

To make Talking Moose 1.21 work with the latest system and Multifinder, use FEdit, MacSnoop or MacTools. Find hex D3C022116700. Change it to D3C022116000.

Here's another way to rebuild the desktop on a malfunctioning disk. Open the DA DiskTop from within an application (not the Finder), delete the Desktop file. Your Mac will build a clean new one. Any "file diddler" which lets you delete invisible files could be used instead of DiskTop.

There is a quality difference in Imagewriter ribbons. Use Apple Imagewriter ribbons for your important stuff. Use cheapies and reinked ribbons for draft work, Mac-hacker Bill Baldrige says.

Have you been reading those articles on how to do 3-up labels on the LaserWriter? They invariably explain how you lose the top and bottom rows, resulting in 27 labels out of a 33-label sheet.

Baloney! Design your 3-across label template in Silicon Press. Select Larger Print Area option in the LaserWriter Page Setup Options dialog box. Make a dummy run of one page of labels on plain paper. Hold it up to the light against a sheet of labels. Adjust your design until it is perfect. Save this template and Save As... for your current label job.

You may have to play with the layout a bit to make sure you don't cut off anything on the top or bottom, but trust me — it works JUST FINE, thanks.

Watch Out! If Smart Alarms goes off during a Save, you are likely to lose data.

If you accidentally place a page number in Page Preview in Word 3.0X, it can be easily removed. Do this: Click the margin icon (3rd down from the top). Click the Page Number you just placed and drag it off the page. It will still appear, but don't worry. Finally, click on the margin icon again. (Thanks, MacVisions from Hawaii MUG.)

Looking for a version number? If you can't find it anywhere else, use ResEdit and look for STR ID = 0. Just open it up and take a peek.

Throw away any Font/DA Mover numbered 2.9 or below. In fact, 3.6 was the latest at press time. See your Apple dealer or User Group for a copy. Other no-nos are Finders 5.1 and 5.2, MacWrite 3.95 and Imagewriter driver 2.2.

Check your spelling in Pagemaker (huh? in Pagemaker?). Yup. Use the hyphenation dictionary. Place your cursor in front of the suspect word. Spacebar the word forward until the word either hyphenates or moves entirely to the following line. If it hyphenates, it is probably spelled correctly. If it refuses to hyphenate, the hyphenation dictionary couldn't find it, and it is probably spelled incorrectly. (Thanks Alan Hansberry, Bellvue, WA.)

Another idea is to use Word Finder DA and ask for a synonym. Word Finder will tell you if the word is not in its repertoire.

Do you have a disk which your Mac will not accept — not even when you try to rebuild the desktop by holding down the Command and Option keys while booting? Try booting while holding down — ready for this? — Tab/CapsLock/Shift/Option/Command.

That should leave you with your thumb absolutely free, doing nothing at all. (Thanks

MacKey of Lincoln, NE.)

Any black area in MacPaint which does not touch any other black pixels can be erased by using the Paint Bucket loaded with white paint.

Holy Smoke, Silent Mac! If you choose a sound volume of 0 in the control panel, your menu bar will flash at you when a beep would normally be heard.

Stick with me on this one! Here is how you divide a long Word 3.0X document into several smaller files while retaining appropriate page numbering, index and table of contents.

Divide the large file into smaller ones. Now open the first small one. Choose Page Setup. Fill in Next File with the name of the second small file. Repeat for every file except the last one. Now your TOC and index will automatically reference correctly.

For the pagination, select the first small document, turn on Page Numbering in the Section dialog box, and repeat for each file, including the last one.. Now choose Page Setup and Set Page Numbers At box to zero (0) for all but the first small file. Set its value to 1. Word now knows that it should use the next available number on each of the files. (Thanks Tami Saiz, Penn Printout,. U of Penn)

New Mac II owners may run into a bomb which causes the II not to recognize a hard disk at all. You will get a disk icon with a question mark on the screen. To fix this, boot from a floppy, hold down Command/Option/Shift and select the Control Panel. You will be asked if you want to reformat. Say yes. Now open Startup Device in the Control Panel (left side -- scroll it if you have to). Click on the icon for your hard disk. Close the Control Panel, Shutdown, and reboot. Your hard disk should take charge.

If you are an "original Mac" owner who has moved up to a Mac II or Mac SE and you kept your external hard disk, you may be not be running nearly as fast as the newer models permit. The culprit is the interleave factor. The Plus and 512 use a 1:3 interleave. But the SE uses 1:2 and the Mac II uses 1:1. If you don't change the interleave, you are not gaining the speed which is available in the SE and the II. Read your hard disk instruction manual and take a peek at the accompanying software. You should find instructions there on changing the interleave.

Three ways to eject a disk from within an application. First, Command/Shift 1 or 2 eject the internal or external disk (right and left hand on the Mac II). Second, Pull down the File menu to Save As... and use the Drive button to get to the disk you want to eject. Now use the Eject button and Cancel back into your program. Third, use DiskTop. It lets you eject disks just like you do in the Finder.

HyperCard

Remember to annotate HyperCard scripts with comments. To do this, use a double hyphen (--) followed by your comments. HyperCard will ignore all comments following a double hyphen. If the comment wraps to more than one line, each line of comment must be preceded by another double hyphen.

However, if a HyperTalk line of script (not a comment) exceeds a single line, an β L (↵) must appear at the end of each line of a continued script.

Example:

```
on mouseUp -- when you lift your finger off
-- the mouse button comment here
  play boing tempo 200 c3q f g a d4h g d e -
  ch d e f g -- this script took more than one line
end mouseUp -- this means this script is completed
```

Want to locate the coordinates of a point on the screen in HyperCard? Click at the chosen point. Now open the Message Box (Command/M) and type put the clickLock. The coordinates will magically appear in the Message Box.

If you have been looking for a way to turn HyperCard snd sound files back into Sound Wave files, fear not. Get Sound Leech off the bulletin boards. Once you have converted a snd resource to a SoundWave file, you can alter it, resample it, clip sound from it, add sound to it, and combine several sounds in a single file.

Music or voices played from a floppy sound scratchy in HyperCard. To improve the sound, type this after the “play” line: wait until the sound is “done”.

Whoops! Command/Backspace deletes the last card in your HyperCard stack without warning. In version 1.1, you can Undo, but watch out! You may accidentally remove the card with an inadvertent Command/Shift/Backspace.

HyperCard developers will never be certified Apple developers. The bottom line is that HyperCard does not count in this arena. There will never be a HyperCard compiler, according to Apple officials. Dan Shafer says HyperTalk is programming. Apple says it is “stack authoring.”

S’matter Apple, afraid too many of “The Rest of Us” can do it?

How about a 10.3 megabyte HyperCard stack? Look for The Congress Stack (\$159.95). It contains 19 stacks and includes pictures, biographies, district maps, staff, phone numbers, committee assignments, capitol floor plans and a lot more. It takes an hour to load it onto a hard disk. (Thanks, Washington Apple Pi.)