Seventh, and lastly—They "Wear Ever."

For table use, aluminum has found its place in chafing dishes, sugar bowls, cream and water pitchers, trays, soup tureens, vegetable and meat covers and dishes.

The following list comprises some of the better known miscellaneous uses of aluminum:

Cash register and conveyors.
Horse shoes.
Bits, bridles, harness, trappings.
Surgical instruments.
Tracheotomy tubes, suture wire.
Braces, trusses, and supports for all parts of the body.
Metallic parts of trunks and bags.
Watches and compasses.
Cases for cigars, cigarettes, matches, spectacles, etc.
Artificial limbs and noses.
Paper cutters.
Pocket rules, seals, levels.
Walking sticks.
Umbrella frames.
Picture frames.
Placques for hand paintings.
Hat and hairpins.
Bracelets, brooches, rings.
Candlesticks.
Card receivers.
Cigar holders and pipes, with amber mouthpieces.
Eyeglass frames and chain.
Boot trees and lasts in shoe factories.
Blades for electric fans.
Body of ice and roller skates.
Frames of kodaks and cameras.
Lithographic plates.
Watch and key chains.
Dog chains.
Insoles for shoes, to keep out dampness.
Shoe horns.
Fine wire, woven into uniforms, flags.
Keys.
Knife handles.
Teething plates for infants.
Slate pencils.
Pen and pencil holders.
Thimbles.
Toilet articles (backs of brushes, combs, etc.)
Billiard cues.
Mirror frames.
Puffboxes.
Collar and cuff boxes.
Perfume bottles.
Fancy baskets.
Inkstands.
Patterns and molds for metal casting.
Molds for cigar forming.
Name tags for flying pigeons.
Connections in rubber hose and clasps on rubber garments.
Business and visiting cards.
Photographic flashlight powder.
Parts of vacuum cleaners.

When the United States entered the war, each doughboy sent across was outfitted with an aluminum mess kit. Tons of aluminum were used for this purpose, and for every ton used nearly two tons were saved in weight. In other words, a block of aluminum weighing one thousand pounds is as large as a block of iron weighing 2700 pounds. The famous Liberty motor was thirty per cent. by weight of aluminum. Many small parts of airplanes were aluminum or aluminum alloy. A captured German plane was reported to have had wings made of aluminum sheet instead of cloth. It is certain that in the "dirigible" almost everything except the gas bag itself was made of aluminum or aluminum alloy. The air-cooling device on a certain type of machine gun was aluminum.

When the German crews of the warships held by the United States decided to sink their ships, they put aluminum to a very destructive use. Thermit, which is a mixture of aluminum powder, carbon dust, and iron salts, and produces a melting temperature when ignited, was placed on the steel hulls and touched off, of course melting a hole in the hull and sinking the ship.

The metal part of a gas mask was made of aluminum, being especially adapted to this use on account of its lightness and because it is not easily corroded.

Aluminum is a constituent of the explosive ammonal. Aluminum powder was extensively used in all kinds of pyrotechnics used at the front.

Parts of the delicate timing instruments attached to shells and bombs were made of aluminum.

As tin was very scarce and high priced during the war, quantities of chewing gum went abroad wrapped in aluminum foil. Aluminum was used in a limited way for food containers, in place of tin cans.

As in peace times, parts of motor cars and trucks were made of aluminum. If the pounds weight saved on each car by using aluminum instead of iron were multiplied by the thousands of motors that were sent over, it would be found that aluminum played an important part in the war by the saving of invaluable shipping tonnage during the time that we were hardest pressed. It was reported unofficially that the famous "tanks" were partially constructed of an aluminum alloy. At any rate, it can truly be said that aluminum helped win the war.

The future of aluminum is bright. To quote from a report of the joint meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society of Automotive Engineering, held February 10, 1920: "The production of aluminum is increasing, and enthusiasts are prophesying that by 1930 aluminum production will equal, if not surpass, that of copper."

—B. T. H.

Tenth Anniversary of Boy Scouts

(*Continued from page* 3)

ing. Their plan is to put up a clubhouse of their own, in the park opposite Willow and Holly Streets. The personnel of the troop consists of Rev. T. G. Tate, Scoutmaster, Herman Bell, Jr., Assistant Scoutmaster, Scouts Ernest Arthur, Reuben Arthur, Landis Burns, Robert Bizzell, Bud Coffman, Wade Curran, Reid Dorset, Frank Cotton, Zeb Hadley, Ralph Frazier, Earl Leinster, Pat Monroe, Lawrence Rockfield, Robert Vann, Alphaeus White, William White, George Coleman, Paul Smith, William Stokes, Troy Chambers, Joseph Bell, and Thurston Hundley.

Boy Scouts Build Shack

The Boy Scouts of Badin have improved the enforced idleness from school by "flu," by building a club room in the park back of the rock crusher, on Pine Street. It is a substantial building, planked up outside, and ceiled with beaver board on the inside. The shack is fourteen by twenty feet, with a wide porch in front, and after it is painted will be very attractive. They intend to furnish it with rustic furniture, hang pennants and pictures, making an up-to-date meeting place. A clubroom has been a dream of the Scouts for some time, and funds were raised for this purpose last fall by the minstrel. When the shack is finished, the Scouts will have an Open Night to their parents and friends in town. Troop No. 2 is a live organization, which does things.

Joe Leonard received by mail a cocoanut cake and a fried chicken, postmarked at New York and Statesville. However, we feel sure it came from Statesville. Joe is especially fond of country eats.