

TrajNet

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
EST. L. E. 1831

The WHITIN Spindle



Chrysanthemum Room at the Greenhouses on the Whitin Estate

DECEMBER

VOL. 4

No 5



MEMBERS OF THE PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Front Row: Raymond Meader, Elaine Brown, Isabelle Hamilton, Catherine Rossiter, Marion Wood, William Montgomery, Walter Stevens
Second Row: Frank Larkin, Anske Fortuin, James Clark, F. Merwin Brown, Joseph Quintal, Joseph Bunnsworth
Third Row: James Dundas, Kenneth Benner, Henry Bouvier, Norman Reed, Herbert Ball, Benjamin Smalley, Walter Brown
Fourth Row: Ernest Clary, Lewis Kenney, Winslow Tibbetts, Lester Dermody, Raymond Adams, William Brewer

The WHITIN Spindle

VOLUME 4

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., DECEMBER, 1922

NUMBER 5

Production Department

The Production Department has just completed its tenth year of existence and today is one of the largest departments of the office. It is generally thought that piece work and bonuses were established in the Whitin Machine Works when this department came into existence, but, as a matter of fact, job work has been a factor in production for more than forty-five years.

Many of the older departments such as the spinning, spindle, roll, card, railway head, and loom jobs built their machines and parts under a contract system, and in turn the men under the foremen did much of their work on a piece and bonus basis.

In the fall of 1912, Messrs. Armstrong, Marble, and Knoepfel, members of the firm of Suffern & Son, manufacturing engineers, were employed by the Whitin Machine Works to establish a piece-work system on various jobs then on a day basis. Their headquarters were established in the room above Wood's Office.

The flyer job was the first department to be put on the new piece-work basis; and plans were also worked out whereby the machinery was rearranged, and many new tools and fixtures for the work were created.

Stuart Brown, former production manager of the Whitin Machine Works, who was then a member of

the No. 2 Office force, helped the members of Suffern & Son in work in this department. Also, Thomas Driscoll was brought from the Electrical Supply Room and became a member of the office force.

The following year the work, as commenced by Suffern & Son, was taken over under the supervision of William Hoch; and Stuart Brown took over the task of establishing rates on the roll and brush jobs.

In 1914, C. E. Knoepfel, of Suffern & Son, returned as a member of the Whitin Machine Works to lay out plans for putting a still larger part of the work in the shop on a piece-rate basis. Working with him, Mr. Brown started on the chuck job, and Mr. Orcutt was placed in the Cast Iron Room. It was then that Winslow Tibbetts was transferred from the tool job to assist on the chuck job, regulating speeds and feeds.

The production office in 1914 was in the room now occupied by the Photographic Department, and besides those already mentioned the force consisted of William Brewer and Thomas Driscoll, with Frank Larkin on the board work.

During that year Mr. Knoepfel laid out some valuable plans for the shop which were for the most part adopted in later years. It soon became apparent that building up a Production Department was going to be a more gradual task than was at first planned. Before the chuck job was completed, Mr. Knoepfel retired, due to ill health, and work was continued under the supervision of Mr. Hoch, with Stuart Brown in charge of the work in the production office and in the various departments of the shop.

The Production Department became firmly established in the years 1915 and 1916. In 1917, Mr. Brown became production manager.

In the spring of 1918, when the office force moved into the newly completed Main Office Building, the Production Department was also moved to the second floor of that building, in the rooms now occupied by the Library and Henry Owen's office. In the fall of 1918 the Drafting Room was moved to the third



Ernest Clary, Manager of Production Department

floor of the Main Office Building; and after alterations the Production Department occupied the old Drafting Room, where they have been located since.

In July, 1921, Stuart Brown resigned as production manager to become manager of the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.; and Ernest Clary, the present production manager, who was formerly works manager of the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co., and who for several months had been with the Whitin Machine Works as assistant to the works manager, was chosen to succeed Mr. Brown.

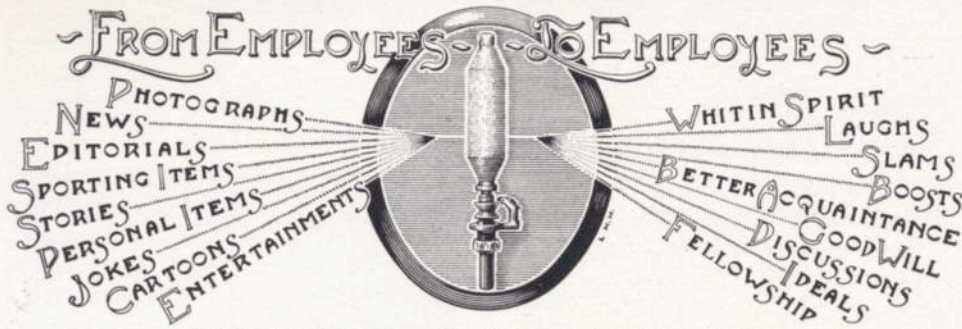
The Production Department has in the last year and a half been continuing the policy of placing more and more manufacturing processes on a piece-rate basis. It is rather difficult to trace the exact order in which piece work was established in the various departments of the shop. A few jobs were practically all put on a piece-rate basis at one time, while others have had one or two small jobs on a piece rate for several years and then gradually others added.

The following table taken from the Production Department records of October, 1922, shows the extent to which piece work is now operating in the shop. This table shows by de-

Continued on page 14, column 1



Stuart Brown, Former Manager of Production Department



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What's Wrong With Your Work?

ARE YOU LOYAL?

When you make an error in your work, is your first thought as to your chances of concealing it, or do you, putting all considerations of your own interests aside, promptly report your mistake to your immediate superior, with a view to averting, or mitigating, its possibly far-reaching consequences?

I don't know of any way in which a salaried employee could more effectively take the measure of his loyalty to the company or individual he serves than by asking himself—or herself—this question, and being absolutely conscientious in answering it, and, incidentally, of all the moral qualities which lead to success in business, I don't know of any which is more important than Loyalty.

Loyalty means being true blue all the way through. It means being a thoroughbred. It is a quality beyond price. No matter how efficient and capable he or she may be, a man or woman who is not loyal cannot hope to get very far in business. Inability to get along is to no small extent due to indifference on the part of the worker to his, or her, employer's interests—an indifference

which may manifest itself in various ways.

A just employer, next to the immediate members of your family, is the best friend you have. He wants you to succeed, and he will usually stick by you in adversity, if you deserve it. Such an employer, of course, merits your unswerving loyalty.

It is to be admitted, however, that not all employers are of the type which inspires loyalty. Perhaps you have the misfortune to be working for an individual, or a corporation, which comes under this category. But don't be too hasty in arriving at that conclusion, or in making it a justification for failure on your part to give your best in the way of unselfish devotion to the business. History records several instances, when things went wrong with monarchs, where their faithful retainers went down fighting against hopeless odds, even though the latter were well aware that their royal masters were not personally worthy of the sacrifice. In those days of chivalry the men who fought to the last ditch for a man they called their king, and sacrificed their lives in what they knew had become a hopeless cause, were loyal to an ideal, or to a sense of duty, rather than to a person.

The day has passed when loyalty to kings is particularly worthy of acclaim, but the loyalty to ideals and principles is a characteristic that every high-grade man and woman must possess. The man or woman who desires progress in the business world should have a code of ethics as definite and comprehensive as the ancient code of chivalry, and should adhere to it as faithfully as was the custom of "good knights and true" in respect of chivalry's code. Forget

whether the boss, or company, is deserving of your devotion. Such speculations are not going to be of any help in lifting you out of the rut. You will find it much more to your advantage to bear in mind that in being loyal to the business you will also be loyal to yourself—faithful to your own best interests.

An important phase of business loyalty is the Co-operative Spirit—the spirit which produces teamwork. In baseball we have seen an aggregation of stars finish in the second division because the proper Co-operative Spirit was not present. The splendid athletic traditions of the great universities contain many examples of this manifestation of Loyalty. Personal jealousies and dislikes are obliterated by teamwork. The man in the football line up next to you may be a man you don't speak to outside of football hours, but in a game you back him up as you would if he were your dearest friend. You don't try to put him in bad, and you won't let him get in bad, if you can help it. Why? Simply because he is part of the team, and you want the team to win. If you showed a different spirit you would be driven out of college.

That is the sort of spirit we need in business. Our dislikes should not affect our co-operation with our associates. It is natural for us to like some people better than others, but it is rather silly of us to dislike anyone. However, even if we dislike an associate, we must not permit that fact to prevent us from working with him whole-heartedly in the interests of the boss, or the company.

Guardianship of Company's Prestige is another important phase of business loyalty. It involves going about your work with the thought constantly in your mind that you will do nothing that will give anyone occasion to criticize the methods of the concern you serve. It involves, too, a careful avoidance of saying, as well as doing, anything that is susceptible to a wrong construction, reflecting upon the company or its product. Too often we hear employees quoted to this or that effect as a result of some ill-considered statement which, when made, was

undoubtedly intended to have a widely different meaning.

Are you economical—with your employer's money? The man who is more careless of the boss's property or funds than he would be of his own, in similar circumstances, is a poor sort of fish, and more or less of a fool in the bargain. Wastefulness, including carelessness that tends to produce waste or damage, is a very prevalent and pernicious form of disloyalty in the business world.

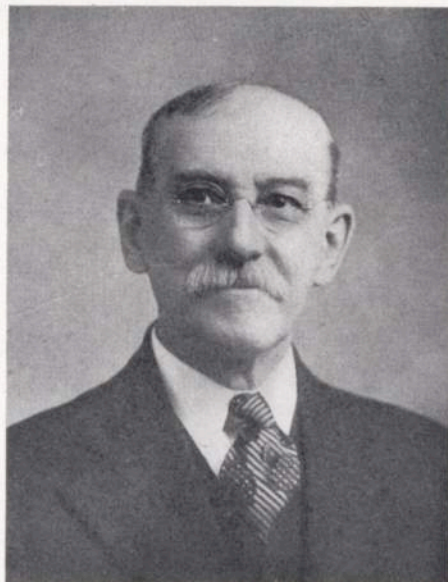
There are various other forms—most of them too obvious to require discussion here. But it is the kind of disloyalty which is not so easily identified as such which does most harm in business. A clear-cut case of treachery, or a definite act of infidelity, on the part of an employee, may be easily dealt with, whereas the general inefficiency which arises from a salaried employee's lack of devotion to the business is not so easily diagnosed.

In other words, you may fail to be one hundred per cent loyal to your employer, and possibly "get away with it" for a long time, so far as being discharged is concerned. But in the meantime, you will remain in the rut. That is almost inevitable. If you want to get ahead in business, make sure that your work reflects Loyalty in all its phases.

TRADE PRESS, INC.

Returns from European Trip

Lawrence M. Keeler, agent of the Whitin Machine Works, returned from a four-months business trip in Europe on December 9. While abroad he visited the textile centers of France, Italy, and Spain. He secured orders for future delivery and visited several mills in which Whitin machinery was in operation. At the Fremaux Mills, Lille, France, Mr. Keeler inspected a number of Whitin frames which were recently installed under the supervision of William Ferguson, one of our fitters. These frames replaced Whitin machinery destroyed by the Germans during the World War.



Edward Hanny

Our Long-Service Series

Edward Hanny, foreman of the milling job, is the next veteran to be mentioned in our long-service series. He will have completed fifty years' service on the ninth of next March. It was on March 9, 1873, that Mr. Hanny first came to Whitinsville from Millville, Mass., where he was born and brought up.

He started as an apprentice for Warren Smith on steel spinning rolls. In the fall he went to work for George Bathrick, who was in charge of the spinning job, on which he completed his apprenticeship in 1876. This department was then located where the milling job is now. On completing his time, which was during the worst depression ever experienced by the Whitin Machine Works, Mr. Hanny was informed by his foreman that it would be impossible for him to continue on the job as the work had run out. While receiving his bonus as a graduate apprentice, Gustavus Taft, superintendent of the shop, informed him that they had that day received an order for eighteen spinning frames and that arrangements would be made to keep him on spinning. There were but four men on the job at that time.

A few years later Mr. Hanny asked George Bathrick how many frames they had built that year. Mr. Bathrick replied, "You ought to know, Ed; you have made all the cylinder arms during the year." On figuring it up, it averaged two frames a day.

Mr. Hanny was employed on spinning for thirteen years and in 1887 was placed in charge of the milling job, to succeed Leslie Wade. There were about four men employed in that department, and with comparatively little other work they were turning out 1,500 spinning stands a month. This was soon increased to 2,600, and at the present time the department is getting out 8 to 10,000 a month. Besides the spinning stands, of course, the job is milling hundreds of other castings. In fact, the milling job, over which Mr. Hanny has had supervision for the past thirty-five years, is now working on parts for practically every department in the Machine Works.

Mr. Hanny has made his home in Whitinsville. For twenty-eight years he was a resident of Forest Street, and for the past twelve years has been living on Pine Street. He will be the next fifty-year veteran to receive the service pin, and congratulations are due him for his fine record.

Stephen Jones, one of the youngest members of the milling job, died Saturday, November 25, at his home on Border Street, after a short illness of a week's duration. His mother, Mrs. Annie Jones, is a member of the Hank Clock Department, and our sympathy is extended to her at this time. Mrs. Jones lost her husband only last year, and the loss of her oldest child is an additional bereavement which she has bravely faced. Her many friends in the shop made up a purse which totaled over a thousand dollars. Mrs. Jones is on a vacation from the Hank Clock Department and is spending the winter at her parents' home in New York.

Eudore Bergeron, a former employee of the Whitin Machine Works, died at his home on North Main street, Friday, December 8. Mr. Bergeron was an ex-sailor and for the past two years had been suffering from tuberculosis, and had been under hospital care. The Jeffrey L. Vail Post, American Legion, sent a delegation of eighteen members, composing a body guard and firing squad, to attend the funeral in Fall River on Monday, December 11. Mr. Bergeron was buried with military honors. Our sympathy is extended to his family.

This is Article Number Two on the new buildings at the Whitin Machine Works, by Philip Walker, a construction engineer of the Works

New Fire Station and Garage

With each passing year the efficiency of the Whitinsville Fire Department has been increased as new equipment and fire-fighting apparatus have been added. To house suitably all this apparatus has been one of the problems of the department. What better solution of this problem could have been found than the new garage and fire station which the Whitin Machine Works is erecting as one of the units of their construction program?

Situated at the corner of West Water and Main streets, this new structure will compare favorably with the many shop buildings already bordering this busy thoroughfare.

In its design—strength, durability, and simplicity have each had their share in making one harmonizing whole. The building is of reinforced-concrete construction throughout, with a brick veneer on the exterior walls abutting the streets. Artificial stone has been used for door enframements, belt course, window sills, and cornice.

The length along Main street is 106 feet, of which over one half is taken up with the four double fire-station entrances. The garage entrance is located at the east end of this frontage. The depth of the building is 73 feet. Plans for future development have been considered; and it will be possible to double the length of the present building, when necessity requires, without detracting from its present attractive appearance.

As the greater part of the foundation piers rest on solid ledge the stability of the structure can never be questioned. The flat-slab system of design with two-way steel reinforcement was used. This method

allows the use of circular interior columns with flaring capitals and does not require any loss of head room for connecting floor beams. These supporting posts decrease in size at each floor from 28 inches in diameter in the basement to 22 inches in diameter on the third floor. The floor slabs also decrease in thickness as one goes from floor to floor. The first floor slab is 13 inches thick, while the roof slab is 9½ inches thick.

The basement of the building, with a rear entrance from West Water Street, will be used by the owners as

feet. This will be used as a dormitory for the permanent firemen. Three fair-sized bedrooms, a bath, shower, washroom, and toilet will insure comfort to any occupant. Quick access to the apparatus on the ground floor can be had by means of a standard sliding pole.

The second floor is also to be used partially for garage and the rest for fire-station purposes. Here will be found the social quarters of our fire fighters. A kitchen, with all modern cooking apparatus and well stocked with dishes, will be ready for ban-



New Headquarters of the Whitinsville Firemen and Whitin Machine Works Chauffeurs

a truck garage. Provision has also been made for the location of the town jail in this part of the building.

The fire station on the ground floor occupies 4,000 square feet of floor space. At the rear of the fire station a commodious locker room for the firemen will be built, complete with suitable toilet and washing facilities. The remainder of this floor will be used as a garage for the large trucks operated by the plant. Here will be an office and supply room together with a wash-stand for cleaning the machines. The height of this first story, some 20 feet, adds much to the general appearance of massiveness that the whole structure will have.

Between the first and second floors in the fire station is a mezzanine floor with an area of over 600 square

feet. This will be used as a dormitory for the permanent firemen. Three fair-sized bedrooms, a bath, shower, washroom, and toilet will insure comfort to any occupant. Quick access to the apparatus on the ground floor can be had by means of a standard sliding pole.

The top or third floor will be utilized for automobile painting and repair work.

Access to the various floors and basement may be had by flights of concrete stairs at each end of the building or by using the truck elevator. This elevator is of 12,000-pound capacity and will operate at a speed of 50 feet per minute. The car has a platform 30 feet long and 10 feet, 6 inches, wide, which will accommodate the largest trucks at present manufactured.

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The Lure of the Road Not All It Seems

Gwendolyn Searles and Katherine Walsh have gone in for vocational training and are now taking an intensive course in basket weaving in Uxbridge. Finding that basket weaving was rather tame one evening, and wishing to extend their opportunity to learn more than one trade, they decided, on the impulse of the moment, to attempt to master the skilled task of railroad engineering. At approximately 11 P. M. recently, at the Uxbridge railroad station, their train was half an hour late. It was then that the bright idea flashed into their minds. They crossed the tracks and had a conference with the engineer of the north-bound freight, and as a result were bound, in a few minutes, for Whitins as assistant engineer and fireman.

As they parted that evening they were still demonstrating to each other the proper ways and means of shifting the brake levers, throttle, and of reading the steam-pressure gauge of the boiler. There was only one drawback to the trade, which they saw when they turned on the light before the mirror that night; and the following morning it was decided that until the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had installed oil burners or electric locomotives the trade was not worth the dirt. Both young ladies have become good basket weavers.

New Fire Station and Garage

Continued from page 6, column 3

The entire building will be adequately heated by steam, supplied from the Works center power station. Although entirely fireproof in construction, added protection by means of a complete sprinkler system will be furnished, with a fire-hose connection on each floor.

Work on this building was commenced last April by the Aberthaw Construction Co., of Boston, with Mr. W. E. Richardson as the superintendent in charge of construction. It will be ready for occupancy early in 1923.



A Corner of the Grapery at the Whitin Greenhouses

Whitin Greenhouses Interest the Visitor

Peter Robb, manager of the greenhouses of the estate of the late George Marston Whitin, brought to flower an exceptionally fine assortment of chrysanthemums this last month. The photograph of the chrysanthemums appears on the cover of this issue. Those who saw the chrysanthemums at the dedication of the monument, November 8, which were from this greenhouse, can judge the beauty of the room when photographed. It is regrettable that it is not possible for us to reproduce the natural tints of the flowers in print.

But the chrysanthemum room was by no means the only compartment of interest this fall. The grapery, the winter vegetables, the orchids, pinks, and roses are sure to be of interest to the visitor.

The hothouses were built in the fall of 1884 and completed the following year. Mr. Robb has been in charge of the houses since 1909. Prior to that time, George McWilliam was the horticulturist for more than twenty-five years.

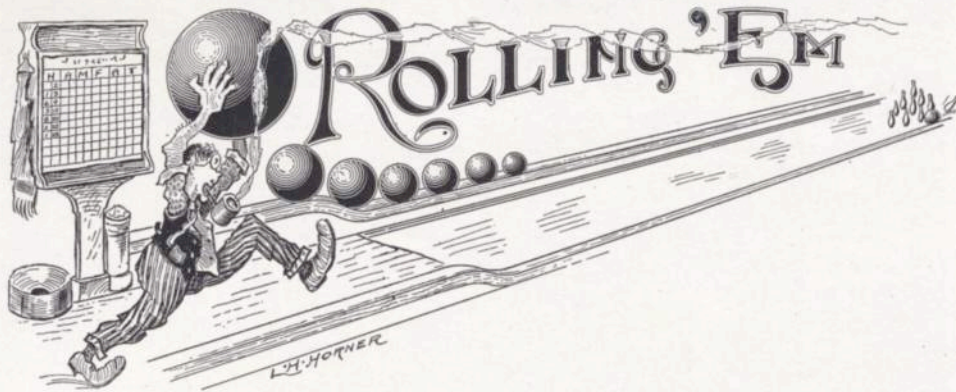
The greenhouses were rebuilt in 1909 to their present size of fifteen compartments. They are heated by a hot-water system. At an estimate, it takes about 100 tons of coal a year to run the plant.

Venison Supper at Mumford Club

On Saturday evening, November 25, the Mumford Gun Club held a venison supper. The venison was brought from Maine by two of the members of the club, Harry Brown and John Dunbar, who had recently returned from a ten-days hunting trip on which each member of the party brought down his limit, by law, of deer. About thirty-five members of the club were present. The business of the evening was limited to the collecting of dues by Treasurer Hugh Ferguson. This was one of the many good times that the members of the Mumford Gun Club have had during the fall.



The Winter Crew Photographed in Summer Weather
Left to Right: David Midema, Samuel Mulholland,
Peter Robb, Rense Osterman, Robert Lamont, Adam
Robertson



Spindles Establish New Record for Shop Bowling League

Since the last averages were computed for the November "Spindle," the Shop League has rolled off sixteen matches on its schedule. As a result the Spinning and Spindle teams are separated from each other by one point, the Spinning team still holding the lead by this small margin. The only change in the standing has been the passing of the Down Homers by the Pickers.

In the last two weeks of bowling the Spinning team went into a slump, being defeated by the Foundry three points to one; and then the Spindle team completely whitewashed them by 123 pins, taking all four points. The Spindles, in beating the Spinning with a total of 1,438 to 1,315, established a new record for a team total in the Shop League. The best previous team total was 1,432 rolled by the Spindle team of two years ago.

On the evening the Spindles broke the record, Marien also established a new record for a three-string total with 327. The second high three-string total was rolled by Martin Gahan, another member of the spindle job, in the record-breaking match with the Spinning team. His total of 320 is equal to that of L. Donovan's of two years ago, and only one pin behind the total credited to Marien at that time. Others who have rolled over 300 in the last sixteen matches are Jack Flynn, of the Foundry team, with 308 against the Spindles on November 20; Bal-

lard, of the Spinning team, with 301 against the Foundry on December 11; and Hourihan, of the Foundry, with 300 in the same match. Flynn, of the Foundry, came within one pin of the 300 class. Roche, with 315 against the Foundry on December 6 and 307 on December 11 against the Spindles, completes the list.

Two other teams have rolled a team total of 1,400 and better, besides the Spindle job. They are the Foundry with 1,400 the night of November 20, and the Cards with 1,430 against the Foundry on December 6, which was only 8 pins behind the shop record. The Foundry came within one pin of rolling 1,400 on the night of December 11, against the spinning job.

The last two weeks have seen a change in the fortune of the spinning job. Evidently they are due for a come-back after a slump during which they lost seven points and won one. Bisson, of this team, has been out with an accident for the past two weeks, and one would expect that this might be the cause of the slump of the team; but Ballard, substituting for him, has an average of 96.2 for the two matches, which places him in first place in the league.

In eight matches the individual average of Willard places him in second place with 95.3. Marien in third place has stepped up from ninth place, and Billy Hall, in fourth place last month, has dropped to thirteenth position; but it is expected that he will pick up now that he has more opportunity for practice at the alleys. Nineteen of the fifty-one bowlers have an average of over 90, which is the best showing ever made in the Shop League.

SHOP LEAGUE STANDING, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16

	WON	LOST	%
Spinning	22	10	.687
Spindles	21	11	.656
Bolsters	18	14	.563
Cards	16	15	.516
Pickers	16	16	.500
Down Homers	14	17	.452
Foundry	14	18	.506
Patterns	6	26	.188

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Ballard	96.2	Young	87.2
Willard	95.3	Donovan, L.	86.7
Marien	94.8	Dorsey	86.7
Malgren	94.7	Melia, T.	86.6
Flynn	94.5	McGowan	86.5
O'Rourke	94.1	Baker	86.3
Gentis	93.8	Finney	86.3
Connors, B.	93.3	Audet	86.3
Roche	92.8	Clough	85.9
Spratt	92.4	McCarthy	85.9
McQuilken	92.2	Davidson	85.9
Hall, J.	91.7	Melia, J.	85.6
Hall, W.	91.6	Mulligan	85.4
Gahan	91.5	Lavallee	85.3
Bisson	91.4	Hasson	84.7
Donovan, F.	91.4	O'Brien	84.5
Hourihan	91.3	Peltier	83.5
Anderson	90.2	Clark	83.7
Saragian	90.2	Laferriere	82.8
Campo	89.8	Smalley	82.2
Connors, P.	89.7	Reed	81.5
Hartley	88.7	Warren	80.2
Farley	88.0	McGuinness	79.7
Kane	87.6	Veau	78.3
Boyd	87.3		

HIGH INDIVIDUAL STRINGS

Malgren	139	Flynn	113
Hourihan	131	Willard	113
Hutt	124	Hall, J.	112
Anderson	123	Spratt	111
Saragian	122	Hall, W.	110
Marien	119	Connors, P.	109
Roche	117	Melia, T.	108
Donovan, L.	115	McGowan	108
Connors, B.	114	McQuilken	108
Gahan	114	Donovan, F.	106

HIGH THREE STRINGS

Marien	327	Flynn	308
Gahan	320	Willard	305
Malgren	316	Hall, W.	304
Roche	315	Donovan, F.	304
Hall, J.	311	Ballard	301
Connors, B.	309	Hourihan	300
O'Rourke			300

Archie Marien, captain of the Spindles, won the turkey offered as a prize at the Pythian bowling alleys for Thanksgiving. The prize was determined by a high three-string total bowled during the month. Archie chalked up a total of 331 pins.

The 15-pound prize turkey for Christmas, offered at the alleys, is expected to ornament the table at the home of William Montgomery, who has set up the high score of 346 toward the bird.

David Lemoine, of the metal-pattern job, has been confined to his bed with heart trouble, and it will be some time before he will be his old self again.

Team Average of 94.9 in Match Breaks Office League Records

In the twelve matches of the Office League from November 11 to December 16, the outstanding feature was the match between team No. 4 under Captain Foley and team No. 6 under Captain Harold Johnston. Team No. 4 broke all records for the Office Bowling League by rolling a total of 1,898, an average of 94.9, winning all six points that evening, although their opponents by no means rolled a poor match, totaling 1,793.

The league standing is of special interest this month, the first three teams being separated from each other by only two points and the fourth team only six points behind the leaders, making it possible (but not probable) for the fourth team to tie the leading team in one match.

Although none of the bowlers this year have approached the office record of 525 rolled by Montgomery in 1920, Lincoln, Driscoll, and Foley have each rolled over 500. Foley had 502 on the night his team rolled their record-breaking total. The night before, the captains of No. 3 and No. 2 teams were rolling each other in a match in which one captain and then the other took the lead. Lincoln, of team No. 3, finally won with a total of 508 to 502 from Driscoll.

Team No. 2 rolled a total of 1,803 on the evening of November 14 against team No. 4, and on December 14 team No. 3 rolled 1,813 against team No. 1, which had a total of 1,799. In this last match, team No. 1 was leading in the third string by 39 pins, but team No. 3 finally won out 4 points to 2. Team No. 5 rolled a total of 1,804 on the same night that the 1,898 total was rolled. Minshull, captain of team No. 5, came through with a total of 499, an average of 99.8.

The cellar champions came back on December 11 and defeated the leaders five points out of six, with a team total of 1,825 pins. Park was high man on team No. 1 with an average of 96.4 for the evening.

The high individual string of the

season so far was rolled by Noyes on the evening of December 5, with a total of 128, which is two pins ahead of the 1920 total and six pins behind that of 1919. Even with the 128 rolled by Noyes, team No. 6 lost the string by four pins. This was due to a 116 rolled by McGoey and a string of 100 by Foley.

OFFICE LEAGUE STANDING, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16

	WON	LOST	%
Team No. 5	26	16	.619
Team No. 2	25	17	.595
Team No. 4	24	18	.571
Team No. 3	20	22	.476
Team No. 6	16	26	.381
Team No. 1	15	27	.357

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Minshull	93.1	Johnston, E.	87.4
Foley	92.4	Brennan, C.	87.3
Driscoll	91.7	Crawford, W.	87.2
Johnston, H.	91.3	Bullock	86.9
Lamb	89.8	Alden	86.0
Crawford, H.	89.1	Brennan, E.	86.0
Park	88.5	Wild	85.7
Connors	88.4	Duggan	85.1
Nelson	88.4	Hamilton	84.6
Lincoln	88.3	Whipple	83.2
Ferry	88.0	Rogers	82.7
Greenwood	88.0	Ball	82.6
Noyes	88.6	Carpenter	82.6
Dunleavy	87.6	Keeler	79.8
McGoey	87.5	Larkin	77.5

HIGH INDIVIDUAL STRINGS

Noyes	128	Nelson	115
Driscoll	121	Connors	113
Johnston, E.	121	Park	111
Foley	120	Greenwood	109
Crawford, H.	118	Carpenter	108
Minshull	118	Johnston, H.	107
McGoey	116	Dunleavy	107

HIGH FIVE STRINGS

Lincoln	508	Nelson	477
Driscoll	502	Crawford, H.	475
Foley	502	Johnston, H.	475
Minshull	499	Park	475
Noyes	483	Ferry	473
Brennan, C.	481	McGoey	473
Johnston, E.			471

This is a mystery picture from the Foundry, and several of the Foundry detectives have been trying to solve the problem. Gerrit Ebeling, of the Foundry Office, was called in as one who could possibly furnish a clue and gave the detectives the important information that he once owned a gun like the one in the photograph and that the shoes looked familiar, but he thought the complexion of the youth was a trifle too dark to be a photograph of himself a few years ago. The detectives have submitted their report, and there stands the evidence.



Southern Razorbacks Must Be Getting Blunt

One of our roadmen erecting machinery in Charlotte, N. C., sent us the interesting photograph of hog-killing time in the South. Until we received this photograph we were under the impression that all the large hogs of the United States were grown in the State of Iowa. We would call your attention to the two end hogs of this show, and we would like to see the man who would tackle one of them greased at a Northern field day.



No Hebrew Holiday Here

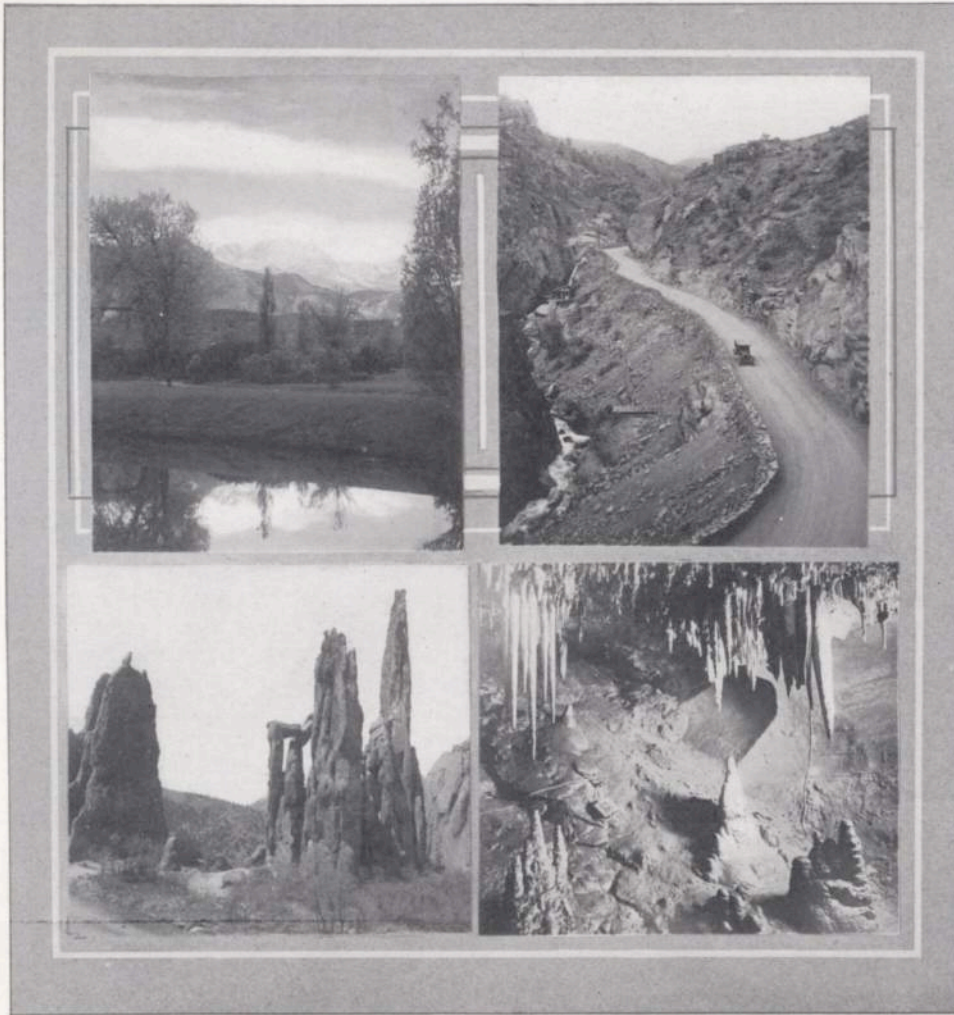
New Village Whist League

Indoor sports for the winter in New Village are progressing favorably. Keen rivalry is shown between the teams of the New Village Bid Whist League, whose schedule calls for a series of three games every Tuesday and Thursday nights. The league is composed of eight teams, and before the winter is over will have met each other seven times. The championship combination, Winford Jones of the Pattern Loft and Robert Ferguson of the comber setting-up job, have not as yet been defeated two games out of three in any one night; but the members of the other teams are certain that this record will soon be broken. The league standing is as follows:

	G	W	L
Jones-Ferguson	42	36	6
Morrow-Dyer	39	21	18
Leonard-Bisson	42	22	20
Hunt-Boyle	42	21	21
Leavitt-Magill	42	20	22
Reilly-McGrath	42	20	22
Berry-Fullerton	42	15	27
Shughrue-Dorsey	39	10	29

Just Like Dad's

"Now, my little man," said the barber, "how would you like your hair cut?"
 "Just like papa's," little Joseph replied, "with a round hole at the top."



Pike's Peak
In the Garden of the Gods

On the Famous Circuit Tour near Colorado Springs
Cave of the Winds

Returns from the West

The members of the Main Office force welcomed Mary Cook on the occasion of her return from a six weeks' visit at Colorado Springs and Denver, Colo. Miss Cook left her home in Uxbridge on the twenty-ninth of October, going west via Chicago. She spent three weeks visiting her brother, Joseph Cook, in Denver, with whom many of us are acquainted, and two weeks at Colorado Springs. Miss Cook reports an exceptionally fine time and brought back some very interesting photographs of the surrounding country, a few of which we are printing on this page. The impression was given Miss Cook by the citizens of Colorado that they thought more of and boosted their state even more than we do in Massachusetts; and, in fact, she was given to understand that many of them did not care to see New York,

Boston, or the East, as Colorado was good enough for them. The photographs were taken on an automobile tour through the mountains. The return trip was made via Kansas City and St. Louis.

We hear of the engagement of Merwin Brown, one of the board men, to Miss Edith Salmond. Miss Salmond is a member of the office force of the Draper Corporation, in Hopedale. Congratulations have been extended by many friends. The Brown-Fowler Corporation, auto mechanics, are in the process of developing an automobile snow plough to be used in the next two or three months between Whitinsville and Hopedale.

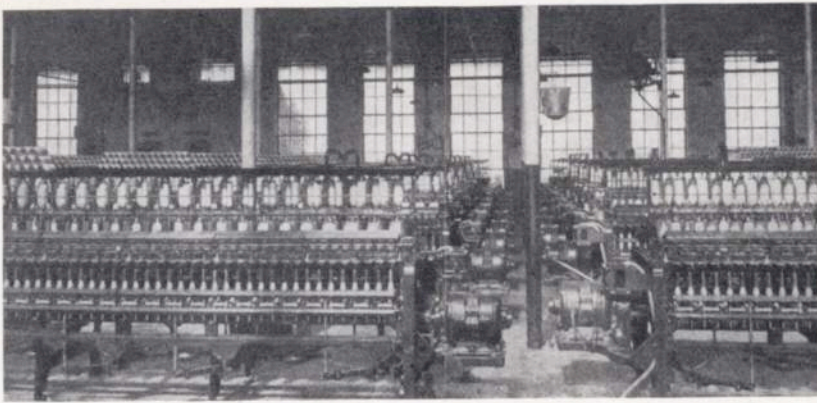
A Kentucky minister says every murderer will be confronted with his victim throughout all eternity. It can't be possible. Why should all the murdered people go to hell, too?—*Houston Post*.

Members of the Clan Drummond organized on December 7 a band known as the Whitinsville Kiltie Band. They have elected Thomas Colthart manager. The band, at present, has enlisted the services of nine pipers and three drummers. The Clan Drummond is a comparatively new organization in Whitinsville, having started on the twenty-first of January, 1922, with fifteen members. It now has fifty-seven members on the roll. On June last, under the supervision of Thomas Colthart, the clan put on a very successful field day, and this last month brought a Scotch concert to Whitinsville which filled Walker's Theater.

The turkey shoot held November 25 at the range of the Whitinsville Rifle Club was won by A. C. Rhodes, of the Hopedale Club, with a score of 42 out of 50. L. H. Horner was second, and Robert Hargraves, of Whitinsville, and W. B. Driscoll, of the Hopedale Club, were tied for third place. The 10-pound turkey was carried back to Hopedale as first prize, the duck was awarded to Horner, and the rooster was won by Hargraves in the off-hand shoot between the two tied for third place.



The photograph of the two young ladies sitting on the wall was found among the papers in the freight house. It would be rather interesting to know who they are and whence the photograph came.



Whitin Spinning Frames Individually Driven with Electric Motors at Carlton Yarn Mill

Carlton Yarn Mill Built In Record Time

Equipped with Whitin Machinery

At Cherryville, N. C., the Carlton Yarn Mill was recently erected and brought into production in 121 working days, which according to the "Textile World" is a record in mill construction. The mill was erected under the supervision of Carl Rude-sille and is being run under his direction.

Stated in days, the elapsed time between days of organization, starting construction, putting cotton through and producing yarn at the Carlton Yarn Mill is as follows:

From date of organization to date construction began, 10 days (8 days, excluding Sundays); from date construction began to date cotton was started through the machinery, 123 days (104 days, excluding Sundays); from date of construction begun to date saleable yarn was produced, 144 days (121 days, excluding Sundays and holidays).

The "Textile World" states, "They were able to build this mill in what may prove record time, due to the co-operation all along the line from machinery builders and contractors." The mill is equipped with Whitin cards, combers, roving frames, spinning frames, twistors and spooling frames. The plant is 240 feet long and 106 feet wide, using a 5,000-spindle equipment and leaving floor space for 1,500 additional spindles.

I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in nowise interferes with any other man's rights.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Have Wounds Properly Cared For," Safety Committee Member Writes

A member of the Safety Committee has voluntarily written an article on the precautions that should be taken with accidents in the shop. If we had been running a contest along this line we would not ask for a better paper from any member of the shop organization. Extra value is in this contribution, due to the fact that it came voluntarily from one who has observed the work of the Hospital and Safety Committee, and who has been in constant touch with the accidents in the largest department in the Whitin Machine Works.

WOUND TREATMENT

Thousands of lives are needlessly lost every year from the neglect of small cuts, wounds, and scratches that seem too slight to require attention.

What a lot of suffering and sorrow would be done away with, if people would stop and realize that every break in the skin, no matter how

slight it may be, should be treated at once with some strong antiseptic. No matter what the accident may be, the wound should be properly cleansed and dressed at once.

Statistics show that thousands of people die yearly from blood poison and other infections that come from slight wounds that seem too small to be given attention.

Blood poison may develop from slight pin pricks, nail scratches, small splinters, and skin breaks of every kind. These are more liable to become infected than more serious wounds, the reason being that the flow of blood from larger wounds helps to carry away any germs that may be there.

Burns and blisters are more subject to infection because of the larger area that they cover. Punctures are very dangerous and often become infected. This is because the wound is so deep that it is not always cleaned in the interior, unless proper medical assistance is given.

Bruises on the feet are also dangerous if not cared for at once. The dye from a stocking will poison the wound very quickly if it is left without being dressed at once. This is a very common cause of infection.

Prompt treatment is therefore very necessary whenever an injury is received. It makes no difference how slight it may seem to be, prompt treatment is necessary if suffering, loss of time, or perhaps permanent disability is to be avoided.

It should be understood by every foreman and assistant foreman that every accident should be sent to the hospital at once and no exceptions be made for slight scratches or cuts.

It should also be remembered that every lost-time accident not only causes lost time and suffering, but also increases the cost of production.



A View of the Carlton Yarn Mill, Cherryville, N. C. Built in 121 Working Days. A Record in Mill Construction

Whitin Soccer Team Unbeaten

Lack But One Game of Being
Champions of Triangle League
Ice and Snow Temporary Leaders

W. M. W., 2; Hopedale, 1

Our soccer team played the Draper Corporation team of Hopedale on Saturday, November 18. We had met once before this season in a friendly game on the Linwood Avenue grounds when we trimmed the Hopedale boys rather easily. As the Hopedale team were well up in the league standing and but a game and a half behind the Whitins, the leaders, a hard struggle was expected.

When the teams lined up to start the game a large crowd was on hand; and, to judge by the cheering, Hopedale had many followers. Captain Lightbown, of Whitin, won the toss for choice of ends and gave the home boys the advantage of having the wind behind them. Play immediately commenced at a fast pace, both teams kicking extremely well. The Whitins' forwards were repulsed on numerous occasions by the fine work of the Hopedale defence. Captain Wilson, of Hopedale, was playing a great game at right back. After thirty minutes of play, Referee Charles Wade awarded Whitin a penalty kick for a foul against Wilson, who had tripped up Nuttall in the penalty area. Nuttall was entrusted with the kick and made no mistake, beating Hague with a low shot. Hopedale played hard after this reverse and for a while kept the home boys on the defensive.

During a scrimmage in the Whitins' goal Cowburn fouled Young; and Wade awarded Hopedale a penalty, which was converted and tied up the score, half time coming right after with the score one goal each. On resuming play, Whitins for a time monopolized the game and missed several good chances, Holmes and Nuttall being at fault. Hopedale began to worry the Whitins' defence again and ought to have taken the lead when they got their second penalty by the Hopedale player but kicked by the goal. With only ten minutes of play left, Jackson, with a splendid shot from an almost impossible angle, put Whitins in the lead, which they safely kept until time was called.

Lineup: Wilson, g.; Ashworth and Davidson, backs; Hesmondalgh, Lightbown, and Cowburn, halfbacks; Gunlag, Holmes, Nuttall, Jackson, and Smith, forwards.

W. M. W., 4; Norton, 2

The Whitin Machine Works soccer team from Whitinsville continued its unbeaten way in the Triangle Soccer League by defeating the Norton Co. eleven at Norton field four goals to two. While the Nortons played a fine game, the defeat being only their second of the season, the exhibition of the visitors was superior, and it was not



WHITIN SOCCER TEAM

Front row: Daniel Gunlag, Robert Holmes, James Scott, Harry Jackson, William Smith. Second row: James Connor, Thomas Stevenson, Roland Hesmondalgh, Frank Lightbown, Fred Cowburn, Benjamin Scott, trainer
Third row: James Ashworth, Herbert Ashworth, William Wilson, John Davidson

hard to understand why they had nothing but victories behind them, so neat and unified was their style.

Norton failed to find their visitors' net during the first half of the game, while their own net was invaded twice by Whitin, Gunlag making both scores. Going into the second half two in the hole, Norton allowed its goal to be crossed once more before it broke into the score column. Then came another score by Whitin, and in the last three minutes of play Norton tallied again for the final score of the game.

The game was cleanly fought, the absence of penalties being an outstanding feature of the contest. In the rôle of referee, Charley Wade handled things aptly, and there were no disputes over his decisions.

Just before the first half came to a close, Englund, Norton center halfback, wrenched a knee, and was unable to resume play. He was replaced by Carlson, who played a good game. Whitin also was affected by injuries, Captain Lightbown sustaining an accidental kick in the thigh in the second period. He was forced to quit the field for a few moments, but replaced his successor, Jimmy Ashworth, before the game was over, apparently none the worse for his injury.

Whitin found the Norton net less than two minutes after the first kick-off. On the second trip of the ball towards the Norton net, Gunlag took a pass directly in front of the Norton goal and slipped it by Fosberg for the first score of the game. Norton threatened the Whitin goal soon after, when a corner kick by C. Johnson almost found the net.

After many minutes of hard fighting, marked by the strong defensive work of the two teams, Whitins scored again, and the half ended with them in the lead, 2 to 0.

Norton's first score came in the second

half from the toe of Wolberg. He scored the second goal also from close to the Whitin goal, when the ball, though stopped by W. Olson, trickled through his hands and rolled into the net. Holmes and Harry Ashworth scored for Whitin.

The playing of the Norton men improved considerably in the second period. Most of the time they had the ball in enemy territory, as a result of clever passwork, after spending most of the first half on the defensive themselves. Several times the enemy goal line was seriously menaced by the consistent attack of the Nortons, but every threat petered out when W. Olson played his position well, or the ball, propelled by a Norton kicker, went wide of its objective. Fosberg, Norton goalie, pulled his team out of a couple of tight places in this half by strong defensive work.

Lineups:

WHITIN, 4	NORTON, 2
W. Olson, g.	g., Fosberg
H. Ashworth, rb.	lb., Arvard Johnson
Davidson, lb.	rb., E. Strand
Hesmondalgh, rhb.	lhb., Jenkins
Lightbown, J. Ashworth, chb.	chb., Englund, Carlson
Cowburn, lhb.	rhb., Grayson
Holmes, irf.	idf., A. K. Johnson
Gunlag, orf.	olf., Wendt
Jackson, cf.	cf., Wolberg
Smith, of.	orf., C. Johnson
Nuttall, ilf.	irf., Olson

Goals: Wolberg 2, Gunlag 2, Holmes, H. Ashworth. Referee: Wade. Linesmen: Norton, Johnson; Whitin, Blakely. Time: 45-minute halves. Attendance: 300.

W. M. W., 6; Goodyear, 0

On Saturday, December 2, we had for our opponents Goodyear Company, of Goodyear, Conn., who occupy the cellar position in the league and have not yet won a single game. Herbert Ashworth, our fullback, was missing in this game, and his younger brother James was brought into the team again at right halfback, Hesmondalgh falling back into fullback position. Just previous to the game the home boys were photographed for the "Spindle." The Whitin team was far superior to the visiting team, and the result was a foregone conclusion. The forwards were all over the Goodyear backs, and although we missed many chances we ran out winners by six goals to none.

Lineup: Wilson, g.; Hesmondalgh and Davidson, fullbacks; J. Ashworth, Lightbown, and Cowburn, halfbacks; Gunlag, Holmes, Nuttall, Jackson, and Smith, forwards.

Short Passes

If the team trained at Parker's they sure would be good "runners."

Harry Jackson started off auspiciously in his first game of the year after his trip abroad, scoring a peach of a goal against Hopedale.

After the Slater game Jimmy was seen putting his collar and tie safely away in his bag. I believe it was unnecessary equipment, as he returned straight to Whitinsville.

Cowburn burned up five gallons of gas trying to find his way out of Webster. Jimmy says they passed the same sign post twice, and they had been driving forty-five minutes.

Billy Smith almost broke up the party when Adams was taking the pictures. The manager ought to provide heat for him.

The boys say Smith is some "beauty." He has to carry a vanity case around with him.

The boys showed the Norton crowd how football should be played. No need to ask how we got our "reputation."

"Left tackle" George Ferguson was missed at the Norton game; before and after is right, George.

One of our popular players took several of his friends to a little party after the Norton game and introduced them to his father-in-law.

If Wade comes here to referee many more games for Whitins he perhaps will be allowed to vote in town.

The referee said he thought Hesmondalgh was the linesman. Every time he looked in his direction Roland was waving his "flag."

Wilson forgot something Tuesday night when the snow had to be removed. At least he said he did.



Paul Arakellian, son of Serop Arakellian, Formerly of Foundry, and Grandson of Archie Arakellian, Cast Iron Room



Angale Ovian, 5-Months-Old Daughter of Y. Ovian, Foundry



Mary Ovian, 9-Months-Old Daughter of A. Ovian, Repair Department, Foundry

Whitin Machine Works Loses Faithful Employee

The death of Alie Hussien, a member of the Spinning Erecting Department, who came to Whitinsville as an immigrant from Turkey, occurred on November 22. His foreman in reporting his death stated: "He was a good man, well liked by his shopmates. A man who did his work well and never got behind."

He was first employed on the inside paint job and at that time was unable to speak a word of English. He worked on the spinning erecting floor painting spinning frames and was induced by a member of that department to attend night school, which he did for four years. It was said that he was one of the brightest pupils in the school.

Mr. Hussien had exceptional business foresight and was interested in real-estate transactions, through which he made considerable money, and at his death was the owner of valuable property.

Since July 8, 1919, he had been a regular member of the Spinning Erecting Department. His service record in the shop was one of 13 years.



Joseph Damour, Electrical Department, and the Prize Goose Won on the Hopedale Rifle Range

Sixty-Five Degrees F. Best Temperature For Work in Actual Experiment

The following question and answer appeared in a Boston paper this month. Although it applies to the temperature of a schoolroom, it should be of interest to us in the shop, for if the experiment is correct we should be able to work at even lower temperatures than 65 degrees and be comfortable, where we are moving around.

Q. Has any study ever been made showing the effect of the temperature of a room on school children?

A. Superintendent Hines, of Crawfordsville, Ind., reports the following: When the temperature of the schoolroom was 80 degrees F., the class was restless and dull; 72 degrees F., restless; 70 degrees F., excellent work; 68 degrees F., splendid work; 65 degrees F., class happy and full of energy; 60 degrees F., too cold for good work.



The Arrow Points to the Ball, and Eddie Nuttall Is Showing One of the Reasons Why Whitins Have Won All Their Games This Season. The action was snapped on the Norton Field by the Worcester "Telegram" photographer

Production Department

Continued from page 3, column 3

partments, what percentage of the total man hours were piece-work hours.

E. Abbott	73.7	E. Hilt	36.4
L. Aldrich	12.4	W. Johnston	30.6
F. Bates	8.7	H. Keeler	10.7
E. Barnes	2.4	J. Kelliher	87.5
H. Drinkwater	65.2	D. Marshall	24.3
B. Benner	52.2	J. Marshall	55.3
A. Birchall	2.9	A. Meader	5.4
R. Britton	31.2	J. Parsons	46.6
W. Blair	53.2	I. Peck	59.8
E. Blanchard	53.3	L. Ramsey	58.8
W. Bragg	62.0	J. Horan	13.8
C. Burlin	40.6	A. Smith	72.8
W. Foster	55.2	E. Smith	50.2
A. Fletcher	66.5	W. Smith	10.2
G. Gill	64.6	H. Stuart	28.6
J. Glashower	47.2	B. Sweet	38.7
E. Hanny	23.5	J. Welch	6.2
W. Harris	12.8	S. White	70.7
E. Heath	47.3	J. Wood	37.1

In the Foundry a large part of the work is piece work which is handled directly by the Foundry superintendent and his assistants.

The work done by the Production Department today might be classified as follows:

1. Rate setting
2. Timekeeping
3. Routing castings
4. Scheduling
5. Production records
6. Cost work
7. Weekly reports
8. Progress records

1. Rate Setting. This work is carried on by W. F. Tibbetts, Frank Larkin, and James Clark. It includes not only the setting of new rates, but also the checking of old rates either because of changes in design, changes of method of machining, or handling, or for the purpose of correcting rates that have been set too low. At the present time the department is setting, on an average, about 300 new rates per month in addition to doing a large amount of checking.

2. Timekeeping. It is accomplished in three ways. First, by time clerks located in the shop; secondly, by the foremen through the medium of the periodograph register, or a clerk attached to their department; and, thirdly, by the men themselves. All of the timekeeping is under the supervision of Kenneth Benner, and he has under him as time clerks the following: Raymond Adams, Merwin Brown, Joseph Bunnewith, James Dundas, Anske Fortuin, Lewis Ken-

ney, Joseph Quintal, Norman Reed, Benjamin Smalley, and Walter Stevens. Marion Wood handles the inspecting and checking of the work cards sent in by the board men. From these cards the amount of extra earned is computed and distribution of cost computed, time on piece work totaled, machine hours totaled, and other valuable information obtained through the sorting and tabulating machines installed in the office.

3. Routing Castings. This work is handled by William Montgomery, W. D. Brown, and Lester Dermody. Each of these men is assigned to certain foremen for whom they follow the castings through the Foundry and Cast Iron Room to the shop, and then through the various manufacturing departments to the final Assembly Department. This service is now constantly called upon by the various foremen and has become invaluable in pushing through castings that are behind, short, and required special or hot. It is a connecting link between the Foundry, Cast Iron Room, Stock Room, and the Machine Shop, and is a great help to the shop departments, as through it the shop is enabled to get necessary castings through at the proper time.

4. Scheduling. This is one of the newest functions that this department has undertaken, and it therefore has not been extended very far. It is the aim of this function to provide definite production schedules that will follow the erecting floors, to such departments as the spindle jobs, the flyer job, the top roll job, and the bolster job where production is carried along on a large basis and from which the finished product is sent directly to the freight house. Through a concentration on the exact work that is required in the quantities required, it is believed that shortages can be entirely done away with. A start has already been made on twister top rolls, roving spindles, flyers, and bolsters and has met with considerable success.

5. Production Records. After the time cards are received and figured, they go through a section of the department where they are entered on comparative cost and production

cards. This is done on both day and piece-work cards and offers a ready reference file for cost purposes and for following production records. This work is in charge of Herbert Ball, who is assisted by Isabelle Hamilton.

6. Cost Work. At the end of each month a report is made showing a distribution of the cost in every department in the shop with which the Production Department has anything to do. For example, in any one department would be shown the amount of dollars spent for card work, spinning work, picker work, etc., and also the amount spent for manufacturing expense, such as oversight, trucking, tool work, etc. Kenneth Benner handles this report.

From our production records there is being worked out gradually a manufacturing cost of all the various machines that are built. This work is being handled mainly by Raymond Meader.

The department is constantly being called upon to furnish costs for special orders and orders for new machines and attachments, and has been of material assistance to the Repair Department and others in this class of work. Brewer, Dermody, and Meader handle this.

During the past year a system of getting the cost on castings sold to outside parties has been worked out to advantage. This work has been in charge of W. W. Brewer.

7. Weekly Reports. Every Saturday morning a report is sent from the department to the various executives of the Company, showing what the production has been in the shop for the week—first-hand news. This is handled by W. W. Brewer.

The first part of every week about thirty production reports are assembled and sent to various executives showing what the performance has been for the previous week in the manufacture of certain vital parts. This work is handled by Herbert Ball.

8. Progress Records. In the manufacture of certain machines progress cards are sent to the office by the various time clerks whenever work is moved from their department, and the information on the cards is entered on a set of progress cards in the

office. Progress sheets on the bolster job are now being kept and are valuable in showing just where the many different kinds of bolster cases stand in their process of manufacture. Henry Bouvier is handling this as well as handling the stock records and the starting of the production schedules.

W. W. Brewer is the assistant in charge of this department and devotes his time mainly to production problems in the Foundry and Cast Iron Room and in the correction of casting troubles. He is also chairman of the Pattern Committee, which passes on the disposition to be made of all new pattern work.

Elaine Brown and Catherine Rossiter are the stenographers in the department and also assist in the many clerical duties that are performed in the office.

Of those who have worked in the office of the Production Department, there are very few who have left the employ of the Whitin Machine Works. They are Stuart Brown, Laura McGuire, Albert Fairfield, James Graham, Theodore Prudden, and Edward Newton. Those now working in other offices are Thomas Driscoll, Leroy Rollins, Charles Noble, and Mary Meade. Lucien Barnes, now foreman of the small-tool job, was one of the first called on to assist in production work.

The personnel and service record of the Production Department are as follows:

OFFICE	In Whitin Machine Works		In Production Office	
	YRS.	MOS.	YRS.	MOS.
Winslow S. Tibbetts	40	10	8	11
William Montgomery	23	6	4	4
James Clark	14	1	5	8
William Brewer	13	8		
Isabelle Hamilton	13	5	4	2
Frank Larkin	10	3		
Kenneth E. Benner	7	6	5	11
Walter D. Brown	6	11	8	10
Lester Dermody	5	8	5	8
Henry J. Bouvier	6	6		1
Herbert Ball	4	11	4	11
Elaine Brown	4	8	4	8
Marion Wood	3	2	2	4
Catherine Rossiter	3	6	3	6
Raymond Meader	2	6	1	1
E. T. Clary	1	10	1	6

BOARD MEN				
Lewis P. Kenney	7	8	2	2
James Dundas	7	7	3	6
Joseph Quintal	5	6	3	5
Anske Fortuin	5	2	5	2
Raymond Adams	5	1	5	1
F. Merwin Brown	4	3	2	9
Walter Stevens	3	6	3	2
Norman Reed	2	5	2	
Benjamin Smalley	2	4		7
Joseph Bunnewith	1	4	1	4

Contributed by Members of the Shop

Sophisticated

Maisie was called, taken on daddy's knee, and told that the fairies had brought a little stranger to the house. It was a little boy, and he was going to be her new brother. Maisie promptly asked her father for a stamp, as she wanted to write and tell her elder brother, who was away at school.

Father was impressed, gave her the stamp, and watched his innocent little daughter write to his innocent little son—this, and only this:

"Dear Tommy—It's come off today. You've lost. It's a boy."—*Titbits.*

The Doctor's Lament

Last night, when others were at rest,
I rode about and did my best
To save some patients called by fate
From trav'ling through the Golden Gate.
This morning when the news I spied,
I thought they might as well have died:
"Two Hundred Injured in a Wreck,"
"Man Falls, Sustains a Broken Neck,"
"Two Drown While Rocking a Canoe,"
"Grade Crossing Murders Twenty-two,"
"Five Killed by Falling Aeroplane,"
"Three Shot by Moron, Now Insane,"
"Gas Blast Takes Lives of Twenty-three,"
"Six Lynched in Riot in the South,"
"Two Die 'Neath Falling Apple Tree,"
"A Thousand Die in Desert Drought."
All night I toiled to save one life,
And millions die in useless strife;
What can it help to make one well,
While thousands hearken to death's knell?
What boots my little recompense?
Why can't the world have common sense?

Journal of the American Medical Association.



Father's Christmas

During a dense fog a steamboat stopped. A traveler, anxious to go ahead, came to the stolid man at the wheel and asked why the boat had stopped.

"Too much fog; can't see the river," said the man.

"But you can see the stars overhead."

"Yes," replied the pilot, "but until the boiler bursts we ain't going that way!"

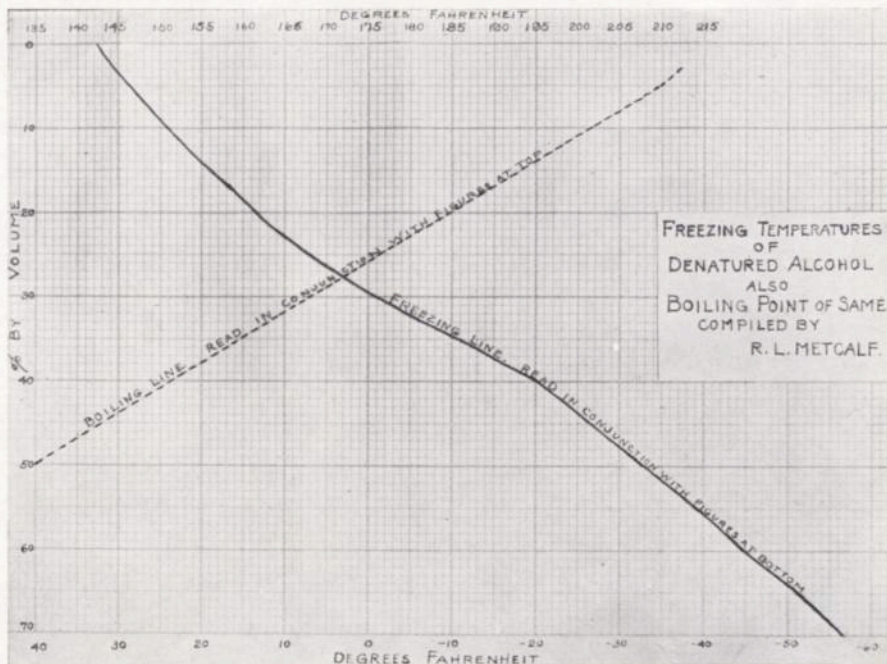
Ah went down town to shoot some craps, Ah thought Ah'd win some coin p'haps, You ought to see them darkies have fits, When Ah said "Come boys, I'll shoot six bits."

Ah called for a "seven" but Ah needed a "three,"

Says I, "Colored gentlemen, you done cleaned me!"

"What, cleaned already!" said liver-lipped Jim,

"Well, you wasn't very dusty when you fust come in!"



If You Have Been Fortunate So Far, It Is Still Good Advice To Study This Graph