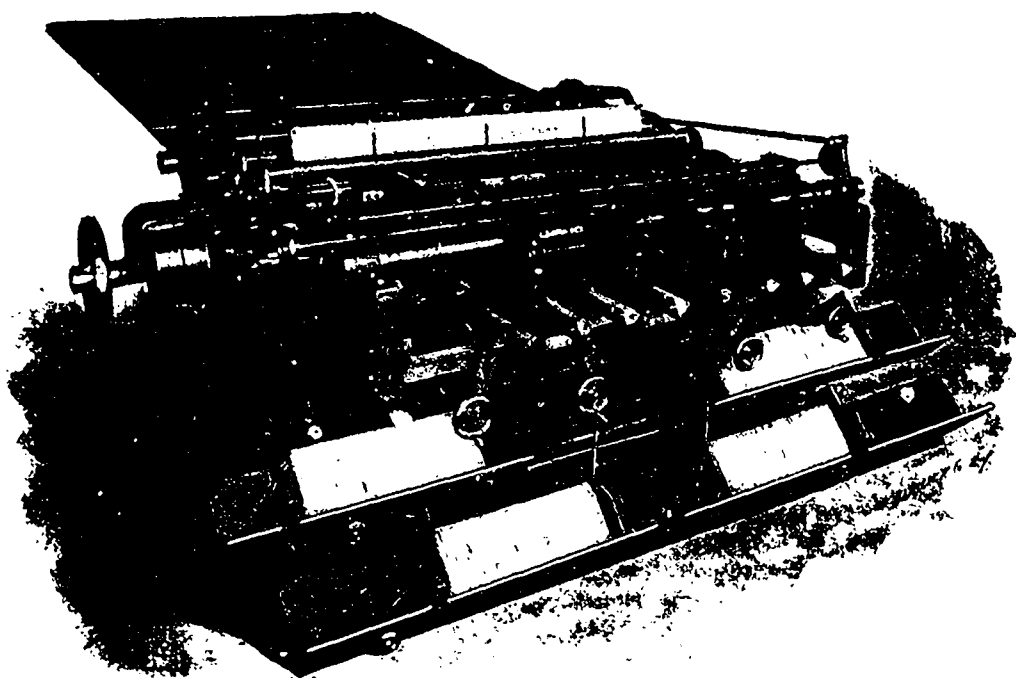
The Dexter system of scaling for rapidly and accurately setting the machine in changing sizes has been so perfected that

there is no spoiling of sheets in setting the machine. Each machine is provided with a scale, which, upon being laid upon the sheet to be folded, indicates to the operator the number to which each part of the machine is to be set.

All parts of the machine necessary to be adjusted are numbered, so that their proper position is indicated at once by the operator's scale. In this way every adjustment may be properly made before a sheet has been run through the machine.

**A PAPER ON BOARD SHIP.**

The Manitou Light is the only paper printed on shipboard in the United States. It is printed on the steamer Manitou, running between Chicago and Mackinac Islands, as a four-page daily. All the news, except a column or two of telegraph, is gathered right aboard ship, and the editor, in a plaintive little note, calls upon the passengers to rake up their memories and help him out. Eyes and ears are requested to be on the alert,



that The Light may shine brightly. The editor says he caters only to a "floating population." The news columns are a little shy of startling information thus far, but perhaps The Light can't be expected to flare up, like a gas well, right off. When the steamer Manitou went ashore a few weeks back the paper ought to have had a screaming scoop on all its contemporaries.

**HOW MAGAZINES TREAT MANUSCRIPT.**

Every article which is not especially ordered by the editors is read, and sometimes re-read, before it is submitted to the chief editors, says Richard Watson Gilder. We have a number of readers, and an article is sometimes read by five different persons before it is accepted. In some cases the article may be of such a character that the first reader sees that it will not do for the magazine, and it goes no further. Articles that are ordered especially by us generally come to the editors without the examination of other readers. But at times the chief editors themselves are the first to look over the new manuscripts.