

*TrajNet*



# The WHITIN Spindle

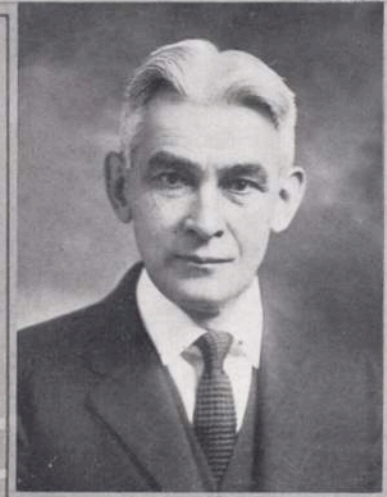


Forest Street—Whitinsville. An avenue of Whitin Machine Works Houses built in 1864

OCTOBER

VOL. 4 No 3





**PAYROLL DEPARTMENT**

Front Row: Left to right, Irwin Hanny, Gladys Hanny, Mary Meade, Leroy Rollins  
Back Row: J. H. Park, Arba S. Noyes, Edwin N. Meek

W. E. Johnson, Former Paymaster

Arba S. Noyes, Present Paymaster



# The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 4

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., OCTOBER, 1922

NUMBER 3

## Payroll Department

The most popular department on Thursday morning in the Whitin Machine Works is the Payroll Department. When the paymaster comes on the job with his small trunk of envelopes, he becomes the most interesting individual in sight and of more importance, temporarily, than the boss. He hasn't much to say as he faces the long waiting line, and only a glance for each man as he calls off his name and hands him the weekly earnings. It's a short transaction. We thank him, although we are not obliged to, and he is about the only man who passes out money in large quantities whom it doesn't seem to bother in the least. He has an uncanny memory for names, and we admit we like to be told occasionally who we are rather than have to be asked. We admit we like Thursday morning and the paymaster.

But the task of the Payroll Department has more to it than the figuring of pay and the passing out of the pay envelopes, as we have already realized when our pay comes short after coal, rent, supplies, etc., have been deducted.

The first paymaster of the Whitin Machine Works came to Whitinsville from the Holyoke Machine Works in 1863, when that concern owned by John C. Whitin was consolidated with his machine shop here in town. His name was David P. Chase. He was not only the paymaster but a large part of the whole office force of the 70's and 80's.

In the early part of 1885 W. E. Johnson retired as paymaster of the Linwood Mills and was added to the Whitin Machine Works office force to take charge of the payroll. He was given an assistant in 1890 in A. A. Simmons, who was shortly given full charge when Mr. Johnson's time was more completely taken up in the Purchasing Department. In 1895 Arba S. Noyes, the present paymaster, was employed to take over Mr. Simmons's work, who resigned to become cashier of the Grafton Bank. The Whitin

Machine Works did not lose entirely the services of Mr. Simmons when he resigned, for he acted as Works auditor until 1911.

There were two other men employed in the Payroll Department who are not at present members of the office force. They were G. H. Goodell, who came here in May, 1900, and left in October, 1901, and James A. Young, who came in February, 1907, and left in March, 1911.

Members of the present office force who were with the Payroll Department are Ralph E. Lincoln, office manager; W. T. Norton, service manager; E. J. Driscoll, cashier; and Helen Cotter, Service Department.

In 1895 when Mr. Noyes became paymaster, there were 800 employees to be paid off. We have, since that time, paid off as high as 3,600 employees. This work, of course, includes a vast amount of figuring of individual rates from which are deducted the various charges for various kinds of goods purchased by the employees.

After the wages have been figured from the time cards and rate sheets, and the envelopes have been printed on the stencil machine, the Payroll Department is able in one morning to count out the money and fill every envelope, and the three paymasters to pay off the entire shop. This has always been done with few exceptions. The outside jobs such as the yard, outside carpenters, and painters are paid in the afternoon.

Besides the actual figuring and paying to the man what he earns each week, the department is called on to take care of a number of important tasks. There are, each month, over 800 rents, and on the average more than a thousand supply charges to collect. Ten thousand tons of anthracite coal a year is ordered through this department in lots of from one to fifty tons. In the year 1921 there were 3,950 orders and charges handled for coal. The wood sales at this time of the year are very high, the department having just re-

ceived orders and having put through charges for 200 cords. The records and financial statements of the Castle Hill Farm are made up in this department, and these include charges for an extensive milk business.

Mr. Noyes personally looks after the salary ledger and the payroll ledger. The latter is especially valuable in making it possible to figure labor costs. He checks the billing on machinery contracts and is also treasurer of the Linwood Street Railway.

The roadmen or fitters payroll is another department duty, and checks are forwarded to the men at the various mills in which they are erecting machinery. The clock cards are printed, distributed to, and collected from the various clocks in the shop by this department.

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

	IN WHITIN MACHINE WORKS		IN PAYROLL DEPARTMENT	
	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
Arba S. Noyes	27	6	27	6
Edw. Meek	15	9	15	9
Irwin Hanny	13	-	4	8
J. H. Park	11	3	11	3
Leroy Rollins	8	3	3	11
Mary Meade	4	8	3	10
Gladys Hanny	4	-	4	-

## 'Way Back in 1890

The world's most famous automobile manufacturer was working in a bicycle shop.

A millionaire hotel owner was hopping bells.

America's steel king was stoking a blast furnace.

An international banker was firing a locomotive.

A president of the United States was running a printing press.

A great merchant was carrying a pack on his back.

A railroad president was pounding a telegraph key.

There is always room at the top. Where will you be in 1954?

*Ad-Points.*



## Development of Textile Machinery in the Last One Hundred Years

BY E. KENT SWIFT

The subject assigned to this paper is the "Development of Textile Machinery in the Last One Hundred Years." If I were permitted by the secretary to re-phrase this title I should like to put it this way—"The Influence of Invention upon the Cotton Industry."

The manipulation of the various fibers, flax, wool, and cotton, into cloth is, of course, one of the oldest arts we have record of. Man was born naked into the world, and his first efforts were to procure food and clothing; but it is a noteworthy fact that up to the attempt to manufacture cotton by machinery by John Wyatt, of Litchfield, England, in 1738, yarn from the various fibers was produced by the crudest of methods.

You are all familiar with the illustrations of wool or cotton being carded by hand, the tuft resulting from the carding being spun into a thread by the old-fashioned spinning wheel, the ratio of spindles to operative being 50-50. These hand methods of crudely spinning and weaving seem to have come down the centuries with but little change, and the replacement of these methods by machinery is comparatively modern, the transition to modern methods through invention coming in the last one hundred and fifty years.

### FIRST MACHINERY MILL IN BIRMINGHAM

The first mill wherein machinery was installed was built at Birmingham in 1741 or 1742, power being transmitted by two asses walking around an axis, ten girls being employed in attending the work. This establishment was unsuccessful, and the machinery was sold in 1743. Man's mind was on the problem, however, and passing by the more or less unsuccessful attempts to develop machinery operated by power we come to the invention of the fly shuttle on a loom by Kay in 1740, the pioneer inventions of Arkwright on spinning in 1769, the jenny of Hargreaves in 1770, and the mule of Samuel Crompton in 1776. These inventions brought about the successful use of power machinery in the spinning of cotton, probably the first successful mill being that of Arkwright, erected in 1771.

Perhaps I am going outside the scope of this paper in going back beyond one hundred years, but to trace the development of machinery and the influence which invention has had upon the progress of an industry it is proper to bring out the intimate relation between invention and the growth of the industry.

### GOING BACK TO 1769

Arkwright's inventions prepared the way, but if it had not been for the invention of the steam engine by Watts in the same year—1769—the use and value of his inventions would have been very much restricted,

owing to the intermittent character of water power and the limited amount available in England; and further, it was necessary that the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1794 should occur in order that an adequate supply of material be available for the exploitation of Arkwright's machinery.

However, not to go too far afield, as one easily could in this interesting line of thought, we come to the first successful mill in the United States, built by Almy, Brown, and Slater early in the year 1793, with machines designed and constructed by Samuel Slater based on the Arkwright patents, so called. This mill, it is interesting to note, consisted of preparation and 72 spindles. Cotton manufacturing in this country I think can rightfully date from the Slater Mill, although previous to this there had been several more or less unsuccessful ventures in other places.

*The article commencing on this page on the "Development of Textile Machinery in the Last One Hundred Years" is of special interest to every one of us who is directly or indirectly building textile machinery today. It was presented by the treasurer and general manager of the Whitin Machine Works, E. Kent Swift, before the one hundred and thirteenth semi-annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Atlantic City, October 18-19.*

It is interesting to see just what machinery was used in the cotton mill of this period. The cotton previous to the invention of Whitney was picked over by hand and the seed extracted, the production per hand being anywhere from one to four pounds per day. This cotton was also frequently let out to families for further cleaning and picking over. The production of the gin today is based on thousands of pounds.

Thence it was taken to the back of a speeder, somewhat similar to a slubber of today, but without the benefit of the compound motion, and drawn down still finer by running through a fly frame. From the fly frame the roving was set in a creel and drawn through a line of three rolls and thence over a guide rod and wound on bobbins by flyers.

The usual Arkwright style of frame was built in heads of from four to not over eight spindles each. Later on they were made with heads of twelve spindles, but at first

eight were the most any frame had. Filling and warp were made on the same frame, but the filling yarn was rewound afterwards on a special bobbin, so that it would fit into the shuttle.

The machinery roughly described above was made largely of wood, with very little metal work.

At first, most of the product of the mill was disposed of in the form of yarns, pedlars taking it back through the outlying settlements, where it was woven into cloth on crude hand looms. The productiveness, however, of the new system of spinning now created a surplus of yarn. We find among the records that within two years of Slater's starting to manufacture he had accumulated 2,000 pounds of yarn, which so alarmed Moses Brown, his partner, that he wrote Slater, "Thee must shut down thy gates or thee will spin all my farms in cotton yarn."

### MACHINERY IN 1830

Coming from Slater's mill of 1793 nearer to the subject of this paper it is quite difficult to find an accurate description of a mill of exactly one hundred years ago. The following machinery, however, was in an English mill built in 1830 and may be considered representative of the period.

- 2—Conical Willows, running at 350 revolutions.
- 5—Breaker Pickers, running at 1,600 revolutions.
- 5—Beater Lappers, running at 1,600 revolutions.
- 168—Cards, cylinder running 114 revolutions.
- 24—Drawing Frames.
- 24—40-spindle Fly Frames.
- 50—64-spindle Fly Frames.
- 78—Throstle Frames.
- 56—Hand Mules, 144 spindles.
- 1,100—Power Looms running at 120 picks.
- 5—Winding Machines, 240 spindles.
- 32—Dressing Machines.

The above would indicate an organization of machinery very similar to what is in use today.

Accordingly, in approaching the development of machinery in the last one hundred years due credit must be given to the early English inventors and to our own Eli Whitney for those established principles which they invented and developed for the manufacture of cotton, which are practically the same today.

In considering the development of machinery in the last one hundred years it is well to bear in mind that while the productive methods of manufacture and the machinery used seem in no wise related to these earlier mills, yet we are using the same general principles which they introduced, and in the last one hundred years no fundamentally new or radical changes in principle



have come to the cotton industry, the only possible exception being that of the invention of the Heilmann comber in 1845, whereby an entirely new method of treating and cleaning the cotton was invented.

Inventions have come, inventions whose value has been incalculable to the progress of the industry—inventions which have been made possible through the progress of science, which was unknown in that earlier period; yet before passing on to the modern development of machinery we may pause to pay our respects to those who have pioneered and pointed out the way.

In taking up more specifically the inventions which stand out in the last one hundred years we find a story of two developments going along hand in hand—that of invention in England and that of invention in America, with the contribution of Heilmann's comber from France. In the main, however, the two great English-speaking countries have brought about the present par excellence of textile machinery.

Conditions have changed very much from the time when in 1733, Kay, the inventor of the fly shuttle, was mobbed by the people to prevent his invention from being adopted for fear it might, through its efficiency, throw others out of work; but even today the rôle of the textile inventor is hard, as there is probably no more conservative man in the world than the textile manufacturer.

#### TESTING VALUE OF NEW INVENTIONS

It is here that the present-day machine shops serve well the industry in the development of ideas of merit. There is perhaps no other field of human endeavor in which there has been a wider range or more intensive development of human ingenuity than is exhibited in the textile sections of the English and American Patent Offices. It is the function of your machine shops to test and measure the value of new inventions. To the inventor, if his idea is promising, we give the experience and ability of a trained staff of skilled mechanics, developing from the crude idea a marketable product. If the idea is not practicable it is soon found out and abandoned.

Many of you would be surprised at the number of so-called inventions which go through any one of the large machine shops during the course of a year, and probably are likewise surprised at the few new things which are suggested for your use. It has been stated that only 1 per cent of all the patents which are issued amount to anything. After some experience in the patent field I have come to the conclusion that a great many so-called inventions are dreams of what the inventor would like to accomplish rather than being practical for use.

#### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN METHODS

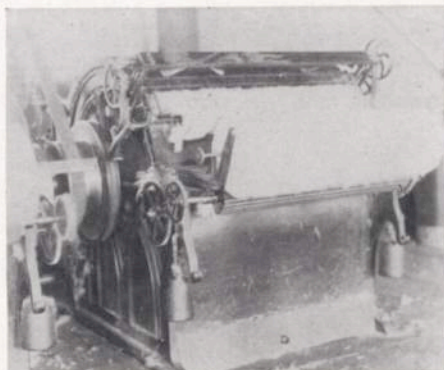
But to go back, the English and American inventors have proceeded along somewhat different lines—England, most conservative, with a market where labor is cheap and material high, looking for all the small economies in manufacture, such as the

blending of different cottons in order to obtain a maximum of quality with the greatest economy of material—America, on the other hand, running as a rule on coarser counts than England, paying more heed to production, owing to its labor market being on a very much higher basis of cost—the developments of each country, however, over a period of years being happily combined to produce the perfect machine.

The first impetus which American inventors received was probably during colonial times during the Stamp Act period prior to the Revolutionary War, when the home country, England, proposed that the colonies should be merely agricultural communities, feeders to Great Britain, and England would be the provider of manufactures for the colonies. The patriotic movement of the colonies was continued up to the Revolutionary War, and after the war it was promoted in every way by our government policy of protection.

#### EFFECTS OF WAR OF 1812

Perhaps the greatest stimulus came with the Embargo Act of 1807 and the Non-Intercourse Act and the War of 1812, when



A Whitin Card of the Civil War Period. Many of them are in use today in a few of the older mills

the supply of cotton goods from Great Britain was almost entirely cut off and the Americans were thrown on their own resources. The high prices of cotton cloth attracted investors to this form of industrial enterprise, and at the same time the restrictions on foreign trade encouraged the withdrawal of capital from the sea.

In 1807 there were 8,000 spindles in the United States. In 1815, at the end of the war, there were 130,000 spindles. It is also interesting to note, by the way, the size of the mills, as after the war in 1812 there were 96 mills near Providence, containing 65,000 spindles, or an average of 680 spindles per mill. Eighteen of these mills had less than 300 spindles and the largest had only 5,000. During this period, most of the machinery was built by the mills themselves, although we have record that in 1813 the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham began to sell machinery to other mills under certain patents which they held.

It is also a fact of interest that the Boston Manufacturing Company's mill, which was incorporated in 1813, was the first mill in the world where the whole process of

cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power, the first mill being one of 3,000 spindles, turning out goods at the rate of 4,000 yards per week. It is rather a coincidence that the president of this association, Mr. Robert Amory, is today running the Boston Manufacturing Company.

#### FIRST AMERICAN MACHINE SHOPS

The first of the American machine shops had their beginnings around this time, and they were brought into being very largely by the invention and development of new and improved machinery for the mills.

The Lowell Machine Shops were founded by the proprietors of the Locks and Canals Company at Lowell to build machinery for the development which was carried on there, the year being about 1824. The Pettee Machine Works were started by Otis Pettee, who was by trade a master mechanic, his first order being the machinery for a cotton mill to be built at Nashua; and this machinery was delivered by ox team over the road. These shops were founded in 1832. In 1839 the Saco Water Power Company was started, which took over the machine shops which had been built by the York Manufacturing Company to supply their own needs for textile machinery.

The Kitson Machine Company was started by Richard Kitson in 1849, he being one of the first manufacturers to make needle-pointed card clothing in America. Picking machinery was then taken up by them in 1852, and has been built by them ever since. These shops are now represented by the well-known firm of Saco-Lowell Shops.

In 1826 Paul Whitin & Sons at Northbridge, Mass., were operating a small iron-smelting plant and forge, employing four men making repairs for cotton mills, also hoes and scythes for agricultural work. From this small beginning the Whitin Machine Works owes its start. In 1831 John C. Whitin took out a patent for a picker, the success of which laid the foundation for its present growth.

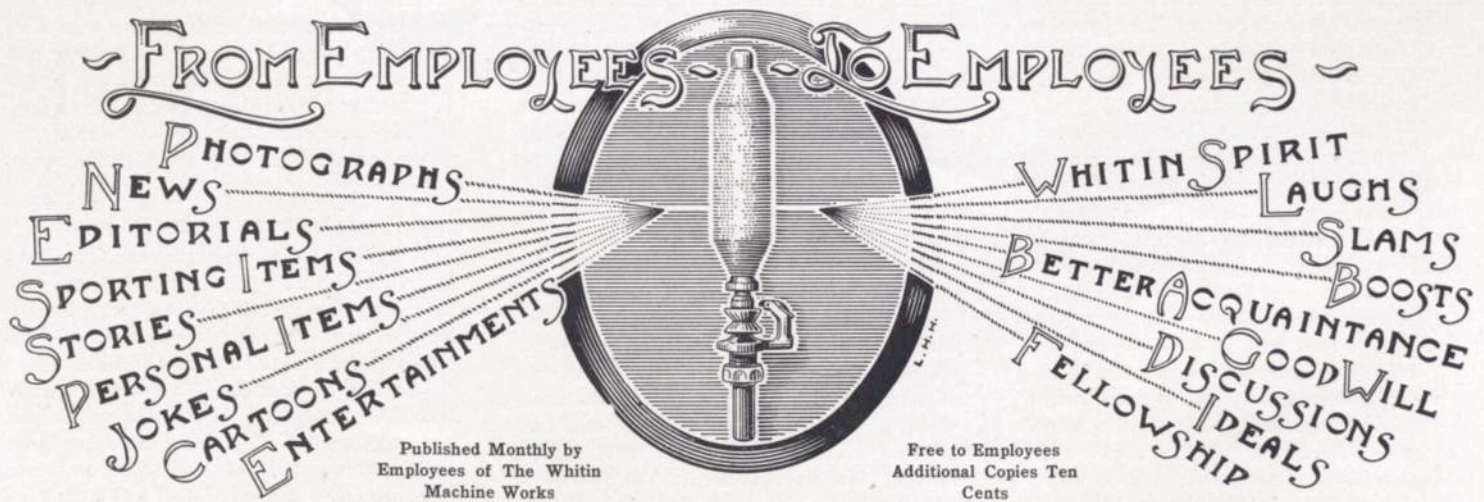
The present Fales & Jenks firm goes back to the partnership in 1830 of Alvin Jenks and David G. Fales, the first machine constructed by them being a spooler, sold for \$60. It is also of interest to note that in the first two years of the existence of the firm they manufactured cotton-spinning and thread-making machinery, and their development has been largely along these lines ever since.

The Mason Machine Works started from the inventive ability of William Mason, who was the inventor of the self-acting mule, who was responsible for the development of the ring traveler, and who was the originator of the American type of locomotive engine, the present Mason Machine Works being erected in the year 1845.

The Draper Corporation may be said to have had its early beginnings through the invention of Ira Draper on temples, his first invention being of a rotary temple, the use of which enabled a weaver to run

Continued on page 12, column 1





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## Wear Your Goggles

The importance of wearing goggles where required is emphasized in a recent decision by Federal Judge Witmer who rendered a verdict in favor of the American Car and Foundry Co. in a suit brought by an employee against the company for the loss of an eye. The evidence showed that he had been provided with goggles but had foolishly discarded them, thus releasing the company from any responsibility.

A member of the Shop Safety Committee sent in this notice concerning the wearing of goggles, which he found in one of the safety magazines.

Goggles may be had by any member of the Whitin Machine Works whose work requires them, through his foreman.

## Recent Marriages

William D. Skillen, a member of the tool job, and Miss Elizabeth Tate, of Whitinsville, were married at the home of the bride, 35 Pine

Street, Saturday evening, October 14. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter H. Commons, pastor of the Congregational Church. John Minshul, a member of the drafting room, attended the couple as best man, and a sister of the bride, Mrs. Annie Tate Crawford, was matron of honor. On the return from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Skillen will reside at 35 Pine Street.

Shelly Jollimore, of the supply room, and Miss Marion Thomas were married at the Episcopal parsonage in Wilkinsonville, Saturday, October 14. Miss Mabel Gilmore attended the bride as maid of honor. Frank Jefferson was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Jollimore left for their honeymoon trip by automobile and will reside in Whitinsville on their return.

James Scott, a member of the wood pattern job, was married Saturday, October 7, to Miss Mary Hughes, at the Methodist parsonage. The bride was formerly employed as a nurse in the Whitinsville Hospital and is well known in Whitinsville. They spent their honeymoon in New York, Washington, and Vermont. We congratulate them and wish them every success in life.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson thank the Officials, Sales Organization and Office Employees of the Whitin Machine Works for the beautiful wedding gifts presented them, and wish to assure the gentlemen that they are greatly appreciated.

## Rifle Clubs Meet

Whitinsville and Hopedale in  
Competition

The Whitinsville Rifle Club were the guests of the Hopedale Rifle Club on Saturday, September 23, at the Hopedale range. Seventeen members of the Whitinsville Rifle Club fired in competition at 200 yards, with high-power rifles, against a team of seven members of the Hopedale Club. The Hopedale rifle men were good sports and figured the competition so that the scores of our best seven men were totaled against their total scores. In this way our rifle team won both matches, the first one 114 out of a possible 125 to 112 out of a possible 125. We won the second match 117 to 114.

The Whitinsville Rifle Club will meet the Hopedale Club here in Whitinsville, Saturday, October 21, in a return match. The rifle men will be banqueted at the Meadow View Gun Club after the match.

The rifle men who went to Hopedale were B. R. Sweet, Robert Hussey, William O. Aldrich, Wilfred O. Aldrich, Albon Griffin, Albert Boufford, Robert Henson, Arad W. Angel, S. F. Helland, Robert Hargreaves, L. H. Horner, Albert Hasson, F. W. Willis, Joseph Damour, Glenwood Creamer, Edward Barrett, and M. F. Carpenter.





M. J. Brines

## To Have Charge of the Gymnasium Building

The directors of the George Marston Whitin Gymnasium have secured the services of M. J. Brines, of Cambridge, Mass., as director of the new building. Whitinsville has been fortunate in securing a man as well qualified for this position as is Mr. Brines. He has had a large experience in promoting programs in communities such as we hope to have promoted here in Whitinsville when the new building is completed. Mr. Brines is a graduate of Trinity College, and for three years was a graduate student at the University of Chicago.

He has been, for nearly twenty years, a professional singer of note, having sung with some of the largest symphony orchestras in America. He was at one time employed in the copper mines of Utah, where he was prominent in recreational work.

During the war he had charge of the recreational work at the Watertown Arsenal, and his work there was such a success that in his spare time since the war he has been in great demand by various organizations around greater Boston as a promoter of their activities and a leader of group or community singing.

Mr. Brines is at present planning his program for the gymnasium building, and is making a special

study of the work carried on in other communities.

In Whitinsville Mr. Brines and family will reside on Hill Street in the house formerly occupied by the late Emory Burbank.

## Long-Service Man Retires

Smith Brown, for 43 years a member of the Whitin Machine Works, retired Friday, August 11, 1922.

Mr. Brown came to Whitinsville in August, 1879, from a farm in Westboro where he had been employed for several years. His experience in handling horses caused Mr. Ellis, the superintendent who hired him, to transfer him from the cast iron room after his first two days' employment to the yard. He was given one of the four-horse freight teams to drive.

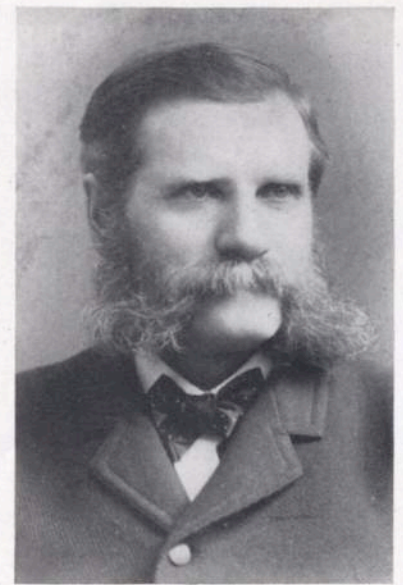
Mr. Sibley, who had been out sick, returned to work in four weeks from the time Mr. Brown was put on the team; and the horses were given back to their old driver.

Mr. Brown again started in the cast iron room, this time lasting one day on the job before he was transferred to the freight house to pack machinery. Ever since that day until he retired this last August he has been on the packing job. He was put in charge about 1880 and had charge of a packing job until he retired.

Mr. Brown tells us he is going to keep interested in the shop and at the same time enjoy his chance to take things easy.



Smith Brown



Joshua T. Carter

## Holyoke-Whitin Machine Works Veteran

Joshua T. Carter has the distinction of being the only living employee of the Whitin Machine Works who was employed by the Holyoke Machine Works at Holyoke, Mass., prior to the time that John C. Whitin purchased that concern. As far as we know, he is the only living employee of that shop who came to the Whitin Machine Works three years later in 1863 when that company was moved to Whitinsville.

Mr. Carter is at present living at North Uxbridge, Mass., where he moved from Whitinsville in 1919. Mr. Carter was placed on railway heads under George Armsby and was made foreman of that department by the superintendent, Gustavus Taft. In 1895 Mr. Carter retired, because of ill health, from active service in the Whitin Machine Works.

He was born January 31, 1834, which makes him 89 years of age this coming January, and tells us he was one of triplets. He enjoys talking about the old days in Holyoke and his connections with the Whitin Machine Works. He has a great interest in the affairs of Whitinsville, having owned property here for many years and having made his home in the house now owned by R. S. W. Roberts for thirty-eight years.





Fencing Cleaned for Galvanizing at Whitin Machine Works

## Cutting-Off Job Handles Large Contract

Through modern equipment the Whitin Machine Works was able to accommodate one of the large manufacturing concerns of Worcester in a matter of cleaning 20,000 pounds of wire fencing in less than 7½ hours. Sometimes we are apt to get the impression that because we are located in a small town the equipment with which we work is not modern and up to date, but such is not the case as the following story will prove.

Two years ago a tank was installed for the purpose of cleansing the oil from the steel bars as received by freight. The bars are dipped into the tank, which has a capacity of 750 gallons of a cleansing solution; this solution is boiled by steam pipes installed at the bottom of the tank. We have recently put in another and wider tank, but of the same capacity.

We received a telephone call from the company in Worcester, stating that they were unable to galvanize a lot of fencing which they had received from a Michigan wire-fence company because of a coating of a "weaving lubricant" petroleum base plus an anti-rust linseed oil. They asked us if we could favor them by cleaning the lot in our tanks. We replied in the affirmative and told them to send it down.

Loren Aldrich, foreman of the cutting-off job, lifted the first roll of the 10-ton lot of fencing into the tank at 11.05 A. M. Friday, September 8. After being taken out, the roll re-

ceived a cold, high-pressure hose rinse, which left sufficient heat in the coil to dry the wire. This process was carried out on each roll, and at 3.30 P. M. the last roll had been taken from the tank. The Michigan mill had allowed \$200 for thoroughly cleansing the wire fencing, but for the labor and cost of material used in our tanks the charge was only \$52.

The Whitin Machine Works was glad to accommodate in a situation like this, and it is with satisfaction that we notice that the Oakite people, in their magazine entitled "Review of the Month," make a special feature of this particular job. The photograph, which we are reproducing here, appeared in their magazine showing the fencing on the way back to Worcester. The photograph was taken with the Clarke School of Whitinsville in the background.

When a member of the Foundry recently gave us a short yarn about the 25-year-old shoe brush of the pattern loft having now become a tooth brush, we were inclined to think the Foundry member had the impression that we had become more innocent than ever and would swallow anything. We were not going to believe him anyway until we found out that that part of the pattern loft ceiling near the new construction had fallen down among some gear patterns, and we decided that he was right and that the shoe brush became a tooth brush in cleaning them.

## Deep Sea Fishing in Massachusetts Bay

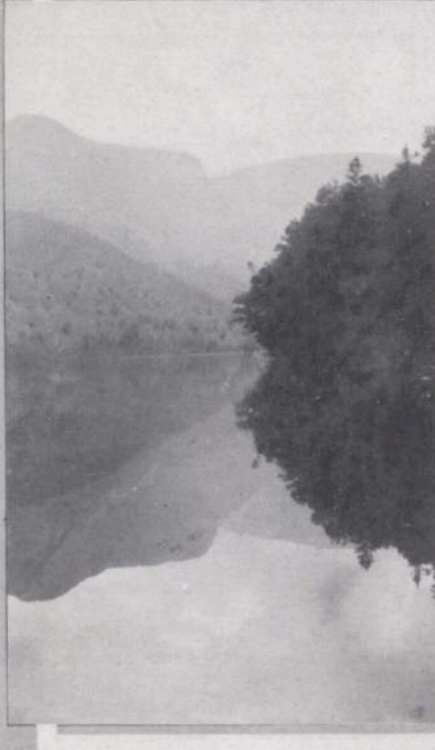
Frank Lightbown, John A. Johnston, and Dexter Wood, of the spindle job, spent a week-end at a fishing party at Plymouth and Brant Rock. Sunday morning they helped make up a party of ten which motored off Brant Rock, about 15 miles. "Jake" just missed catching the first cod of the party. It was an ideal day for fishing, and when the anchor was finally pulled up for the last time they had over one-half a ton of fish in the boat. The land-lubbers from the interior were not behind the others in total pounds of fish, as they had over 300 pounds between them. The following morning many of the families in the New Village were having fish dinners composed of cod and haddock brought home in the Ford coupé of the three fishermen.

Frank tells us that the largest cod weighed 17½ pounds, and now that the season is getting late he would guarantee larger cod than they caught to any one who wishes to ask him the way to the fishing grounds. Johnston reports this the best fishing he ever had.

## Contract for Baseball Sweaters Goes to Shop Electrician

Arthur Abrams, of the electrical job, has been awarded the contract for the sweaters secured for the championship team of the Sunset League. We have had a chance to compare Abrams' sweaters with others and find he puts out as fine a product as any at a very reasonable price. Mr. Abrams' sweaters bear the trademark, "Douglas Knit, East Douglas, Mass." He has a small knitting mill in East Douglas where he has two employees working for him full time, and where he works during his spare hours when not employed by the Electrical Department. We would like to see his enterprise succeed and will be glad to take orders for sweaters. Orders may be left with M. F. Carpenter or Henry Crawford, of the Employment Department.





Echo Lake, 1st Prize



Crescent Park Zoo, 2nd Prize  
Honorable Mention  
Green Mountains, N. Dorset, Vt.  
Winter Harbor, Me.



Minnesota Water Fall, 3rd Prize

## Vacation Picture Contest

The photograph of Echo Lake, N. H., is the first-prize picture; that of the elephants at Crescent Park is the second prize; and the waterfalls of crystal clearness, taken in Minnesota, is the third prize. The first of the honorable mention photographs is the mountain view at North Dorset, Vt., and the second honorable mention photograph is of Winter Harbor, taken from Mount Schoodic, Me.

The vacation photograph contest was won by C. B. Arnold, of the drafting room; second prize, Robert Couture, of the comber job; third prize, Edmund Brouillette, of the Tin Shop. Honorable mentions were given to Stephen Ball, of the Yard, and Louis R. Veau, of the Foundry. Cash prizes of \$5, \$3, and \$2 go to the first three prize winners.

The prize-winning photograph with the mountains and the woods mirrored in the water was taken at Echo Lake, N. H., on the vacation trip of C. B. Arnold. The photograph was taken by Mrs. Arnold, and we think it an exceptionally fine reflection picture. We believe we have this picture right side up, but are open to discussion on the point.

## Firemen Practice for Hose Coupling Competition

The Whitinsville firemen are practicing to enter a hose-coupling competition at Franklin, Saturday, October 21. One of the main events is the wet-hose competition which requires that an eight-man team run 100 feet, couple up a three-section hose, attach it to a hydrant, and knock down a board 10 feet from the nozzle of the hose in as short a time as possible. A team composed of George Poulin and Frank Fowler at the hydrant, Robert Marshall and Robert Henson at the first coupler, Anthony Herberts and Merwin Brown at the second coupler, and George Rae and Winford Jones at the nozzle, ran the distance

and completely assembled the hose and knocked down the board in 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  seconds. The firemen have been practicing on Grove street, evenings between five and six o'clock.

In a hose-coupling competition at Marlboro this month, the Marlboro Fire Department won the event in 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds, which time makes our 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  seconds look like a possible winner at Franklin.

Besides the wet-hose contest there will be a dry-hose contest, and the Seagraves fire truck will be entered in the parade and pumping competition.

While watching the firemen practicing for their competition in Franklin, the attention of the firemen was drawn for a moment from the direction in which the nozzle of their hose was pointed; and one of the enthusiastic rooters on the sidelines, William Morrison, of the Employment Department, was thoroughly drenched from the hips down. The firemen appreciate an audience in spite of the evidence to the contrary.



## Shop Bowling League Starts Season

### Eight Teams Are Entered

The Shop Bowling League was organized at a meeting of the bowlers on Friday, August 6. A committee composed of the managers of the eight teams who have entered the league for the season was chosen at this meeting. The managers met Tuesday afternoon at the Employment Department and made the final arrangements for the opening of the season.

The teams this year are composed of representatives from the various sections of the shop and, although they include more territory than their names suggest, will roll under the names they had two years ago. They include the Spindles, who were the champions of the last season, Spinning, Pickers, Cards, Patterns, Foundry. Two new teams have joined the league and will be known as the Bolsters and the "Down Homers" (a team representing a group of fellows who are still telling us of the good old days down home in Maine).

By the time the "Spindle" comes off the press, the league will have completed two weeks of the 21-week series. The managers of the teams are as follows: Foundry, Louis Veau; Spindles, Archie Merrian; Spinning, George Anderson; Cards, Thomas Roche; Patterns, Joseph Peltier; Bolsters, Charles Hutt; "Down Homers," Albert Hasson.

## The Office League to Roll Tuesday and Thursday Evenings

The first meeting of the Office Bowling League was held in the Main Office, Thursday, October 5. A committee composed of M. F. Carpenter, Frank Larkin, and Harold Johnston was appointed to make up, if possible, a six-team league from the members of the office forces who were willing to bowl.

On Wednesday, October 11, the committee reported that thirty men had agreed to bowl in the league for the season. They presented a six-team league arranged according to strength as shown by the averages of the individual players in the last



Yard Team, Sunset League Champions, 1922

Front row—left to right: Thomas Melia, Anthony Herberts, Henry Beedon, William Murray. Second row: Frank Leonard, Fred Osgood (Mgr.), Charles McKinnon, Frank McGuire. Back row—Donald Simmons, Anthony Campo, George Topp, George Hartley

series. It was voted to accept the report of the committee and to start the season Tuesday night, October 24.

The teams are made up as follows: Team No. 1, Thomas Driscoll (captain), John Wild, Herbert Park, Frank Larkin, Leslie Rogers; Team No. 6, Harold Johnston (captain), Arba Noyes, William Crawford, Herbert Ball, Thomas Hamilton; Team No. 2, Chester Lamb (captain), William Greenwood, Henry Crawford, Amos Whipple, Edward Brennan; Team No. 3, R. E. Lincoln (captain), H. H. Bullock, M. F. Carpenter, Albin Nelson, Everett Johnston; Team No. 5, John Minshull (captain), Charles Noble, Patrick Duggan, Charles Brennan, William Dunleavy; Team No. 4, Jeremiah Foley (captain), James Ferry, E. S. Alden, William McGoey, John Connors.

The Whitin Machine Works was represented at the world series in New York by William Montgomery, of the Production Department, Robert Keeler, of the drafting room, George Hanna, foreman of the large planer job, and William Murphy, of the Carpenter Shop. The boys verified the newspaper reports in that the Giants outplayed the Yanks at every stage of the game. Keeler states that even had the Yanks been going at their best it would have been very doubtful if they could have beaten the Giants.

## Champions at Pig Roast

The Yard baseball team, champions of the Sunset League, held a pig roast, Thursday, October 5, at the Mumford Gun Club. Fifty-three people sat down to the banquet at 6.30 p. m., put on by Thomas Fullerton, of the metal pattern job. Daniel Duggan and William Carrick were the speakers for the occasion. Songs were rendered by Peter Topp, of the Carpenter Shop, accompanied by "Dewie" Veau, who brought along his Douglas banjo especially for the occasion and later accommodated the boys by rendering special selections.

The soccer team has decided to issue a supply of mirrors to its football players. They had not realized until recently what a hardship some of the players have been suffering until the game with Goodyear Rubber Co., at Killingly, Conn., Saturday, October 7. They are thanking James Ashworth, one of the new members of the team, for bringing to light this neglect on the part of the management. "Jim" says it's all right to expect a fellow to tie a four-in-hand tie before the mirror at home, but without the aid of the mirror it is impossible for him to accomplish the trick. "Herb" Ashworth came to the rescue and soon had the tie ready to face the street.



## Soccer Season Opens

### Our Team Wins First Three Games

W. M. W., 8; Draper, 5

The soccer football team got off to a good start on its 1922-23 schedule, winning the first three games on the list. The first game was played on Saturday, September 23, on the Linwood Avenue ball grounds, against Hopedale, our old rivals. We won 8 goals against 5. Several new players were tried out on the team: Jim Scott in goal, Tom Stevenson and Jim Ashworth in the halfbacks, and William Smith at outside left. Smith showed up to be one of the best outside lefts that ever played with Whitins, and much is expected of him in the future. Jim Ashworth shows promise of developing into a good player with coaching, and should make a capable halfback. Stevenson and Scott will be valuable men to have on the reserve in case of injuries to the other veteran players. Manager James Connor has good prospects of again winning the pennant, developing a fast team around the old stand-bys Cowburn, Nuttall, and Lightbown.

The team against Hopedale was: Scott, goal; Smith and Cowburn, backs; J. Ashworth, Lightbown, and Stevenson, halfbacks; Gonlag, Holmes, Nuttall, R. Davidson, J. Davidson, forwards.

W. M. W., 4; Norton, 3

On Saturday, September 30, we played our first game in the Triangle Industrial League, our opponents being Norton Company, of Worcester. As this team was one of the best in the league last year, a keen struggle was expected. Norton won the toss and chose to kick through the West End goal. Whitins soon settled down to play good ball, and but a very few minutes had elapsed before they registered their first goal by some fine work from Smith on the left.

This proved a tonic for Nortons, for they commenced to break up the combination of the home boys and soon tied the score. The Whitin team seemed to have lost their teamwork at this point, and Nortons kept them busy defending their goal. After a weak clearance by the backs, the Norton outside gained possession and

scored a fine goal, and put his team in the lead.

After this reverse the Whitin team braced themselves and through nice combination work scored an equalizing goal. Play began to get vigorous at this time, each team putting on all they had in order to get the winning goal. Whitins were awarded a penalty through Grayson's handling the ball in the penalty area. Nuttall was intrusted with the kick; but the Norton goal tender brought off a fine save, and Whitin missed a glorious chance of scoring. After this let-off, Norton swooped down into the Whitin goal area and began to make the home boys hustle to keep out a score.

Finally the Norton center forward was allowed to go on with the ball when he was away off side, and put the ball in the net out of reach of Allander, the Whitin goal tender. Whitins protested strongly to Taylor, the referee; but he would not change his decision, and the goal stood.

With fifteen minutes left to go, things looked black for Whitins; but they showed their best when luck seemed against them, and starting a nice combination movement they began to monopolize play and soon tied the score at three all. With seven minutes to play, each team tried for the winning point, and rough play began to develop. Whitins were now banging away at the Norton goal, and soon the winning goal was scored on a nice pass from the right, Whitins winning a hard-fought game, 4 goals to 3. Whitin's lineup: Allander, goal; H. Ashworth and Cowburn, backs; J. Ashworth, Lightbown, and Scott, halfbacks; Gonlag, Holmes, Nuttall, Davidson, and Smith, forwards.

W. M. W., 9; Goodyear, 1

The soccer team traveled to Goodyear, Conn., to play the team of that town on Saturday, October 7. A bunch of rooters accompanied the team in one of the shop trucks.

It had rained almost all of the morning in Whitinsville, and the management was doubtful if the game would be played; but arriving in Connecticut, we found that they had been fortunate, as it had not rained there. The home boys tried out a new player, Wilfred Johnson,

at halfback, and Thomas Colthart, the old-timer, played between the sticks. It looked for a few moments as though Whitins would have to play hard to win the game.

For the first fifteen minutes the game was very tame, neither team showing much football. The Whitin team had three or four players who were showing the effects of the last week's game with Norton. After half time the Whitin boys made a change in their lineup, and things began to brighten considerably and the goals began to pile up. It was now only a question of how many goals Whitins would win by. When the whistle sounded for full time we proved the winners by 9 goals to 1.

Our team lined up as follows: Colthart, goal; H. Ashworth and Cowburn, fullbacks; J. Ashworth, Lightbown, and Johnson, halfbacks; Gonlag and Holmes on the right; Nuttall, center; Davidson and Smith on the left. Referee: Groves, of Goodyear.

Joseph Hall, foreman of the nickel-plating room, found a partridge in a dazed condition outside of one of the windows of his department recently. The bird was not injured to any great extent and was let go. It had evidently flown against one of the windows of No. 2 Shop and fallen to the roof near the nickel-plating room windows.



A Locomobile of 1890  
Oscar L. Owen, Chauffeur. The background is also of special interest, showing Cottage Street looking East





C. Munroe Stuart, son of Charles Stuart, foreman of the Metal Pattern Job. His mother is directly behind him, and his grandmothers, Mrs. John Cookman and Mrs. C. M. Stuart, are at his right and left respectively. William, Jr., son of William Ward, foreman of the Core Room

Marjory Labell Meek, daughter of Herbert R. Meek and granddaughter of Edwin N. Meek, of the Payroll Department

Myra Grace and James Roland Kuekan, grandchildren of Albert Birchall, foreman of Card Job

Donald James, son of M. J. Gilbert, of the Doffer Job

## Development of Textile Machinery

Continued from page 5 column 3

two looms where before he had been able to run only one. However, "Cotton Chats" of October, 1901, gives to George Draper the credit for firmly establishing the present successful company. In 1852 he formed partnership with his older brother, E. D. Draper, and moved to Hopedale in 1853. In 1856 E. D. and G. Draper took over the debts and assets of the Hopedale Community, and the present Draper Corporation is the result of the consolidation at different times of the various Draper partnerships.

It is out of the question, however, to make a complete record of the start of all of the machine shops, but they had their beginning and their impetus from invention or from improvement of existing machines.

I am paying some attention to the development of the early machine shops as they came into being very largely through inventive ability of their founders; and today invention, while it may originate in the mills, is carried to its logical conclusion through their agencies.

Invention, which at one time was the result of experiment on "cut and try" methods, is becoming today more and more the conclusion of a definite purpose. No more outstanding illustration of this is to be had than in the development of the Northrop loom. Starting in 1888 with the definite purpose of producing an automatic loom, they put on the market, in 1894, a perfected machine, the outcome of the efforts of five inventors devoted to this task for several years.

I have tried so far in this article to touch upon the general subject of invention and the causes of the forces behind it. I have not as yet touched upon the individual invention record of which we are so proud in this country. Our English cousins may have paved the way, but in the last one hundred years we have fully held our own in the development of machinery for the textile industry.

It would be beyond the space available for this paper to enumerate in detail the splendid record of American invention. I should like, however, to touch but lightly upon those accomplishments which stand out pre-eminently in our annals. To my mind these are as follows:

The invention of ring spinning by an American named John Thorpe in 1828; the invention of the traveler by Addison and Stevens in 1829, which was an essential adjunct to ring spinning, followed in 1880 by the development of the Rabbeth type of spindle, for which credit must be given to a number of inventors who perfected it—thus completing the spinning frame, whereby production was raised from a spindle speed of 4,000 or 5,000 turns a minute to at least 9,000 or 10,000 turns today.

Going back again to the invention of the self-acting temple for looms in 1816 by Ira Draper, followed by the invention of the shuttle guard for looms, let-off motions, parallel pick motions, self-threading shuttles, etc., these all made possible the marketing of the automatic loom in 1894. The self-stripping motion for cards by Woodman and Wellman, the application of the stop motion

to a drawing frame are also contributions from American inventors. From England we have the development of the compound motion on the roving frame, although America shares in this through the fact that this was the invention of Aza Arnold, a citizen of Rhode Island, in 1822. The year 1845 is to be noted for the invention of the cotton combing machine by Heilman, of Mülhausen, Alsace, the principles of which are still used today on all combing machines.

And so we could go on with the record of successful invention and achievement on both sides of the Atlantic, and it no doubt will be the purpose of this meeting to go into the detail and record of individual invention more fully than is covered in this paper.

## DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER

And now before closing this article, I should like to direct your attention to that field of endeavor which today perhaps opens up the largest possibility of improvement in machinery—*i. e.*, the introduction of electric drive and its application to textile machines.

I do not think we appreciate the debt which the textile industry owes to the development of electric power. The modern mill with its unit arrangement of motors would not be possible under the old shaft-drive conditions. It was one of our own members, Mr. Sidney B. Paine, of the General Electric Company, who first arranged for the introduction of motors in a textile mill, electrifying the Columbia Mills Company at Columbia, S. C., in 1894.

In this connection it may be interesting



to know that the average capacity of motors operating in textile mills of this country today approximates 1,750,000 horsepower.

The application of electric power to the cotton mill has so far taken the direction of arranging for more simple and convenient drive to existing machines. Today the mill can be placed in the most favorable spot, irrespective of power conditions. The South particularly, I think, owes a great debt to the electric motor, owing to the very unsatisfactory character of the water in a great many of the Southern streams for power purposes, and undoubtedly the growth of the South would not have been so fast had it not been for the harnessing of its rivers in the large power developments.

#### CHANGES IN MACHINE DESIGN

The thought I should like to leave with you, however, is that even though we may not be able to discover some new principles for the manipulation of cotton fiber may we not look for a change in design of machines whereby the machine will be built around the power factor rather than the power factor around the machine? The variable-speed motor which the makers have been testing out for a number of years I believe is about ready, and so one might go on in detail. We are living in the age of invention. The last few years, which have seen the wireless telephone and telegraph, radio communication, airplanes, and what not, have prepared us to expect almost the incredible in invention, and it may be that in this most conservative industry the next few years may find new principles which will vitally change our methods of manufacture; and, while we doubt it, it may yet be possible to feed in the cotton at one end of the machine and cart away the cloth at the other.

The interest in the world series showed itself as usual throughout the shop and office, and some of the boys who were so strongly backing the Yanks for the series have since been noticed quite frequently talking to themselves.

## "Stop—Look—Listen"

### 15% to 50% Saved

The old maxim, "A penny saved is a penny earned," was never so true as in the present day of high prices.

The value of the dollar is today far less than it was before the war, and any method that may be devised to add to its purchasing power is well worth considering. Believing that all will be glad to take advantage of a sound, money-saving proposition, arrangements have been made with various wholesale houses whereby a discount of from 15% to 50% may be had on practically all radio supplies purchased from them through the Whitinsville Radio Club.

It is the purpose of the club to handle all orders on a strictly cost basis, extending credit, if necessary, on large orders. All persons interested are advised to see Mr. Allen, president of the Radio Club, concerning any supplies they may need, and he will explain to them how they may obtain the special discount rate.

This discount service is a new feature of the Radio Club formed last spring for the purpose of experiment and study of wireless telephony and telegraphy. The club has had a very successful summer, and those of its members who have followed the game closely have profited immensely by the practical experience gained.

The original receiving set built for the club by the Quality Electric Co. gave good service until last July, when it was dismantled and a larger and more powerful set built from plans

drawn for the club by the Allen Engineering Co., of Boston. By thus enlarging and improving the receiving set, its range was more than doubled, and it will now bring in stations over a thousand miles away.

With the first set, Radio Broadcasting Station K.D.K.A., of Pittsburgh, Penn., was about the limit, but since the set was enlarged W.W.J. (Detroit, Mich.), W.H.A.S. (Louisville, Ky.), and W.S.B. (Atlanta, Ga.) are often heard.

The club is a growing organization and invites all persons interested in radio telegraphy or telephony to join its ranks. There is nothing that smooths out a difficulty more quickly than talking it over with someone else and getting his opinion. If you are having trouble with your receiving set go up to the club and talk it over; they have all had their troubles, and perhaps the one that is now bothering you has been solved by them. The club room on Prospect Hill is open every Saturday evening after 8 P. M., and you are cordially invited to drop in and make a call.

Irving Dalton, a member of Wood's Office, was operated on for appendicitis, Tuesday, September 26, at the Whitinsville Hospital. Dalton will be back at the switchboard the last week in October. We are glad to hear that he is getting along well.

The Production Department lost one of its members temporarily on account of sickness. Walter Stevens, one of the boardmen, was operated on for appendicitis in the Whitinsville Hospital, Friday, September 29.



Whitinsville from the Radio Club Headquarters on Prospect Hill





Front row—left to right: W. D. Morrison, Paul McGuire, William Scott, Ernest Hill, Peter Feddema, John Walsh, Francis Mateer, Jr., Napoleon Barber, Henry Pariseau, Fred Robertson, Charles A. Allen. Back row: Edward Marcil, Raymond Conley, Arthur Beaulieu, Raymond Fullerton, Leo Kennedy, James Bartley, Philip Kuekan, John McQuilkin, John Jabrocki, Robert Sproat.

## Fall Graduating Class of Apprentices School

The Whitin Machine Works has employed apprentices from an early date in its history. This is the first group to complete three years' service in the various trades—carpenters, plumbers, machinists, and wood pattern makers—with an opportunity to attend classes in blueprint reading, English, mechanical drawing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry during shop hours.

We have come to feel proud of the apprentices who have, in former days completed their service here and since have proved capable workmen and leaders in our various departments. There is good cause to congratulate the shop on its enrolment of young men of promise. To these young men come the good wishes of the shop and congratulations on the successful completion of three years of faithful, earnest application at the bench and in the class room. On them is the responsibility of showing their appreciation of the opportunities afforded them, and showing by their attitude and endeavor what these advantages mean.

WANTED—To buy a suitable house lot for private home. Ed. Jennings, Blue Eagle Inn

## "Bugs from the Cupola"

John Simpson has returned from his vacation. He visited St. John's, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island.

"Cy" Hemenway, our Foundry electrician, has gone to Maine to hunt deer with Glenwood Creamer, of the Electrical Department.

"Bill's" brother Jack is married. What alibi can "Bill" offer now when seen in Woonsocket with the fair ones?

Gerret Ebbeling has been promoted from the core room to the Foundry Office. He looks good and is full of "pep."

Mulligan has left the office force and will take up Foundry work. Here is wishing him good luck.

Walker has purchased a new Chevrolet. Be careful, boys, and watch your step. There are some beautiful shade trees on Forest Street to take out insurance policies for.

"Shorty" Rice has gone into the umbrella-repairing business. Bring all your old umbrellas to him. Office at Leland Street.

"Con" Hourihan has been shining his gun for the coming season. He knows a fellow moulder who has been feeding some pheasants all summer, and he expects to go with him the first morning. Will report his luck in the next issue of the "Spindle."

"Bill" Campbell has returned from his vacation spent in New York City.

Raymond Kelliher, a member of the Carpenter Shop, is the proud father of a baby boy born Wednesday, October 18, at the Whitinsville Hospital. The baby's grandfather, John Kelliher, of the polishing job, says he is open to congratulations as well as his son. In passing out congratulations we are not forgetting Al. Brown, of the milling job, who is also grandfather of the new-born baby.

## Roadman Reports In

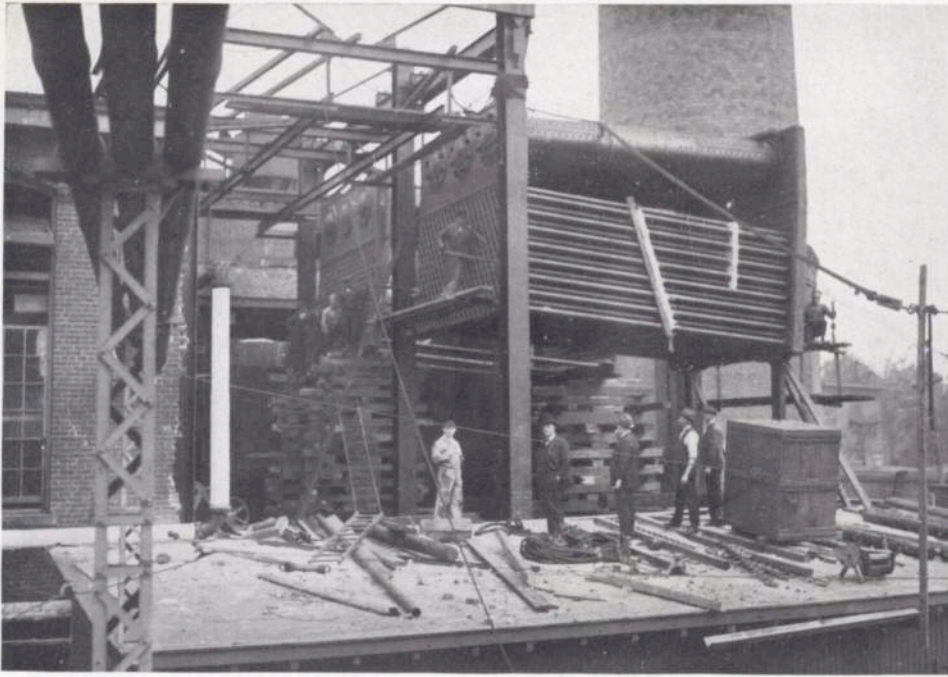
Mr. M. N. Seawell's picture was one month ahead of the time planned for it to appear, and was placed in the space reserved for John Heys in the September issue of the "Spindle." We intended to say a few words about Mr. Seawell in the October issue; and although you may have noticed his picture before, we are reproducing it here again to straighten matters out. We received a short note from Mr. Seawell lately in which he said the "Spindle" surely looked good to him, and pointed out the fact that he enjoyed the photographs of the group of roadmen taken in the South in 1896, which appeared in the July-August issue. Mr. Seawell tells us that the first man he worked for on the road was James Leech, who was one of the group to which he refers.

Mr. Seawell is at present erecting machinery at the Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., and reports that the summer has been exceptionally hot, but that he is staying by the guns.



M. N. Seawell





## Installing the New Boilers for the Power House

Two new boilers for the power house have just been set in place by a crew of men from the Edgeworth Boiler Works. These boilers are of the water-tube horizontal type and are set 12 feet above the floor. Although they are rated as 624-HP. boilers they will be capable of developing, by furnishing steam to our turbines, approximately 3,600 HP. The fire boxes under the boilers will be fed by Riley's automatic stokers, and it will be possible to dump the ashes below to a car on the narrow-gauge railroad to be carried off to the dump. There will be no shoveling of coal under the new arrangement of the power house, as the coal will be conveyed to bunkers above the stokers. The two new boilers will take the place of the eighteen now used, which will be scrapped. They will carry a steam pressure of 200 pounds at capacity load, in place of the 160 now being used in the old boilers.

Saturday night, September 23, Edward Lunney, a member of the tool room of the Blacksmith Shop, very thoughtfully studied the clock situation and was determined that he, at least, would not forget to regulate the clocks at his house. As a result of his manipulation Eddie was seen strolling down to Mass at

6.30 A. M. instead of to the Mass he usually attended at 8.30. We have an idea he was not the only one in the same boat.

## Rare Garden Products

Alonzo Gill, second hand on the Hank Clock Department, brought in one of the finest sprays of raspberries we have seen even in raspberry season. They were especially large, purplish-red berries and were picked on October 3. Mr. Gill reports that he has more in blossom and has picked 60 boxes during the season. His garden is located at the rear of his house on Forest Street,

and his success with the raspberries has been such that he has been planning to increase the number of bushes next year.

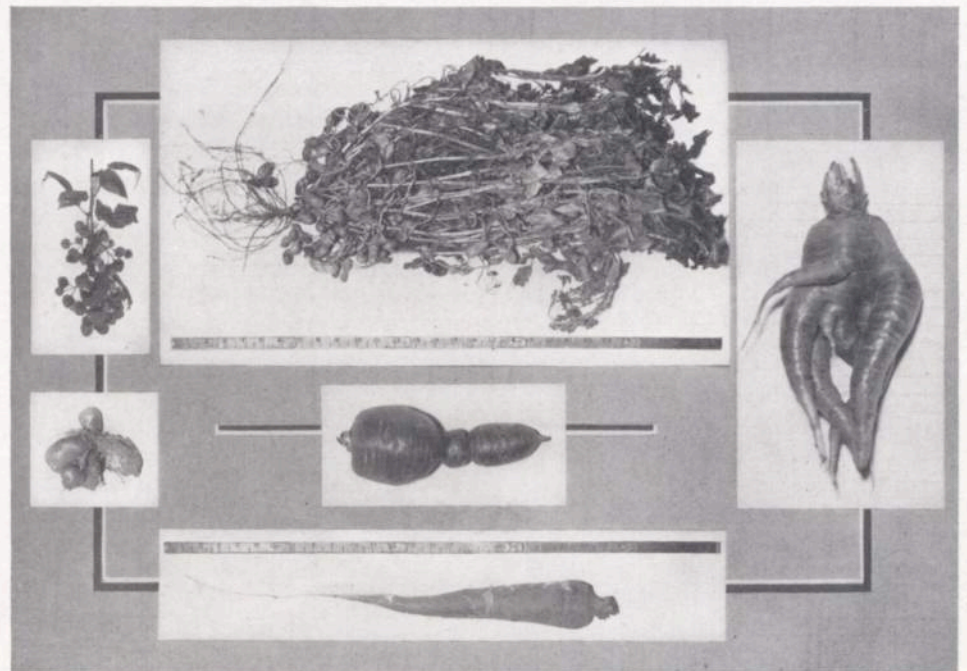
Simon Plantuke, who had a garden this season in the Brick School House District, and who is a member of the famous Home Garden Club, brought in the bush of peanuts shown here in the photograph. It is not generally known that peanuts can be raised in Whitinsville, but others have done it with more or less success. Mr. Plantuke tells us he has had a very good crop of peanuts this season.

New potatoes growing from old are shown below. The old potatoes did not send out any sprouts to speak of. They were found by Mrs. C. E. Harris in the potato bin. Mr. Harris is employed in the Carpenter Shop.

Albert Kelley, second hand on the bolt job, brought in the freak carrots shown below, which he dug from his garden. They certainly are an odd combination.

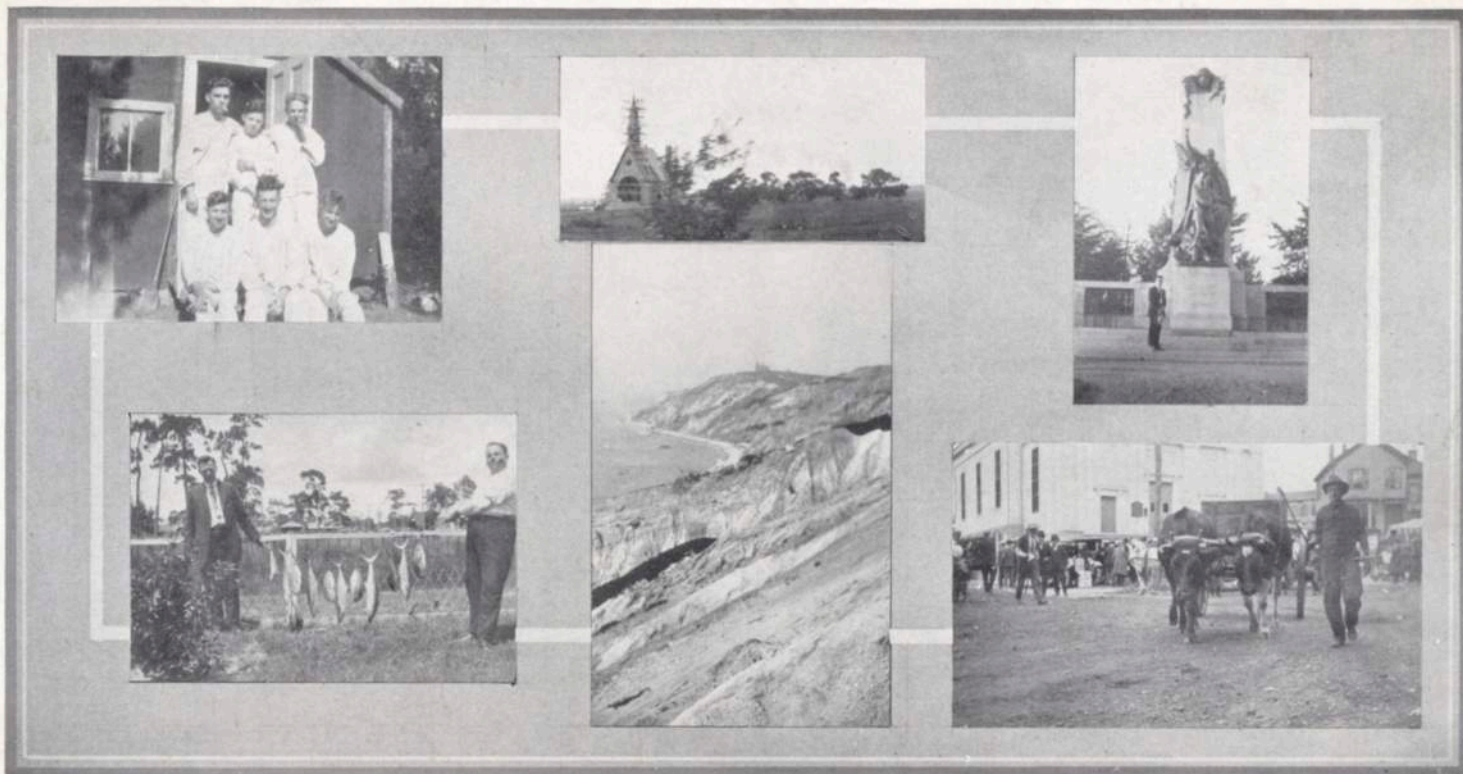
Gilbert Harwood, a member of the spooler job and of the Home Garden Club, brought in an orange carrot which measured 23 inches long. Harwood must have ploughed his garden pretty deep or else has discovered a new method of growing.

Joseph Cahill, secretary of the Home Garden Club, is very proud of his Golden Hubbard squashes this year. One squash weighed about 37 pounds and was considered as perfect a specimen as it is possible to grow.



Odd Contributions from Local Gardeners





## Vacation Pictures

William Barlow, of the spindle job, Martin Gallagher, of the stock room, Clinton Paine, of the flyer job, Philip Kuekan, of the tool job, Harold Johnston, of the Main Office, Arthur "Reddy" Morrison, and Henry "Slip" Johnston, of Whitinsville, staged a stag party at North Conway, N. H., the last two weeks of September. Even this far south we were having a series of heavy frosts at that time; and although the above photographs show the boys in pajama regalia, most of the time they would have been glad of hot water in their baths.

Photograph of the newly erected chapel upon the site of the ancient edifice in which the Acadian forefathers were assembled in 1755 and made prisoners of war by the British forces and expelled from their home land. This chapel is in Grand Pré, the land of Evangeline, made famous by our Cambridge poet, Longfellow. This photograph was taken on the recent trip to Canada by Herbert Park, of the Payroll Department. Mr. and Mrs. Park were standing on the platform of a moving railroad train when Mrs. Park snapped the camera.

La Fountain Monument, Montreal, taken by Arthur Beaulieu of the Electrical Department.

John Glashower, foreman, and James Kroll, of the Comber job, found fishing in Florida much to their liking several seasons ago.

Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, taken by Elaine Brown, of the Production Department.

Oxen at the Upton Fair, by E. J. Leland, of the Gear job.

Fred Walker, of the Foundry Office, brought in a spray of raspberries which were exceptionally good for a fall product. They were picked in the last week of September. Due to the absence of Robert Metcalf, the photographer, we were unable to get a photograph of the branch before it had wilted.

Charles McKinnon, of the spooler job, showed us a file which Mr. Wood, foreman of that department, claims has been in constant use on the job for at least forty years. Mr. Wood has been employed on the spooler job for thirty-three years. He states that Mr. Foster, the foreman before him, had used the file for a number of years and was very partial to it. It is being used at the present time to file the burrs off the beater plates, one of the parts of the Whitin picker. To feel the file casually, one would think it had worn itself smooth; but

when actually used against the metal it has a very fine bite.

Edward Brouillette, of the tin job, was married October 2 to Mrs. Aldea McDonald, of Linwood, at the Church of the Good Shepherd. Mr. and Mrs. Brouillette left for Canada and the Middle West on a three weeks' honeymoon following the ceremony. Homer Brouillette, father of the bridegroom, has received word from them from Minneapolis, Minn., and has entered a photograph taken by Edward Brouillette for the vacation picture contest. They write that they are having a wonderful time.

Thomas Devlin, of the Express Office, called up Rogers and Baszner, of the Freight Office, to talk over the results of the world series on the Monday morning following the Giants' victory. Rogers and Baszner were not in the office at the time, but Gibson reported that all had been very quiet there that morning.

The directors of the Pythian bowling alleys have agreed to reserve alleys for the Shop League on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, and for the Office League on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.