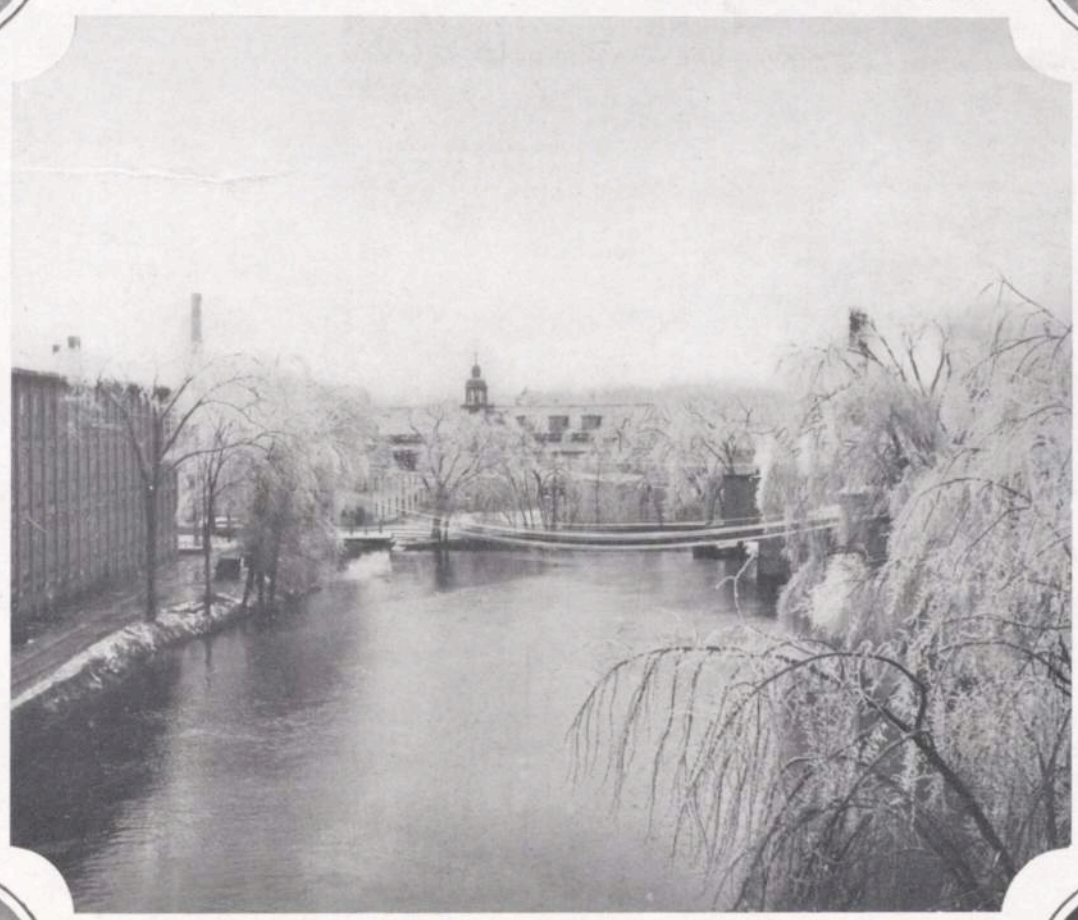


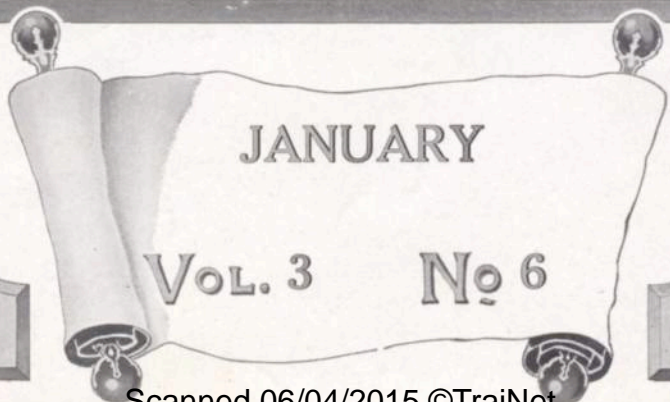
TrajNet



The WHITIN Spindle



View from the New Carpenter Shop During the Second Day of the Recent Sleet Storm



JANUARY

VOL. 3 No 6

L. HORN



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS 50 YEAR MEN

FRONT ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: JAMES BANNON ENTERED JUNE 1866. JAMES WARD OCT. 1860. B.L.M. SMITH SEPT. 1853. ALBERT H. WHIPPLE JAN. 1872. WILLIAM BALMER JULY 1870. JOHN LEECH SEPT. 1871. J.H. BURBANK FEB. 1866.
 MIDDLE ROW: JEREMIAH CONNORS JUNE 1871. WILLIAM ALDRICH JAN. 1872. HOSEA KENNEY JUNE 1870. PATRICK MINNEHAN NOV. 1865. HORACE P. WHIPPLE MARCH 1870. RICHARD DONOVAN OCT. 1863.
 BACK ROW: THOMAS CROMPTON MAY 1870. EDWARD HALL JUNE 1865. R.K. BROWN APRIL 1866. FRANK CROSS JUNE 1864. WILLIAM RILEY MARCH 1860. WILLIAM LEONARD SEPT. 1867. ROBERT HOUSTON JUNE 1860.
 * RETIRED



The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 3

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., JANUARY, 1922

NUMBER 6

Forty- and Fifty-Year Men Presented Service Pins at Special Meetings

The fifteenth and sixteenth of December were made red-letter days in the history of the Whitin Machine Works when Mr. E. Kent Swift, treasurer and general manager, presented service pins to two groups of old-timers. In the first group of twenty-one men, each man had to his credit a half century or more of service in the shop. In the other group of sixty-three men, each man had to his credit 40 to 50 years of service.

On the morning of December 15, Mr. Swift personally presented the 50-year men with service pins. Fifteen of this group of twenty-one long-service employees are actively employed. They are all in good health and rarely miss a day at their tasks. The work on which they are engaged varies. One is superintendent of the Works, another a member of the Main Office, others are lathe hands, machinists, core makers, fitters, wood pattern makers, watchmen, etc.

Of this group Mr. James Ward is the oldest employee in years of active service. He has worked for the Whitin Machine Works since October, 1860, a period of over 61 years. Mr. Ward is by no means merely passing his time at some unimportant work. None of the old-timers are doing that. If one were to visit the shop he would find Mr. Ward at work on the bolster job and on piece work. The Production Department can produce records that will show a generous bonus which is paid over and above his daily rate, because he can produce consistently more than is called for from the average workman.

It was with these facts in mind and with that respect which we all have for a man who has served faithfully for a half a century or more that Mr. Swift expressed his genuine appreciation to the leaders of a long list of service men in the shop.

The following paragraphs are a summary of the address given by Mr. Swift to our old-timers:

Address by Mr. Swift

The long service records of the men employed by the Whitin Machine Works have been a matter of great pride, not only to those associated in the management, but to everyone employed by the corporation. Consequently, it seems very fitting to give out these service pins to symbolize the term of individual service in the corporation. These buttons are of pleasing design, and I hope you are going to enjoy wearing them. I know when I receive mine I shall wear it all the time, because continuous service is the most effective service and is something of which we have the right to be proud.

With but 21 years of service here I am no more than a junior, and it is with some modesty that I address you—a group of men with a service record of 50 years or more. I know of no parallel case in any corporation in this section or in industrial life in this country. It speaks remarkably well, not only for the corporation, but for the men.

An organization is strong in that every department has men connected with it who co-operate for its success. Each man in his work is as important as the man higher up, if he does that work to which he is assigned honestly and faithfully. Whether workman, foreman, superintendent, or executive, he is worthy of credit if he has contributed his best to the service of the corporation. Some are given more responsibility than others, but the strength of the chain is in the individual link; and each individual in a large corporation like this represents a link in the organization.

It is a matter for congratulation that we have a business here which has continued for nearly 100 years, for one-half of which time you men have served unremittingly, and during which time there has been mutual co-operation with no industrial troubles.

When we speak of the Whitin Machine Works, I do not believe we think merely of the corporation itself, but have in mind the community of Whitinsville, because the

Whitin Machine Works affects very largely the life of the town; and when you have served the corporation you have also served the community. It is a good thing for men to work; it makes for better citizenship, a better community, and a better state and nation. And the impression you have made individually and collectively on the community of Whitinsville has been in a large measure responsible for the pleasant feeling which exists today.

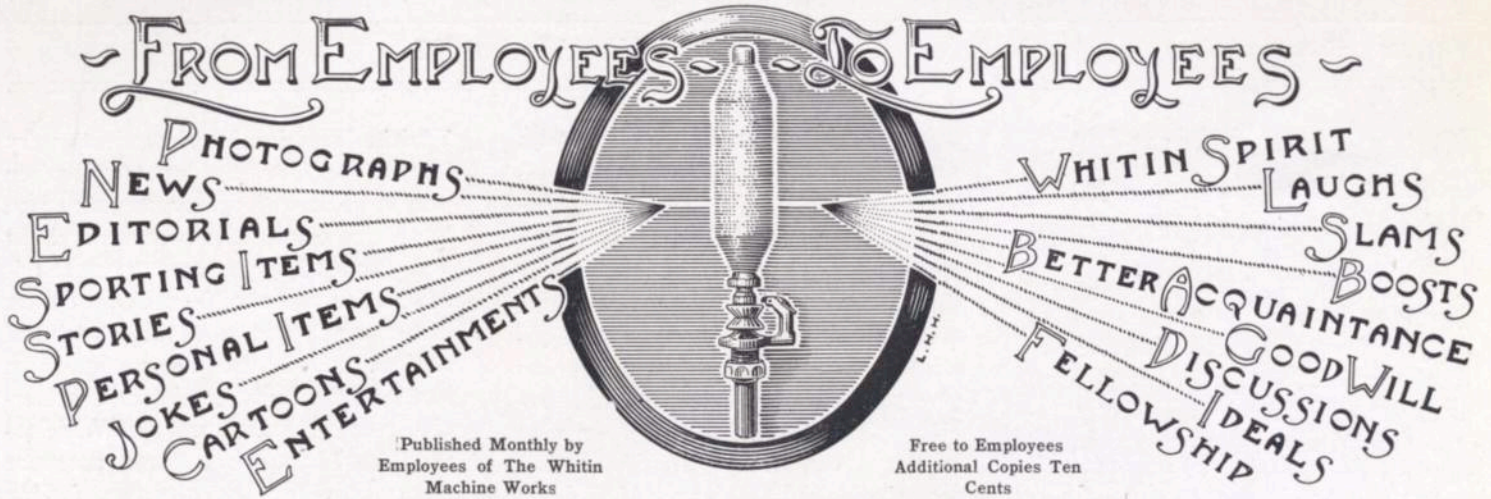
A successful partnership is when both partners are happy in their work together, and your record of service goes to show that men and management can work harmoniously to the best interests of each over a long period of years.

As I have said, I have a feeling of great modesty in addressing those who served under Mr. John C. Whitin, who really established the works; under Mr. Taft and Mr. Lassel, who carried on the work which he began; and under Mr. G. Marston Whitin, who has just left us. I think we all know how much Mr. Whitin would appreciate the opportunity of being here this morning to present these service pins.

I stand in his shoes and in the shoes of those whose energy and farsighted policy helped to make this corporation, this community, and the social and industrial life of Whitinsville what it is. Yet we also can look forward with anticipation and expectation that this same mutual dependence, consideration, and spirit of helpfulness will continue.

The Whitin Machine Works owes you a great deal for your loyal service, and it has, on its part, tried to be fair in its relations with you. We sometimes think of a corporation as impersonal, but it is impersonal only in the sense that it never dies. Human life must terminate, but we like to feel that this corporation is undying in its success and in its sense of fair play with those with whom it has relations.

We are going to present these buttons to men who have served the



EDITORS

Martin F. Carpenter William D. Morrison

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Robert Metcalf Homer Bruillette

CARTOONISTS

James H. Jones Adelbert Ramsey
L. G. Lavallée Robert Hargreaves
John Minshul

ILLUSTRATOR

L. H. Horner

Member of Industrial Editors Association of
New England

Quality Our Watchword

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in a woods the world will make a beaten path to his door."—EMERSON.

These are the words of Emerson on the subject of quality. Recently we were shown a paragraph in a book entitled "Pushing to the Front," or "Success under Difficulties," by Orison Swett Marden, printed in 1897. This paragraph was brought to our attention by a member of the Main Office, who suggested that if we ever took the opportunity to mention the subject of quality in referring to our machinery in the "Spindle," it might be a good paragraph to quote. The "Spindle" is not used as a magazine for advertising the products of the Whitin Machine Works; it is strictly

a magazine written for the members of the shop, but we are all interested in the quality put into the machines which leave the Whitin Machine Works for the mills.

In the last foreman's meeting, our general manager, Mr. Swift, reminded the foremen that the present management insisted and expected that the quality of our machines in the present day should in every way compare with that quality which had established our business in the past.

With these remarks from Mr. Swift in mind, let us turn to the words of the late John C. Whitin, as quoted in the book mentioned above:

"I don't try to see how cheap a machine I can produce," said the late John C. Whitin, of Northbridge, Mass., to a customer who had complained of the high price of some cotton machinery." The paragraph then concludes as follows: "Business men soon learned what this meant; and when there was occasion to advertise any machinery for sale, New England manufacturers were accustomed to state the number of years it had been in use, and added as a sufficient guarantee of Northbridge products, 'Whitin Make.' Put character into your work, it pays."

There is an old song which goes something like this:

"If I were a cobbler it would be my pride
The best of all cobblers to be;
If I were a tinker, no tinkers beside
Should mend an old kettle like me."

Service Pins and Rules Governing Their Distribution

The Whitin Machine Works recognizes the unusual service records of its employees by awarding a service pin to those who have been in its employ for more than 5 years.

In order that one may recognize readily the approximate length of another's service, there are eight pins of special and similar design varying in color combinations; and, where the pin represents 20 or more years of service, also varying in the number and variety of stones.

The rules governing the distribution of service pins and the determination of the service period for which the pins are awarded are as follows:

1. Service records are divided into the following eight groups of years: 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50 or more.

(a) Any employee is entitled to a pin representing the group in which his service falls.

2. When an employee who has already received a service pin completes another service period, he may exchange his pin for one representing the next group.

3. If a pin is lost, it may be replaced at cost.

4. Service pins are awarded on the basis of continuous service.

5. Continuous service is determined from the last date of entrance of an employee into the Whitin Machine Works.

(a) Absence on account of sick-

ness or accident in the shop is not deducted.

(b) Absence for military service during the World War and during the time of demobilization from the Allied service is not deducted. A reasonable absence after a man's discharge from the service is not deducted.

(c) Absence due to being laid off will be deducted. However, the man's service record in this case figures from his last date of entrance prior to being laid off minus this lost-time period.

(d) Vacations that meet the approval of the management are not deducted if not of more than one month in duration. If of more than one month the time will be deducted from the total of continuous service.

(e) The service record of a man now employed, who of his own accord left the Whitin Machine Works, or was discharged, will be determined from the date of his last entrance.

6. If at any time a man feels that he has not been given full credit for continuous service, he may appeal to the Service Pin Committee, composed of A. H. Whipple, W. T. Norton, and M. F. Carpenter.

The 40- and 50-year pins were presented at special meetings held for that purpose. The remainder of the service pins will be presented by the above committee in the departments where the men are employed.

Members of the Whitin Machine Works were very sorry to hear of the death of Elkanah Shaw at his home in Northbridge Center, on Tuesday, January 3. Mr. Shaw was one of our old-timers, entering the shop in October, 1880. He spent most of his service in the employ of the Blacksmith Shop. He is survived by his wife and five sons. The funeral took place from his late home at two o'clock, Thursday, January 5. Members of the Whitin Machine Works extend their sympathy to Mr. Shaw's family.

Be Thrifty

Buy postal saving stamps and Treasury savings certificates at Whitinsville post office. Ask the postmaster.



The above photographs were taken in China by one of our representatives, Mr. Frederick R. Pratt. Most of us will recognize the boxes in which our machinery is packed for China

and Japan. It is rather interesting to note the manner in which it is necessary for the Chinese coolies to handle our heavy freight.

Main Office Notes

The Main Office girls gave a charming Christmas dance in Odd Fellows Hall, Monday evening, December 26. Music was furnished by Heys' Orchestra, and the girls say that this orchestra alone is quite enough to assure the success of any party. The decorations were particularly effective. The office girls are planning a Spanish dance to take place about the middle of February.

Congratulations are in order for William Crawford, of the Repair Department, and John Kooistra, of the Drafting Room.

Miss Dorothy Vanderschaft unfortunately spent Christmas and New Year's in the hospital. We are all glad to hear that Dot is improving rapidly. We all wish her back soon.

If anyone wishes to know anything about his future, just get in touch with Gladys Hanny. Gladys has a Ouija board, and what that Ouija can't tell isn't worth knowing.

Evidently Raymond McKinnon believes there is safety in numbers, for how else could one account for the fact that Ray was seen motoring to Worcester the other night with three charming young ladies? Who sat in the front seat?

Nineteen of the young ladies of the Main Office enjoyed a moonlight sleigh-ride on Friday evening, January 13. After a journey nearly to Millville the sleigh was turned back, and the girls stopped off at the Uxbridge Inn for an informal supper and dance, arriving back in Whitinsville at 11.30. (Unearthly hour.) The following young ladies were present: Florence Baldwin, Lucia Bates, Jane Currie, Jane Scott, Helen Cotter, Catherine Munt, Elaine Brown, Marion Currie, Margaret Feen, Isabel Hamilton, Catherine Rossiter, Ruth Stewart, Marjorie Meader, Mary Britton, Dorothy Hamblin, Doris Aldrich, Isabelle Maguire, Mary Meade, Margaret Meade.

We understand that Eugene Beaudry and Raymond McKinnon enjoyed the evening of January 3, when they attended the music festival in Worcester. It might be well to notify these gentlemen that, if they are inviting two young ladies to join them, to be a bit more serious about the invitation, as in thinking over the invitation the young ladies might not be prepared to attend when the automobile calls at their door. Besides, to be more serious about the subject, the wear and tear of automobile tires and the consumption of gasoline might be decreased considerably.



The Sleet Storm in Linwood

Forty- and Fifty-Year Men Presented Service Pins

Continued from page 3, column 3

Company for periods of 5 years and more, but it seemed proper to make a rather special occasion for those who have been here for so long a time as 50 years. It also gives me the opportunity to speak for the Whitin Machine Works and for the village of Whitinsville to express to you our appreciation of what you have been to this community.

At the conclusion of the remarks by Mr. Swift, James Ward, a veteran of 61 years' service, made the following motion on behalf of the 50-year men: "Gentlemen, I move that we extend to Mr. Swift our thanks and appreciation for the kind words he has said to us this morning."

This motion was seconded by several, including R. K. Brown, who, in seconding it, asked for the privilege to say a few words. We were very fortunate to put down word for word Mr. Brown's remarks, which we quote as follows:

REMARKS BY MR. R. K. BROWN

Fellow Veterans: Fifty to 60 years is a long, long time to work in one place. We veterans were early with the Whitin Machine Works, and we had many pleasant days working together. We have seen the growth of Whitin Machine Works to its present large development, and we are proud of its development. We are proud of its good name and fairness and good will among the men. Whitinsville has been a pretty good place to work and live in. We have pleasant homes and surroundings

and happy families, largely owing to Whitin Machine Works. Our 50 to 60 years have been divided, so to speak, in three different parts: first, our working together; second, recreation and play together with our friends, neighbors, and families; and lastly, sleep—these three divisions. The third has been the sleep of the Just, because we have felt we have been loyal to our work, loyal to our friends, loyal to one another, and loyal to every duty as good citizens of the good town of Whitinsville.

If we were today in a British meeting and we heard the good, pleasant words our Mr. Treasurer has said to us, we would all want to shout, "Hear! Hear!"; and it would be very proper for us here today, for it would have a double meaning to us veterans. Mr. Treasurer represents in himself not only the present management, but those of the past. We are all mindful of the quality of relations that exist and the good will that exists between us, him, and them; and it is with great pleasure that I second the motion of my friend Mr. Ward.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's address, the service pins were presented to each man individually, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The name of each man present at this meeting, and the month and year in which he entered the Whitin Machine Works, can be found underneath the group picture of the 50-year men on the inside page of this issue of the "Spindle." Every man was present with the exception of Benjamin R. Graves, who was confined to his home on account of illness.

Forty-Year Men Presented Service Pins

On December 16, Mr. Swift again addressed a group of long-service men representing those who have worked here 40 to 50 years. There are sixty-three men represented in this group, sixty in active service and three retired.

No better thoughts could possibly have been chosen to express the appreciation of the Whitin Machine Works to this group of men than those spoken to the 50-year men the day before.

With a sincerity of which several of the old-timers spoke afterwards, Mr. Swift extended to these men the gratitude of the present management for the loyalty and faithful service that each of those present had given during his lifetime to the Whitin Machine Works. The past had seen a relationship of mutual benefit, from the men to the shop and from the shop to the men; and in the future this same relationship would continue.

At the conclusion of Mr. Swift's remarks, the meeting was turned over to Martin Carpenter, who had the pleasure of presenting the service pins to those present, on behalf of the Service Pin Committee.

After the pins were distributed, Bertram R. Sweet made a motion that Mr. Swift be sent a note of thanks for his kind words to those present, in which the gratitude of the 40- to 50-year men for the pins in recognition of their service with the Whitin Machine Works be expressed.

The 40- to 50-year men include:

FORTY- TO FIFTY-YEAR MEN

Name	Foreman	Date of Entrance
Levi Rasco	Rasco	Mar. 1872
Israel Goodness	Johnston	April 1872
William Blair	Blair	June 1872
James Kiernan	Moffett	June 1872
Jeremiah Mack	Burnap	July 1872
Edward Hanny	Hanny	Mar. 1873
John Rankin	Blanchard	April 1873
Robert Brighty	Wood	May 1873
James Ferguson	Bates	May 1873
Thomas Magill	Bates	May 1873
Patrick Cahalane	Fletcher	May 1873
Maurice Walsh	Ward	July 1873
Thomas Fox	Blanchard	July 1873
Jesse Jeffers	Bates	July 1873
William E. Riley	Spencer	Aug. 1873
John Brown	E. Smith	June 1874
Frank Aldrich	Deane	Oct. 1874
George E. Wood	Moffett	April 1875

Continued on page 7, column 1

Rifle Club Elects Officers for 1922

The first annual meeting of the Whitinsville Rifle Club was held in the Apprentice Room on Friday, January 6, at 5 P. M. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Ward, and the secretary's and treasurer's reports for the year were read. The reports brought out the fact that a tremendous interest has been shown in the Rifle Club by its members since its organization in June. The club has an excellent range, rifle pit, and club house.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, L. H. Horner; vice-president, Joseph Dammour; secretary, M. F. Carpenter; treasurer, Harry Lees; range officers, B. R. Sweet, Robert Hussey, and F. W. Willis. Several interesting shoots are being planned by the range officers for the coming months.

Forty- and Fifty-Year Men Presented Service Pins

Continued from page 6, column 3

James Brown	Burlin	Mar. 1876
D. T. Brown	Wood	Nov. 1876
Charles C. Sisson	Snow	Jan. 1877
W. Johnston	Johnston	Mar. 1877
A. R. Fletcher	Fletcher	April 1877
Albert Dunn	W. Smith	April 1877
Wm. McSheehy	Gill	June 1877
Robert Vail	Moffett	June 1877
George E. Barnes	Sweet	Aug. 1877
Louis Basinait	Bryant	June 1878
Jas. McGuinness	Moffett	July 1878
Louis Brothers	Kelliher	July 1878
B. R. Sweet	Sweet	April 1879
Bart. Callahan	Moffett	May 1879
Daniel Leonard	Fletcher	June 1879
Samuel St. Andre	Blanchard	Aug. 1879
James R. Ferry	Service Dept.	Aug. 1879
Smith H. Brown	Wilmot	Aug. 1879
W. E. Riley	Spencer	April 1879
John Crompton	Bates	Nov. 1879
William Norberry	Sweet	Jan. 1880
W. T. Tibbetts	Prod. Dept.	Feb. 1880
Samuel Wallace	Ward	Mar. 1880
Joseph Dwyer	Graves	April 1880
George Barslow	Meader	April 1880
John Fanning	Moffett	April 1880
William J. Rankin	Fletcher	May 1880
John Ward	Gill	July 1880
David V. Brown	E. Smith	May 1880
John Duggan	Moffett	May 1880
Robert Britton	Britton	Sept. 1880
W. S. Bragg	Bragg	Oct. 1880
Elkana Shaw	Burlin	Oct. 1880
J. C. McGuire	Birchall	Mar. 1881
Dennis Mack	Johnston	April 1881
Benj. Brines	Birchall	April 1881
A. J. Snyder	Hanny	April 1881
J. A. Johnston	Sweet	June 1881
Charles H. Wood	Moffett	July 1881
Frank Bassett	Blanchard	(out 2 years) Aug. 1879
Dennis Dunn	Birchall	Aug. 1881
David Lemoine	Sweet	Oct. 1881

Retired—Paul Bruillette, May, 1880; William Cahill, October, 1881; Emory Burbank.



State Road Between Linwood and Plummers

Firemen and Guests are Banqueted

The thirty-first annual banquet of the Whitinsville Fire Department was held in the Blue Eagle Inn on Saturday evening, January 7. One hundred firemen, ex-firemen, and invited guests enjoyed an excellent turkey dinner prepared by Manager S. C. Durrell. During the dinner Miss Ginger Gordon, of Boston, accompanied by Miss Mae Fitzgerald on the piano, entertained with songs and dances. Several of the firemen were invited to dance with Miss Gordon, and Bob Henson and George Williams were the two that accepted the invitation. Our own John Joseph said that chickens didn't interest him while turkeys were in evidence.

After the dinner the gathering repaired to the large smoking room where "The Imperial Instrumentalists," six talented young ladies and Mr. Robert Trulen, entertained until a late hour.

The committee in charge were R. E. Lincoln, D. C. Duggan, and James R. Clarke.

Several Small Fires Keep the Department in Practice

Since the annual elections the Fire Department has been called out on three different occasions. The first alarm was an early-morning call for a fire in one of the stores at Plummers, which was readily extinguished.

On the evening of January 4 the

department responded for a fire in the barn connected with the hothouses on the estate of Miss Annie Whitin. Due to the repairs being made in the water system on Douglas Road the firemen were very much handicapped at first, as it was necessary to pump water from the Mumford River; but after the hose was laid, the fire engine produced a powerful stream under two hundred pounds' pressure from the pump, which quickly extinguished the conflagration.

At the end of the hard snowstorm of January 11 the fire alarm sounded from the box located at the corner of Church and Cross Streets. It was about 6 P. M. when the alarm was given; and within a few minutes the department had a stream on the fire, which was in the barn of Dennis J. Harrington, just behind the Harrington Block. The buildings in this location are built very closely to each other, and it is of extreme importance to prevent any fire from spreading.

The sudden death of Hugh Devlin, a member of the milling job, came as a shock to a number of members of the Whitin Machine Works. Mr. Devlin was employed on the morning of his death, at which time he received his service pin for long service. In the middle of the afternoon he left the job because of illness and died during the night of heart failure. Mr. Devlin was born in Whitinsville in the old Deacon Parkis place and was the son of Patrick and Hannah Devlin. The funeral was held at St. Patrick's Church on Saturday, January 14.



Cast Iron Room

The main task performed by the Cast Iron Room is the cleaning of castings, preparing them for the Machine Shop. A casting which comes from the mould has adhering to it considerable sand, and in many cases small bits of iron which must be thoroughly cleaned off in the Cast Iron Room. The processes by which this sand is removed and the projecting bits of iron are chipped, filed, or ground vary considerably and go to make up the various departments of the Cast Iron Room.

Before mentioning the work done by these various departments, it will be interesting to note a few remarks regarding the past years as told by Albert Dunn. Mr. Dunn has worked in this department since April, 1877. When he first came to the Cast Iron Room it was located in a small shed near the old Foundry, which would be about where Halpin's Dip Room is now. At that time they had only two snagging wheels, in comparison with the forty-four of today, and two big grindstones, of which we now have eleven. Almost all of the snagging was done at the bench by hand, twenty-five men working at filing and chipping, this being a larger number of men in proportion to the work done than that of today. The reason is that at the present time castings which can be easily handled are practically all snagged on emery wheels. Mr. Dunn was the first man to do snagging

by emery wheels in the Whitin Machine Works.

The Cast Iron Room was responsible for the unloading and loading of all the freight coming and going from the shop, also much of the yard work. Our incoming supplies and outgoing shipments were transported by teams to and from the depot.

The pig iron came in longer bars than those now used, and it was part of the task of the Cast Iron Room men to break it up with large sledge hammers. Incidentally, prior to Mr. Dunn's time, Mr. Cross tells us that all the pig iron used in the stack when he first came here was broken up and loaded into the stack by one man, which will give you some idea of the amount of iron melted in 1866. Soon afterwards some ingenious individual figured out a way of having a pair of oxen draw a heavy weight

several feet into the air and then mechanically detach it, causing it to fall on the pig iron, thus saving man power in breaking it up.

In the Pickle Tub Room in those days there were only three men, where today it takes fifteen or sixteen men.

We had only two big rattlers and three small ones, where we now have nineteen large rattlers and five sand-blast rattlers. The personnel of the Cast Iron Room in the '70's was made up of about thirty men. They, however, gave only part time to the regular duties, as they were often engaged in handling freight and in yard work.

In the '60's, '70's, and '80's, Thomas Roche was foreman of this department. At the time of his death in 1888, Timothy Regan took charge of the department, a position which he held until 1916, when he retired and was placed as a watchman in the shop. He was succeeded by Michael Sullivan, who had charge for a couple of years prior to his death in 1918. Mr. Smith, our present foreman, who served as second hand under Mr. Sullivan, was placed in charge of the Cast Iron Room in September, 1918.

RATTLER ROOM

Most of the small castings which are not too frail are sent to the Rattler Room. The castings are brought into the Rattler Room at night from the Foundry, after the day's melt, and dumped at the particular rattler into which they are



Foreman William H. Smith



supposed to go. It is necessary in some cases to sort many of them after they have been brought into the Rattler Room. Most of the castings which are to be annealed are put in the rattlers nearest the Annealing Room, which are reserved for that purpose.

We have two outstanding types of rattlers: One, the sand-blast rattler, in which small shot are shot at the castings through small openings by compressed air; and in this way, combined with the natural rubbing of the castings as the barrel revolves, they clean off the sand. The other is the common barrel type of rattler, in which the castings are put in together with small star-shaped bits of iron.

Certain frail castings and castings on which special surfaces are sometimes required are cleaned by the sand-blast machine, which is also located in the Rattler Room.

Each casting to be cleaned can

almost be considered a special case in itself. For example, a clearer for a coiler box must first be sent to the sand-blast rattlers, then to the wheel for snagging, then back, to have the top surface sand blasted to make it rough to glue leather to. A gear cover has to go to the Pickle Room, then to the wheel for snagging, then to the bench for filing and chipping, and then to the grindstone, where it is ground for polishing. Bolster cases and whorls are first put through the Annealing Room rattlers, then go to the scales to be weighed, then to the Annealing Room rattlers again for a bright rattler finish, and then snagged. Head ends are first sent to the Pickle Room, then to the swinging emery wheel to be roughly polished, then filed and chipped. It is quite a problem to handle new castings and determine the route of them through the Cast Iron Room.

We have already mentioned the fact that many of the castings are pickled, which to many may seem rather strange. This is a process of soaking the sand from the castings by pouring over them a 22% solution of sulphuric acid. The castings are usually large ones such as side rails, roller beams, bolster rails, step rails gear covers, card and picker sides, head ends, etc. They are first scraped with a file shank, then piled; and as each is being put in place, one man pours a bucket of this sulphuric acid or vitriol solution over them. They are allowed to stand over night, when vitriol is poured over them again, after which they are washed off with an ordinary hose. In case the sand has not been entirely cleaned off, the small castings are often sent to the sand-blast machine, and the larger ones are chipped and filed by hand.

We have a large battery of forty-four snagging wheels, where prac-

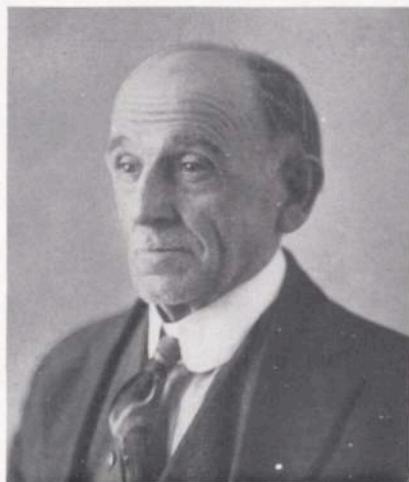
tically every casting that a man can easily handle is cleaned of its sand, and if necessary it is then sent to the bench for further cleaning.

Another branch of the Cast Iron Room is the wet-grinding section, consisting of eleven stones, six feet high and about one foot thick, each weighing two tons. These stones are set in a bed in such a way that one-half of the stone appears above the floor, and the man who grinds the castings on them does so by riding on a swinging board. This grinding is necessarily a wet process.

The Cast Iron Room also has a weighing department in which all castings are weighed that come and go. In this manner the shrinkage and spoilage are determined. Also, it is figured out how many pounds are rattled, pickled, and annealed each day. At present the Cast Iron Room is shipping to the Stock Room between 70 and 80 tons of finished castings each day.

The personnel and service record of the job are as follows:

Continued on page 15, column 1



Albert Dunn, 44 Years' Service in Cast Iron Room



Timothy Regan, Former Foreman

Medals Received for World War Service

Herbert A. Phelps, of the speeder parts job, received a few weeks ago two medals which were presented to him by the British government. One medal was given for service during the entire period of the World War; and the other was presented to signify that he had been wounded, and official recognition had been made of this fact.

We questioned Mr. Phelps in regard to his experiences, and he showed us the very interesting picture shown below of an ambulance



Medals Presented by the British Government



He Was Driving This Ambulance When Wounded

partially wrecked by a "Jack Johnson" shell. Mr. Phelps was bringing back some wounded men from the front, November 4, 1916, and was seated behind the steering wheel of this very car, when the shell exploded. The man with him on the front seat at his left was instantly killed, as were also two of the wounded men riding in the enclosed section. The force of the explosion was such as to turn the car completely over. The car was pierced in many places by shrapnel, the top of the engine being blown off and the cylinders cracked. The shell was not intended to explode where it did, but hit a tree in passing. Mr. Phelps remembers the tremendous noises and bright flash of the exploding shell, but did not regain consciousness until five days afterwards in the hospital. He was picked up many feet away from the car. His hip was smashed. The explosion happened in Deaumont, France, and the above photograph was taken at Bar le Duc, the English repair base.

The camera with which this picture was taken was captured from the Germans along with two films and

twenty-four plates, which accounts for the existence of photographs; otherwise it would have been impossible to have taken them under military laws during the war.

Mr. Phelps was sent back to England to recover from his wound and was placed on transport duty in July, 1917. After six months of transport duty it became necessary for Phelps to be sent to Canada, because of a poisoned throat and a light attack of German measles.

Space will not permit our reproducing several other photographs just behind the lines at the Verdun front, where Mr. Phelps had charge of

checking the wounded at a first aid station. He said that he had been working since five o'clock on the day that he was wounded, shipping wounded to the rear during one of the hottest battles of the war, and at 9.30 that night relieved one of the drivers on the fatal trip back. The driver whom he relieved was the same man who was on the front seat with him and who was killed at the time the shell exploded. He was sound asleep at the time and never knew what happened to him. We congratulate Mr. Phelps on his lucky escape and the receipt of the War medals.

John L. Stromberg, of the flyer job, left January 9 for Pasadena, Calif., for a two months' vacation. Mr. Stromberg has been working with us since 1911 and has had a vacation of only one week since that time. We think he deserves the two months which he is now enjoying and hope he will come back and tell us about the wonderful climate they have out there.

Harley Keeler is still looking for the fellow who called him up about 2 A. M. on the last night of the year to wish him a "Happy New Year."

We understand that rocking-chairs should be made stronger for Jolli-more.

Reports have it that Charlie Ma-teer and another friend were seen doing their annual shopping in Woon-socket at Fellman's jewelry store. Charlie was looking them over.

Erwin Bragdon, a member of Wood's Supply Room, was seen looking over the furniture in Atherton's furniture store in Worcester recently. Looks suspicious.

Reports have it that Mary Wild and Catherine Rossiter have had their ambitions of securing a cedar chest realized.

It is also understood that Jack Leonard has secured a "hope chest." Walter Brown says Jack's hopes are few, as he can't very well throw out his chest. Jack, by the way, has been traveling to Harrisville.

Here are a few extras floating around the shop:-

Most women with a past are looking for a man with a present.

An Englishman bragged that he was once mistaken for Lloyd George. The American boasted that he had been taken for President Wilson. Pat said he had them all beat; a fellow walked up to me and tapped me on the shoulder and said, "Great God, is that you?"

There's just one gal in Galveston, but there's more in Baltimore.

Notice

Quotations wanted on the following high-class cigars in lots of 100:

"Old Coon."

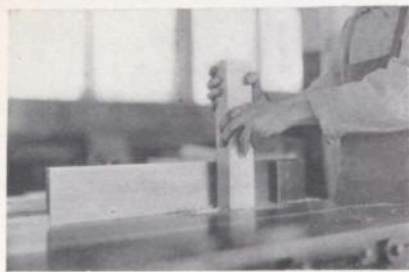
"Factory Smoker."

Submit same to Robert G. McKaig, Repair Department.

Notice

All makes of new and second-hand sewing machines bought, sold, and exchanged. Demonstrations gladly given, free of charge. Free delivery within a radius of ten miles.—John Scott, agent, tool job.

Downtown headquarters, 1 Douglas Road.



The Right Way to Use Saw

Miss Denoncourt Given A "Shower"

Miss Laura Denoncourt was hostess at a shower given Friday evening, December 16, 1921, when twenty young ladies of the packing job called and presented her with a beautiful chest of silver.

A mock marriage was a feature of the occasion, and those taking part were Mrs. Annie Cowburn, Mrs. Anna Cooney, Mrs. Clara Farland, Miss Margaret Meade, and Miss Marjorie Freitas.

Vocal and instrumental selections were heard and were followed by refreshments. A very enjoyable time was passed by all.

Those present were Mrs. Annie Cowburn, Mrs. Anna Cooney, Mrs. Clara Farland, Miss Margaret Meade, Miss Mary Meade, Miss Marjorie Freitas, Miss Florence Lescoe, Miss Marie Lemoine, Mrs. Lena Emery, Miss Alice Lawson, Miss Alice Cahill, Mrs. Maud Campbell, Mrs. F. Conney, Mrs. Thomas Grady, Miss Irene Riley, Miss Evelyn Yargeau, Miss Annie Hookstra, Miss Grace McKennedy, Miss Gladys Wilmot, and Miss Katherine Kearnan.

Miss Denoncourt was united in marriage December 26, 1921, at St. Patrick's Church, to Mr. J. Norman Reed, of the Production Department.

We all join in extending our best wishes to the couple.

One of the men from the picker parts job had occasion to visit the cotton mill a few days ago and was heard in conversation with one of the young ladies attending a loom. It has been reported that it was necessary to explain to him the difference between a cigar and a shuttle.

Several of the young ladies from the cotton mill have indirectly notified the editor of the "Spindle" that the men from the Whitin Machine Works believe in taking up too much room on the sidewalks, especially at noon. The girls, too, are in a hurry to get home to their dinner. We are sure that this is not intentional on the part of any of us, as we always try to give everybody their fair share of the sidewalk in passing.

Albert Robida, of Fletcher's job, is accustomed to bringing his dinner in a Mayo tobacco box. Evidently he also believes in having a supply of Mayo's tobacco on hand at home. On January 4 he arrived in the shop with what he supposed was his lunch, and at noontime opened the box to find that he had brought in the tobacco instead of his lunch. The boys perhaps would not have caught on to the joke, had they not seen Albert making tracks for the lunch cart.

Two young ladies of the Main Office were discussing some of their relatives recently, and one of them was heard to remark that she had an uncle with a wooden leg. The other replied, "That's nothing; I have an aunt with a cedar chest." Cedar chests have been spoken of quite frequently in the past few months, and we will have to be sharpening up a few pencils in preparation for taking a few notes on the coming spring weddings.

We understand that Jefferson had a narrow escape recently. He was taking a prominent girl home in his machine when it broke down in front of the minister's house. It was enough to discourage anybody. Better luck next time, Jeff.



Jack Dalton, of the pipe job, was seen stranded over in Farnumsville with his Ford. Lately he has been seen quite a few times.



The Wrong Method. A Thumb was Lost Last Month in This Manner

Among the many outstanding rifle competitions held at the Whitinsville Rifle Club Range at Castle Hill Farm, the turkey shoot of December 17 and 24 was perhaps the most interesting. Twenty-five members of the club competed for the turkey. Each was allowed five shots, after two trial shots. The target used was the Standard American 200-yard target and an 8-inch bull. The Standard American target is divided into ten rings, the smallest ring in the dead



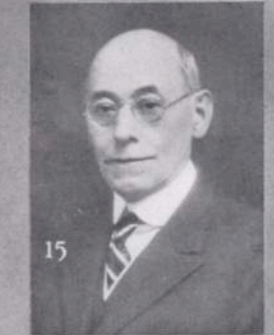
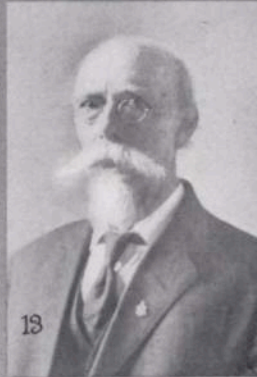
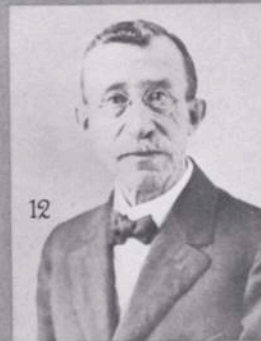
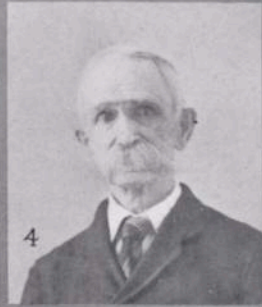
At the Rifle Club
Left to Right—Chester Clark, George Bliss, Robert Hargreaves, Glenwood Creamer, L. H. Horner, James Scott, Roy Clark

center measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. The course was fired from a prone position at 200 yards.

The winner of the 9-pound turkey was Robert Hussey, of the wood pattern job. S. F. Helland, of the Drafting Room, was second, winning a 4-pound rooster.

Those scoring 20 or over were as follows: Robert Hussey 41, Sigurd Helland 40, Leon H. Horner 39, Robert Hargreaves 38, John Baker 37, Joseph Damour 34, Glenwood Creamer 33, Edwin Barritt 33, Wilfred Aldrich 31, John Frieswyck 31, Andrew Grob 30, James Scott 29, Kenneth Jones 25, David Aldrich 24, Martin Carpenter 24, Louis Veau 23, Leroy A. Clark 21.

Others who competed in the shoot were Albin Griffin, George F. Bliss, Robert Robinson, William J. Ward, Alfred Tebeau, Samuel Brown.



Condensed Service Records of the 50-Year Men

1. James Ward, age 76, entered Whitin Machine Works in October, 1860. Served as an apprentice, fitter, and machinist on looms, pickers and slashers. Has an unbroken service record of over 61 years. Now working on bolster job, where he is shown at his work on the picture on the opposite page.

2. Richard Donavan, age 78, entered Whitin Machine Works in October, 1863. Served his apprenticeship in Foundry. Had been a moulder 50 years and a coremaker for the past few years.

3. R. K. Brown, age 73, entered Whitin Machine Works in June, 1867. Worked as carpenter's helper for six months, when an accident caused the loss of a thumb. Went to school for six months to learn bookkeeping, after which he became one of four members of the office force, where he has been employed since April, 1868.

4. Frank Cross, age 76, entered Whitin Machine Works in June, 1866, after serving in the Civil War. Began in the Carpenter Shop, where he was employed for 51 years. In January, 1918, he became night watchman.

5. William Leonard, age 70, entered Whitin Machine Works in April, 1867. Worked on ring job, bolt job, loom job, card job, drawing job, spinning job, spindle job, doffer job, and repair job, where he is now employed.

6. Edward Hall, age 79, entered Whitin Machine Works in June, 1868. Entered Blacksmith Shop as a tool fixer and is still employed at his trade.

7. James Rankin, age 70, entered Whitin Machine Works in June, 1868. In 1859 he was employed in the Mule Room of the old cotton mill, where the power house now stands. Started to work in Whitin Machine Works on ring job and has worked on looms, spinning, repairs, metal patterns, pickers, railway heads, drawing, cards, chucking, cylinders, loom erecting, and on spinning, where he is now employed.

8. Robert Houston, age 72, entered Whitin Machine Works in June, 1869. Entered Blacksmith Shop, then worked in Foundry as a moulder. Recently in Core Room.

9. Patrick Minnaham, age 70, entered Whitin Machine Works in November, 1866. Started work on bolt job, then served his time. Has been employed on cylinder job, spinning job, and practically all jobs in shop. Has been 32 years on the card job.

10. W. J. Reilley, age 61, entered Whitin Machine Works in March, 1869. Worked early in the morning and late afternoons as schoolboy on pegging cylinders. Worked on roll job, ring job, repair job, card parts, and is now on spooler job.

11. Horace P. Whipple, age 67, entered Whitin Machine Works in March, 1870. Served his time in Carpenter Shop. Has been wood pattern maker for 38 years.

12. Hosea B. Kenney, age 70, entered Whitin Machine Works in June, 1870. Worked on rings, looms, railway heads, tools, and is now on comber parts.

13. William Balmer, age 71, entered Whitin Machine Works in July, 1870. Entered Whitin Brothers' cotton mill in 1860. Started in Foundry as an apprentice and has been actively employed there ever since.

14. Jeremiah Connors, age 67, entered Whitin Machine Works as an apprentice and has worked on rings, cards, pickers, spinning, looms, rolls, railway heads, spoolers, repairs, and is now employed on cylinders. Unusual record of having six sons working in Whitin Machine Works.

15. Albert H. Whipple, age 69, entered Whitin Machine Works in January, 1872. Served his time as an apprentice. Worked on tools and as planer hand. Foreman of tool job from 1885 to 1897. Superintendent of Whitin Machine Works from 1897 to date.

16. B. L. M. Smith, retired in March, 1917, age 84. Entered Whitin Machine Works in September, 1853. Started to work on roll job and later was on railway heads and pickers. Returned to roll job after-

wards and was promoted to foreman. Served 40 years as foreman.

17. J. Howard Burbank, retired in March, 1909, age 71. Entered Whitin Machine Works in February, 1866. He was made foreman of the card parts job in April, 1872, and was foreman for 37 years.

18. Thomas Crompton, retired in January, 1916, age 74, entered Whitin Machine Works in May, 1870. Walked to Whitinsville from Philadelphia for his first job here. Started on looms and later was on cards, spinning erecting, and was foreman of this department from 1898 to 1916.

19. John Leech, retired in 1918, age 71, entered Whitin Machine Works in September, 1871. Mule spinner by trade in England. Worked on looms and cards. Was a card roadman for 25 years, specializing on repair work.

20. William H. Aldrich, retired in October, 1920, age 77, entered Whitin Machine Works in January, 1872. Entered Carpenter Shop and served in most all departments until date of retirement. Served in Civil War.

21. Benjamin R. Graves, at present on leave of absence on account of illness. Entered the Whitin Machine Works in February, 1872, as an apprentice. Worked on card parts, cylinders, planers, railway heads, assistant foreman of card job. Foreman of picker job in 1879. Has built picker, comber, ribbon and sliver lap machine, traverse grinding, card rolls, long grinding card rolls, and card traverse grinders. Foreman of comber parts job.

We were indeed sorry to hear of the death of Gregory Lawton, Jr., son of Gregory Lawton, of the tool job. We know his sudden death has been a great shock to Mr. Lawton and his family, and we extend to him our sympathy in this time of sorrow.

The many friends of Alfred White, of the Drafting Room, extend to him their sympathy in the loss of his wife on Saturday, January 10. Mrs. White died in a hospital in Worcester after a brief illness.



Three of Our Road Men

F. W. Corcoran, Edward Marshall, and Eugene Corcoran

How To Keep Well

DON'T "CATCH" THAT COLD!

In many the susceptibility to colds is due to defective nasal passages. Nasal obstruction is a very common condition. The nose, like the eye, is usually an imperfect organ. These obstructions are often the result of adenoids in childhood, which interfere with the proper development of the internal nasal structures. Defective tonsils also lower resistance to colds.

Such conditions not only predispose to colds but increase their severity and the danger of complicating infection of the bony cavities in the skull that communicate with the nose and ear. The importance, therefore, of having the nose and throat carefully examined, and of having any diseased condition or any obstruction corrected, must be apparent. All who suffer from frequent colds should take this precaution.

SKIN TRAINING

Germs play a part in most colds. In some cases there is a general infection, with local symptoms, as in grippe; in others there is a local infection, with a mixed class of bacteria. It is probable that these various forms of bacteria are constantly present in the nasal secretion, but do not cause trouble until the local resistance or the general resistance is in some way lowered.

It is well known that exposure and chilling will often bring about a cold. This is usually due to the fact that the nerve centers controlling the circulation of the skin are over-sensitive and exhibit a sort of hair-trigger reaction to exposure, causing a disturbance of the circulation and of the heat-regulating machinery of the body, of which the spongy,

shell-like, turbinated bones in the nose are an important part. Skin training, therefore, is necessary to establish a resistance to colds. Cool bathing, to a point that produces a healthy reaction, or even cool sponging of neck and chest, are important features of skin training. Cold bathing, by those affected with kidney trouble, is not advisable; but delicate individuals, who cannot react well to the cold bath, can greatly increase their resistance by graduated cool bathing performed as follows:

Standing in about a foot of hot water, the body may be briskly rubbed with a wash-cloth wrung out of water at about 80° F. and reduced day by day until it is down to 50° F. Following this the cold douche or affusion may be taken (water quickly dashed from a pitcher), beginning at 90° F. and daily reducing until 50° F. is reached or an agreeable reaction ceases to follow. The wearing of loose porous clothing and the air bath—exercise in a cool room without clothing—are also valuable measures in skin training.

OVER-WARM CLOTHING

Very heavy wraps and fur coats should be worn only during unusual exposure, as in driving or motoring. Other clothing should be adapted to the changes in the weather, and medium-weight underclothing worn throughout the winter season. Office workers and others employed indoors are, during the greater part of the day, living in a summer temperature. The wearing of heavy underclothing under such conditions is debilitating and impairs the resisting power.

OVER-HEATED ROOMS

In rooms where people are moving about, the temperature should not be allowed to rise above 65°. In ordinary offices or dwelling rooms, the temperature should not be allowed to rise above 68°, and adequate ventilation should be provided.

CONSTIPATION

Constipation predisposes to colds, and should be vigorously combated by proper diet and exercise, and regular habits of attention to the bowel function. Over-eating also frequently leads to nasal congestion.

NASAL TOILET

The regular use of nasal douches is not advisable. The lining membrane of the nose is intolerant of watery solutions, and a chronic congested condition or even infection of air cavities in the skull can be brought about by the constant use of sprays and douches. Where special conditions render it necessary, these should be used only on the advice of a physician. When the nose is clogged with soot or dust, a very gentle spray of warm, weak solution of water and salt, in the entrance to the nasal passages, may do no harm. Picking the nose should be strictly avoided. This is a fertile cause of infection. In blowing the nose, care should be taken to close one nostril completely and to blow through the other without undue force. Otherwise, infection may be carried

into the ear passages or the cavities communicating with the nose and give rise to serious trouble.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF COLDS

The most effective home remedies are the hot foot-bath, 110-115° F., a hot drink (e. g., hot flaxseed tea or lemonade), a thorough purge, and rubbing the neck and chest with camphorated oil. Quack remedies and so-called catarrh cures should be strictly avoided. The hot foot-bath should usually last about twenty minutes, and be taken in a very thorough manner—the body enveloped in a blanket. After taking the bath, the patient should go directly to bed, and not move about and neutralize its good results.

Medical treatment by a physician can always mitigate and shorten the duration of a cold and lessen the danger of complications, the symptoms of which cannot always be appreciated by the patient. Whiskey and heavy doses of quinine are distinctly deleterious and should be avoided; there are more effective remedies that carry no possibility of harm. A level teaspoonful of ordinary baking soda dissolved in a wineglassful of water taken as a dose every three hours at outset of a cold has been advised by good authorities. Another soothing and harmless method of relieving nasal congestion is to drop rather freely into each nostril with an eye dropper liquid vaseline or albolene. These contain no drug that could irritate the inflamed surfaces. It could be done two or three times a day, subject to the approval of a physician.

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE.

What's Wrong With This Bill?

Albert Porter—Member.

Safety Committee, Dr.

To C. T. Burlin Dec. 20, 1921

One pair of pants \$6.50

One jumper 1.00

Total \$26.71

We call this high finance and are planning to take lessons from Charlie.



"From Factory to Consumer"

What's in a Name?

A fellow asked the Foundry superintendent to have a drink. The superintendent replied, saying, "No, I'Moff-ett."

If Jim Galvin looked at a girl and rolled his eyes, would the girl be "Galvin-eyzed"?

If Uxbridge lost its baseball parks, would the ball players play on Hazel's diamond?

If John McGuinness had a son, and he named it Harold, would Harold be John-son?

If Steve Durrell lost his chef, would Mary "Cook"?

If Charlie Snow lost all of his help, would Martin "Carpenter" for him?

If someone hit Tim Nutter, would Appleton "Ball"?

While eating breakfast the other morning, I asked the waitress for some bread; and the curtain came down with a "roll."

If the town had an apple exhibition, would Florence "Bald-win"?

If it wouldn't rain, would Charlie Snow?

If Jane became lame, would Fred Walker? No, they would make Martin Wheeler.

Cast Iron Room

Continued from page 9, column 3

	IN SHOP YRS. MOS.	ON JOB YRS. MOS.
Albert Dunn	43 8	43 8
Hack Mosian	29 7	29 7
John Mahoney	27 7	27 7
Seron M. Seron	26 11	26 11
Nelson Hartford	22 8	22 8
Paul Oskinson	20 7	20 7
Noah Patenaude	19 7	2 7
Slim Cherris	17 10	17 10
Cohag Nishogian	16 10	16 10
Thomas O'Connor	14 2	14 2
Moses Davartian	14 1	14 1
Michael Karaganoorian	13 7	13 7
John Whalen	13 7	13 5
George Damargian	13 2	13 2
John Morat	12 4	12 4
Moorad Havhannes	12 1	12 1
Hagop Batekian	12 1	12 1
Horan Halagian	11 3	11 3
John Mostafa	11 2	11 2
Alie Baker	10 6	10 6
Henry Carpenter	10 4	10 4
John Alie	9 7	9 7
John Byrne	8 10	5 8
John Gunnigan	8 9	8 9
George Kasparian	8 9	8 9
Sofie Nazer	8 6	8 6
Mard Bogosian	8 1	8 1
Tony Kazarian	7 8	7 8
Daniel Leary	7 4	7 4
Ishmail Alie	7 2	7 2
James Taggart	7 2	7 2
Mamed Hussien	6 7	6 7
B. John Alie	6 7	6 7
Andrew Gilroy	6 7	6 7
James Hand	6 4	6 4
Joseph Burciwyck	6 6	6 6
Napoleon Jarvis	5 8	5 8
James Keegan	5 8	5 8
John Toher	5 7	5 7
W. H. Smith	4 10	4 10
Joseph Wictos	4 6	4 6
Mohamed Byrin	4 6	4 6
R. Mohamed	4 6	4 6
John Hickey	4 5	4 5
J. J. Nash	4 4	4 4
George Pendleton	4 4	4 4

IN SHOP ON JOB
YRS. MOS. YRS. MOS.

Martin Rudolf	3 10	3 10
Timothy Londergan	3 9	3 9
Robert McCrystal	3 7	3 7
Patrick Griffin	3 6	3 6
Ignac Buczynski	3 6	3 6
Russel Jackson	3 5	3 5
Arthur Shenton	3 3	3 3
John Doyle	3 2	2 6
William Waterhouse	3 2	2 6
Alie Mostafa	3 2	2 8
James Finney	2 9	2 9
Adelard Desplante	2 7	2 7
J. J. Murphy	2 7	2 7
Sam Alie	2 4	2 4
Abraham Turgeon	2 4	2 4
Obdula Osman	2 2	2 2
Araf Hokamit	2 1	2 1
Omar Ahmed	1 11	1 11
Babbe Barsomian	1 11	1 11
Arif Mosier	1 10	1 10
Abraham Mostafa	1 10	1 10
John Fay	1 8	1 8
Ishmail Alie, 2nd	1 8	1 8
Alie Amed	1 7	1 7
Oscar Papalian	1 7	1 7
William Shute	1 7	1 7
John Mamed	1 7	1 7
Frank Laba	1 7	1 7
Jacob Poplawski	1 6	1 6
Ishmail Hussien	1 4	1 4
Anthony Conway	1 3	1 3
Haig Vartebedian	11	11
Kirkor Pilebosian	10	10
Natoli Galetta	10	10
George Aymaysian	10	10
Peter Mori	10	10
Stephen Kabarakan	10	10
Israel Dardarian	8	8
Jack Tackelgian	7	7
Seragon Goolorian	7	7
Madiros Madoogian	7	7
Bedros Maranjian	7	7
Harty Shihanian	6	6
George Simonian	6	6
Eprem Tarpinian	6	6
Haig Vartebedian	6	6
Misah Vosian	6	6
Mamed Alie	6	6
Menas Mgdichian	6	6
Smail Mumtas	6	6
Leon Kogigian	6	6
Charles Almanian	4	4
Katchadoor Pilebosian	1	1
Byrin Dyresh	1	1
Abkar Avakian	1	1
Harry Bogigian	1	1
Kizer Medzigian	1	1

Thrift

No habit pays bigger dividends than personal thrift. It makes healthier individuals and happier homes. It brings the respect of other men and adds to one's self-respect. In the recent Government conference on unemployment one fact was made very plain, which was that while many men were out of work there was no widespread distress. This was due to the fact that large numbers of people had learned to be thrifty during the years of plenty which we have recently passed through and were able to finance themselves through the months when no work was to be had.

Habits of thrift can be learned by anyone, but the best time to form such habits is when one is young. Americans are sometimes called a spendthrift race of people, and this would be in no sense true if the parents of today would see to it that their children—the citizens of tomorrow—are not allowed to grow wasteful or extravagant.

The United States Government, through the Post Office Department, offers postal savings for the deposit of your money, and United States Treasury savings certificates for investment. No one need hesitate because the amount he can save is small. The Postmaster-General in a recent speech spoke of the peace-time patriotism which leads men to support the Government savings program by investing in Treasury savings securities.

Do not squander; save. America is the land of opportunity, but how many opportunities pass us by because we have not the means to take advantage of them. Getting ahead is not a matter of good luck or chance with most of us, but a matter of good management in industry. No man will get ahead unless he spends less than he earns and uses the margin intelligently. It has been said that to make \$10 and spend \$9 means success; to make \$10 and spend \$11 means ruin—to sum up, thrift is short for the old proverb, "Waste not, want not."

W. T. N.

The Lazy Boy

The parents of a small boy were greatly disturbed by a teacher's report to the effect that their son was the laziest boy in school.

"He is so lazy," the teacher declared, "that whenever I ask him to read he becomes sleepy in a few minutes."

Scolding and whippings proving of no avail, the boy was taken to the family physician. The latter, to the parent's surprise, passed him on to a specialist, who found him much in need of glasses. As soon as he began to wear these he kept up easily with his class and no more complaints were heard of his laziness.

How many misfit men are in this world today who in their boyhood days were called "lazy," whose parents have committed a crime against them and against society. Don't call your boy or girl lazy until you know that their eyesight is as well taken care of as the rest of their little bodies.

EYESIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL.

SAVINGS DIVISION
UNITED STATES TREASURY
DEPARTMENT
BOSTON, MASS.



If you are looking for a financial bargain consult the Secretary of your Savings Society, your Postmaster, or correspond with F. C. Ayres, Savings Director, Federal Bldg., Bos.on.



WHITINSVILLE CAROL SINGERS

Bottom Row (Left to Right)—Bert Stanley, Joseph Hinchliffe, Herbert Ashworth, Harry Bedford, Mrs. Paul Kingston, Mrs. Walling Kuken, Albert Porter. Second Row—Mrs. J. W. Crabtree, Mrs. Samuel Moss, Samuel Moss, Mrs. Albert Birchall, Samuel Ashworth, Edwin Barritt. Third Row—Albert Birchall, Mrs. Ray Menard, Mrs. Gilbert Harwood, Mrs. William McClellan, Mrs. Emma Mason, Mrs. George Ackroyd, Edith Ashworth, Mrs. Abraham Lightbown, Mrs. James Bedford. Fourth Row—Gladys Hyde, James Bedford, Robert Keeler, Abraham Lightbown, John W. Crabtree. Fifth Row—Nathaniel Smith, George Ackroyd, Ruth Hinchliffe, Anita Rothwell, Annie Lightbown, Edith Hamilton, Irene Rothwell.

Christmas Eve Carols Were Much Enjoyed

Forty-four members of the Whitinsville Carol Singers entertained many families Christmas Eve in Whitinsville. The carols as sung by these singers were inspiring and much in keeping with the spirit of Christmas. The Carol Singers have been singing every year, except during the war, since 1895. This year they were under the leadership of Samuel Moss. They were conducted around town in one of the Whitin Machine Works trucks.

Starting at the east side of the town, they made their second stop at the Whitinsville Hospital, then came back to Linwood Avenue to Douglas Road. From Douglas Road they were carried to the homes of E. Kent Swift, Josiah M. Lasell, and Chester Lasell, where they were entertained. From the "Oakhurst" they sang at the homes of those living on Chestnut Street and the streets adjacent, winding up their route at the New Village.

The singers were also entertained at the homes of William McClelland, Arthur Wright, J. M. Hyde, and Richard Ferguson. It was 5.30 A. M. before the singers had completed their course.

On Sunday evening they very kindly, although many of them had little voice left, consented to sing at the Congregational and Methodist churches.

The Carol Singers wish to thank Mr. Arthur Whitin for the use of Memorial Hall for rehearsals.

We feel that the Carol Singers should be congratulated on the public spirit they show on rendering these carols for our pleasure.

Those who sang were Bert Stanley, Joseph Hinchliffe, Herbert Ashworth, Harry Bedford, Mrs. Paul Kingston, Mrs. Walling Kuekan, Albert Porter, Mrs. J. W. Crabtree, Mrs. Samuel Moss, Samuel Moss, Mrs. Albert Birchall, Samuel Ashworth, Edwin Barritt, Albert Birchall, Mrs. Raymond Menard, Mrs. Gilbert Harwood, Mrs. William McClellan, Mrs. Emma Mason, Mrs. George Ackroyd, Edith Ashworth, Mrs. Abraham Lightbown, Mrs. James Bedford, Gladys Hyde, James Bedford.



SAMUEL MOSS
Musical Director of Carol Singers

"Bugs from the Cupola"

Fred Caston has given up cigarettes and given the pipe their place. The reason given is to avoid scorching his new mustache.

Henry Ward is in the shoe-repairing game. Leave all orders with him at the Core Room.

Fred Benoit has started a first-class poultry ranch. Anyone interested in poultry should visit his farm.

"Bill" Drake is taking lessons in French from John Lemoine.

Another "What's In A Name"

"Mind what I say," said Pat Malloy. "I'll bet you half my salary That every honest girl and boy In Ireland loves De Valery."

"Oh, I don't know," said John McGlynn, "Some others may be dearer. Collins and Griffith sure fit in With Eamonn de Valleerah."

"Well, now," said Danny Finigin, "There's truth in what you say, I hope they'll put him in again— Our friend, De Valeray."

"We know," said Jerry Donigan, "All men are what they are; They're here today, then gone again, Where stands De Valerah?"

"Soft pedal, boys," cried Timmy Lynch, "Go easy with your raillery. We're gentlemen, and every inch As Irish as De Vaillery."

I listened as these earnest men Discussed their country's aims, And noted how we differ, when We get to calling names.

M. HENRY MULLIGAN.

Frank Shugrue says that a lot of the girls in town received cedar chests for Christmas presents. He is in doubt if they are cedar or hope chests.

Arthur Kroll came all the way from Williams Hill with only one rubber on in the last snowstorm. Later he was seen drying his feet in the Brass Foundry.

We are wondering why no one is getting any large fish this season. Even Jones is taking a back seat.