The HouseKeeper

Before baking sweet potatoes rub a little lard on them and when baked they will peel easily and perfectly.

Olives and English walnuts ground together and moistened with mayonnaise make a tasty luncheon sandwich.

Slice one large onion fine, fry brown in a tablespoonful of lard. Add 10 cents worth of hamburger and mince fine with a fork and fry brown. Mash three large potatoes, and add to meat, also half a cupful of water. Season highly with cayenne pepper and salt. Cover and cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Add half a pound of spaghetti which has been previously cooked in salt and water. This is a substantial as well as delicious dish.

Hang dusty dress skirts on a line in the wind and let it blow out. This saves the energy of brushing and beating dust.

If you get mildew on white clothes, put a teaspoonful of chloride of lime into a quart of water, strain it twice, then dip the mildewed places in this solution and lay in the sun. If not all out, repeat process.

To effectively remove scorch marks from linen, rub with a fresh-cut onion, soaking the garment in cold water

To beat the whites of eggs stiff always have them cold and add a pinch of salt.

The use for an old wash boiler is to stand it in a convenient place on the back porch or near the back steps and put all old papers in it. When the boiler is full set it in the path and apply a match to the papers. Keep the lid of the boiler on until the proper time comes to burn the waste.

An excellent celery seasoning may be made at home. Get 5 cents' worth of celery seed, run it through the finest knife of the grinder or break it in a mortar; mix with about 10 times its bulk of table salt and bottle.

LARGE EXPORTS IN WAR TIMES

Enterprising Drug Company Reaching Into New Territory.

Cuba, West Indies, S. America Buy Canadian Products.

In many lines of drugs and chemicals, Germany had the world's market in her hands. With the war, the German and Austrian sources were cut off and the prices of drugs have increased some 50, some 100 and some 1,000 per cent.

The large proprietary medicine firms have, as a consequence, had their profits greatly reduced because they have refused to increase the prices of their preparations to the public.

This has naturally caused them to make an effort to increase business by taking on new territory. As an illustration, the Dr. Chase Medicine Co.'s representative, Mr. P. R. Cumming left Toronto, Ont., recently for an extended trip through Cuba, the West Indies, Central America, including Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, British, French and Dutch Guiana in South America.

On account of the extensive sales of Dr. Chase's medicines throughout Canada and the United States, there has developed a certain amount of direct trade in all parts of the world. The present undertaking is to consolidate this trade and by appointing agents in all these places to establish business throughout these countries on a lasting basis.

As Mr. Cumming is well acquainted with the drug trade throughout the West Indies and SouthAmerica, it is expected that his trip will meet with success, and that these medicines will find a further field of usefulness.

FLAMING BULLETS.

A Description of the Latest German Brutality in War.

Among the scientific terrors which have had their birth in the European conflict is the incendiary bullet of the Germans. It is a most ingenious contrivance, in which sulphur is the inflammatory element.

The cartridges look much like ordinary rifle ammunition except that the bullets project to a greater length from the copper casing to make up for the weight lost by the substitution of sulphur "stuffing" for the usual leaden core. The bullets are of pressed steel, the core opening in the rear. In this chamber is packed tightly a mixture of powdered sulphur and a small quantity of an oxidizing agent, and the opening is sealed with paraffine before the bullet is inserted into the open end of the cartridge cases.

The discharge, of course, melts the paraffine and ignites the sulphur, which, by means of the oxidizing agent with which it is mixed, burns vigorously even during the rush of the bullet through the air, with the consequent tendency to vacuum at the opening in the rear. There is enough of the "stuffing" in each bullet to burn for several minutes, a long time after it has reached its destination, or its limit of flight.

The seriousness of a wound from one of these "spitfires" may well be imagined, even when it passes completely through the body, but in those cases where it remains in the body its effects are indescribable. The damage done by the "dum-dum" is insignificant in comparison. Of course its purpose of being is not that of inflicting useless torture on the enemy. The bullet is supposed to be used in firing at a building or inflammable structure.

A USEFUL BOOK

"Fruit Tree Diseases of Southern Ontario" is Ready.

"Fruit Tree Diseases of Southern Ontario" is the title of a very instructive bulletin (No. 24, of the Second Series of Bulletins of the Dominion Experimental Farms), of which Mr. W. A. McCubbin, M. A., assistant in charge of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., is the author. In this bulletin, prepared under the direction of Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, 14 diseases of the apple tree, 5 of the pear tree, 4 of the quince, 7 of the apricot, 5 of the cherry, 7 of the plum tree, and 12 of the peach are dealt with. In each case there is given a description of the diseases and their nature; information is furnished for their identification, and various means of prevention and control are outlined. In addition to these descriptions, the value of which is greatly enhanced by numerous original illustrations, the opening chapter deals in a general manner with disease, its nature, types of disease due to fungi, transmission of spores, wintering of diseases, infection, methods of meeting diseases, and other causes of unhealthy conditions, as winter injury, dieback, bud injury, sun scald, crown or collar rot, etc. Directions are also given for sending specimens attacked by unidentified diseases to the Dominion Botanist. The preparation of the several fungicides—sprays, washes and disinfectants is also outlined. The author clearly shows that timely attention to the control of destructive fungus diseases will save considerable wastage and losses and will result in increased production, a factor, ever important, but at this present time most important to observe. This bulletin is available to applicants to The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

THE LEMON.

Here Are Twenty Uses for Which It is the Best.

Few people realize the value of lemons, which cannot be over-estimated. In the warm, debilitating weather their tonic effect is excellent, and in cases of fever sore throat or torpid liver the medicinal qualities are splendid.

1. Two or three slices of lemon in a cut of hot, strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

2. A teaspoon of lemon juice in a cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.

3. A teaspoon of lemon juice in a cup of hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective and successful substitute for Calomel and other alternative drugs.

4. A dash of lemon juice in plain water makes a cleansing tooth wash, not only removing the tartar, but sweetening the breath.

5. A lotion of lemon juice and rose water will remove tan and whiten the skin.

6. Lemon juice with olive oil is considered by many as far superior to vinegar for salad dressing.

7. Lemon juice and loaf sugar are good for hoarseness.

8. Outward application of the juice allays irritation caused by insect bites.

9. A refreshing drink is made by adding a freshly beaten egg to lemonade, and

10. The same mixtures when frozen makes a delicious ice.

11. If when boiling sago or rice a teaspoon of lemon juice is added, the kernels will be whiter and a delicate flavor is added.

12. An old-fashioned remedy for croup is lemon juice, honey and alum.

13. We all know the value of lemon juice and salt for removing rust stains from white goods.

14. After the juice is extracted the rind dipped in salt cleanses brass beautifully and conveniently.

1. It also removes unsightly stains from the hands.

1. For flavoring cookery lemon juice is unexcelled.

17. After the pulp is removed the skins make dainty receptables for serving salads, ices, etc.

18. Tough meat may be made tender by adding a teaspoon of lemon juice to the water in which it is boiled.

19. Slices of lemon garnish fish of all descriptions.

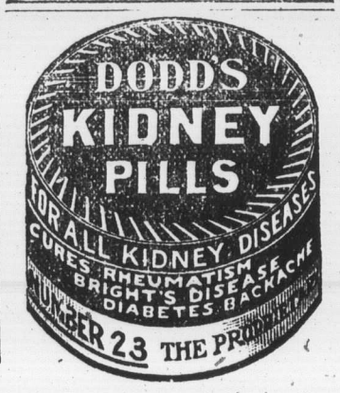
20. Tea is greatly improved by the addition of a slice of lemon, either iced for summer's use or as Russian tea on a winter's day. In buying lemons select those having a thin dry rind They are cheaper and much juicier than the fresh, plump ones.

THE SUFFRAGETTE SINGS.

If a lassie wants the ballot
To help to run the town;
If a lassie gets the ballot,
Need a laddie frown?
Many a laddie has the ballot,
Not as bright as he;
Many a laddie votes his ballot,
Overcome with rye.

If a lassie works for wages,
Toiling all the day,
When her work the laddie's equals,
Give her equal pay.
If a body pays the taxes,
Surely you'll agree
That a body earns the franchise,
Wether he or she.

Many a man is so light that he can even fall into an opportunity without making much of an impression on it.



QUICK HELP FOR STRAINS AND SPRAINS WONDERFUL RELIEF IN ONE HOUR

Rare Herb and Root Extracts in This Liniment Give It Marvelous Power.

RUB ON NERVILINE

You'll be astonished at the rapid pain-relieving action of "Nerviline." Its effectiveness is due to its remarkable penetrating power—it strikes deeply, sinks to the very core of the trouble.

Nerviline is strong, many times stronger, than ordinary liniments, and it's no greasy, ill-smelling or disagreeable. Every drop rubs in, bringing comfort and healing wherever applied.

You would scarcely believe how it will relieve a sprain, how it takes out lameness, how it soothes and eases a bruise.

Thousands say no liniment is half so useful in the home. This must be so, because Nerviline is a safe remedy—you can rub it on even a child with fine results.

Just you keep Nerviline on hand—it's a panacea for the aches, pains and slight ills of the whole family. One bottle will keep the doctor's bill small, and can be depended on to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, toothache, pleurisy, strains or swelling. Wherever there is a pain rub on Nerviline; it will always cure.

The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical; trial size, 25c. Sold everywhere by dealers, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

ABOUT HYPOCRISY.

Be Sincere About What You Say, Do and Think.

Be sincere of what you say of others. If you cannot think nice things about them do not say anything at all. You should never run down others in your speech, so if you cannot praise, be silent. If you are forced to utter an opinion about a person you dislike pick out the one point you find to admire in that person and mention that.

Unfortunately it is all too seldom that the real hypocrite recognizes herself in her true nature. She usually garbs herself in a cloak of self righteousness, covering her inward self with a mask of dissimulation. Her "I am better than thou" attitude succeeds in deceiving most of the world, including herself. This pharisaism is one of the commonest characteristics of the hypocrite.

It is better to be blunt and outspoken than to be hypocritical. The hypocrite may make more friends, but the frank person knows her friends are true. You want your friends to like you for what you are—not for what you are not, but pretend to be.

The hypocrite parades her pretended virtues before the world. Self advertisement is a model of kindness and nobility is her pet labor. Her utes to know that she has two Bible classes and is the most charitable member of her church. According to her, she is constantly doing good. She will tell you in one breath that she has only love in her heart for the whole world, and in the next that Mrs. Brown is no doubt a respectable woman, but that she shouldn't be so indiscreet.

The awful part about the hypocrite is that she can do more harm to a girl's character in one minute than a frank person can do in a year. The outspoken girl will talk to you against a person and you will know right away that she is talking of some one she greatly dislikes. You can tell, consequently, that her opinion of the person in question is prejudiced by her dislikes and is to be valued accordingly.

But the hypocrite speaks very highly of the person she wants to slander. Then she inserts a but and a slight innuendo. Every insinuation is preceded by a flattering comment. The impression you receive at once is that this criticism must be quite unprejudiced, as the talker said so many nice things, too. Every harmful innuendo is doubled in importance because you think that if a woman who is such a 'friend' can say such things they must plausibility is her best stock in trade. You have only to talk to her five min-

A Submarine Destroyer.

England is said to have developed a new type of war vessel, which is expected to prove more than a match for the German submarine. According to a man who has something to do with the conduct of naval affairs at Washington, and who has spent several weeks in Europe recently, this vessel has already made a remarkable record. It is of light draft, so light in fact that in most cases a torpedo from a submarine will pass under the hull and do no harm. Its speed is greater than that of any submarine, but not sufficient to enable it to escape from a battleship or a destroyer, and it carries a rapid-fire gun that can be trained in any direction. A single shot, properly directed, is enough to disable an underseas boat, for a submarine is not protected by armor.

According to information which has reached Washington, more than one hundred of these vessels are now in service and others are building. Their guns are handled by the most expert marksmen in the British navy. The vessels cost little to build and four of them can be completed for the price of a single torpedo boat destroyer. Another advantage is the rapidity with which they can be turned out. For a time there seemed to be no adequate defence against Germany's wonderfully efficient undersea craft, but now apparently the situation has been changed, though it is too early to conclude that the submarine problem was solved when England began building submarine destroyers.

Gold in Ancient Rome.

William Jacob in his "History of the Precious Metals" estimates that the accounts given by the Roman writers that in the reign of Augustus, the first of the emperors, when Rome was at the height of its power, the amount of gold in the Roman empire was nearly $2,000,000,000. This vast treasure had been gathered chiefly by conquest from various nations of Europe, Asia and Africa. There had been extensive mines in Spain and in the Atlas Mountains of North Africa, but their yield in the wealth of kings and of cities in Asia and Egypt had been despoiled and carried away to enrich the conquerors.

Stern men with empires in their brains.—Lowell.

GREEK TRAINING.

What It Did for the Boy Physically and Intellectually.

The manner in which the Athenians brought up their children is worth remembering.

At seven years of age the Athenian lad entered the palestra, which was essentially a playground. All the first the better half of the day was spent in gymnastics, dancing, games and play. In the afternoon there were singing, some writing, some reading, all in the open air, and then came a long period of play again. Such was the schooling of the Greek lad up to the age of ten or eleven, and it did not differ essentially up to the age of sixteen, except in the severity of the exercises.

And yet the world has not ceased to marvel at the results of the Greek education. It produced the highest type of man, physically and intellectually, that the world has ever seen, which Galton says was as far in advance of the modern Englishman as the modern Englishman is in advance of the native African.

In physical beauty, courage and patriotism, in philosophy, literature, architecture and art, the Greeks have been the unsurpassed models of the ages and are still the inspiration of our schools to-day. But they placed the emphasis upon hygiene, exercise, games and play, which are too much neglected in these days.—Kansas City Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A TRUE FALLACY.

The Idea That the Branches Rise as the Trunk Grows.

It is commonly believed that as a tree grows it elevates the lower branches and any other thing firmly attached to it. As a result, curious stories like the following circulate:

A Canadian farmer built a barn on willow posts set in the ground. The next spring happened to be wet, and he noticed that the horses had trouble in stepping up to the floor on entering. Finally it dawned upon him that the willow posts, which by this time laid put out branches and leaves, were growing and elevating the whole barn.

The process continued until the floor was some nine or ten feet high.

Then he put in another floor at the ground level.

At the time the story was told this second floor was four feet from the ground, and the farmer was hoping for a wet season, so that the elevation might continue until he could put in a third floor.

It is impossible to take this tale seriously, but many folks believe stories with as little foundation. Sometimes a high tight fence is attached to green posts. In a few years the owner notices that good sized pigs can crawl underneath it, and often he concludes the green posts have grown and elevated the whole fence.

This elevation, however, happens also with seasoned posts, and is due to another cause. Water expands when it freezes, and in the ground the expansion cannot be downward or sidewise, so it must be upward. Consequently, every time the ground freezes the posts are pushed forward a fraction of an inch. When thawing occurs the weight of the fence is not sufficient to push them back.

Thus every freeze means a slight elevation, and in the course of three or four years, the fence may no longer be hog tight.

In the same way wheat is lifted out of the ground in the early spring when the ground freezes for several nights in succession and thaws in the daytime.

Farmers and city dwellers alike believe that a growing tree elevates its lower branches; otherwise, they say, how is it that a three-foot cherry tree in a few years has not a branch within four feet of the ground? If elevation really occurred, however, it is difficult to see how we could ever have a low headed tree, and that it actually does not occur is shown by careful observation spread over a number of years. The lower branches gradually die as they are shaded by the upper ones and in the course of time drop of. This natural pruning can be seen in all its stages at the same time in and fairly dense forest. Here it is easily seen that only branches in the light continue to thrive and live.

No branch is elevated to any extent after it is a year old.—Farm and Fireside.

WHERE HE GOT IT.

(Judge.)

Coach—Jones, you look like the "find" of the season. The way you hammer the line, dodge, slug your man and worm through your opponents is marvelous. You must have played considerable, haven't you?

Candidate for football team—No; it's my early training. You see, my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days.

The bride may say "I will" so faint on her wedding day that you can hardly hear it, but she'll get courage and say it loud enough for the neighbors to hear it later on.

PLIGHT OF A POET.

His Vivid Imagination Once Nearly Got Coleridge in Trouble

From his early youth Coleridge lived in a world of books and dreams, yet his favorite walk seems to have been the Strand, the last place in the world for a poet to lose himself in revette. As he strolled down the street he imagined himself swimming the Hellespont, the feat of which other poets had written and which the poet Byron was to accomplish later. Once while the mind of Coleridge was thus far from the busy Strand he absently thrust his hand before him in the manner of one swimming. Suddenly one hand came in contact with a gentleman's pocket.

The gentleman, thinking to capture a thief, seized the hand and exclaimed: "What! So young and so wicked!" He accused the poor poetic boy of an attempt at pocket picking.

With some fright and a few tears the boy explained, and we can imagine that words did not fail him who was to become the most brilliant talker of his age. The gentleman was delighted with Coleridge's imagination, which could turn the Strand into the Hellespont. The intelligence of the younger Leander made the stranger inquire into Coleridge's tastes, and when he found the boy liked books he opened for him a subscription at the circulating library in Cheapside.—Westminster Gazette.

Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal Pancakes a Digestible Delicacy

and unlike ordinary pancakes are a really valuable food. Because of their granular character they will not disorder digestion or ferment. They may be safely fed to a babe. Roman Meal also makes most delicious porridge, gems, muffins, steam puddings, bread, etc. All may be eaten hot without fear of distress. All nourish better than meat and positively relieve constipation or money refunded. At your grocers', 10 and 25 cents a package. Roman Meal is made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

Proverbial Philosophy.

I don't know, writes a correspondent, whether the absurdity of some of our proverbs when used as a means of comparison occurs to people when they quote them. For instance, "As drunk as a lord." Any one who looks into a metropolitan police court when the night charges are being dealt with will see that intemperance is not the exclusive privilege of peers of the realm. "As dead as Queen Ann." Why Queen Anne? Why not Queen Elizabeth or Queen Boadicea? "As deaf as a post." A post is devoid of all the five senses not hearing only. "As cheap as dirt." What is the exact market value of dirt? It is not mentioned in any tradesman's catalogue. "As poor as a church mouse." Who knows that ecclesiastical mice are less well off than their secular brethren? — London Standard.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.

St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

MANY ICE AGES.

Everyone with intelligent interest in the history of the world on which he lives has heard of the glacial epoch, or the ice age. The inhabitants of the northern portion of the United States have no doubt a general understanding that the gravel hill and ridges and the huge boulders with which they are familiar are due to an irresistible invasion from Canada by "the great ice sheet" at a date just preceding that which geologists term "recent," yet many thousands of years ago.

It is, however, not strictly correct to speak of the ice age or of the glacial epoch, for there have been many of them. It is now known that even this latest or Pleistocene glacial epoch has several important divisions, and in the Rocky Mountain region it appears that important changes in the form and height of the mountains, due to a wearing down by erosion, took place between the glacial subepochs.

More than fifty years ago it was recognized by English geologists that certain masses of gravel and breccia and certain planed and grooved rock surfaces in rocks of Permian age in India indicated a glacial epoch vastly older than that of the Canadian ice sheets, but it is only within the last thirty years that geologists have learned that glacial conditions have recurred at many different times in the earth's history. The evidence of this has been found in all continents in Europe, Asia, Africa, South and North America. The formation of great ice sheets took place at different periods in the larger divisions of geologic time back to the Proterozoic—that is, to the age of the oldest known sedimentary rocks, a great many million years ago.

One of the most recent discoveries of old glacial deposits is that made by Professor W. W. Atwood in 1913 in Southwestern Colorado. Near Ridgeway, Professor Atwod found typical glacial till, containing pebbles and boulders, showing well preserved scratches and other markings, occurring beneath Tertiary lavas of the San Juan Mountains and upon Upper Cretaceous beds. From the conditions of occurrence it is clear that these Ridgeway gravels are of early Eocean age.—From the United States Geological Survey.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

REVENGE.

(Browning's Magazine.)

"I wish some one would propose Joe Short for membership in the club."

"I thought you disliked him."

"I do. I want a chance to blackball him."

ISSUE NO. 50. 1

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — TINSMITH — A tomed to furnace work, at The Hamilton Stove & Heater Co., ilton. Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR male—household goods—free ples and catalogues. Don't apply u you need money; references required C. Rand, Lennoxville, Que.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FANCY PIGEONS A flying homers; prices reasonable. J. Holton, 62 Caroline street south, Ha ilton. Ont.

A SMALL WORD.

It Has Only Two Letters, Yet it Not Easy to Define.

To define one word in the English language one modern dictionary takes eighteen columns of small type. And this solitary word upon which the dictionary bestows such a wealth of elucidation is one that hardly anybody except a dictionary maker can define at all. The ordinary educated English speaking person's knowledge of it could be expressed in about half a single line.

This peculiar word is "of." If you were asked to define it—unless you are a dictionary maker or of an allied trade—probably you would have to reply "Of? Why, of just means of." You might add defensively, 'I always comprehend perfectly what it means when I see or hear it and can use it correctly in speech, so what do I want to define it for anybody?"

But if you were a child your actual mastery of "of" would stand you in no stead whatever. You would be set to digging out and memorizing the things the dictionary had to say about it, or the driest and least informing of them, as, for instance, that in some cases it is such a kind of preposition and in other cases some other kind and that prepositions have such and such properties when they don't have some other, every bit of which you would absolutely and mercifully forget at the first possible moment.—Exchange.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Some New Fabrics.

Gloveskin is a soft velour fabric, very smart and light in weight.

Gabacord is a combination of gabardine and whipcord, yet it has all the lightness and draping quality of gabardine.

Tipperary homespun is quite desirable for suits for very-day wear. It comes in rich colors.

Snake-skin is a variation of the delightful "kitten's ear gabardine," which made its appearance last year. The weave is more uneven than kitten's ear, but equally soft and attractive.

Vicuna cloth is a Scotch production, particularly pleasing in small checks. There are many revivals of plaids of Scotch origin being introduced as "new," and they are none the less welcome to their old friends for the disguise. The Oxford plaids are seen in plenty.

The most noticeable of the rough cloths are the Cheruit checks, soft in weave, but rough in effect. Pekin broadcloths are dark greens, browns or dull blues, striped with black.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

SOLDIERS' NIGHTMARES.

Dreams of Live Shells and Night Alarm Disturb Fighters' Rest.

The terrific strain imposed on the nerves of fighting men, which nowadays is rendered greater by the deafening explosions of high-powered shells, causes soldiers and especially those wounded, to suffer from torturing nightmares. An ambulance worker who has studied the subject of soldiers' nerves states that a common form of nightmare is for a soldier to dream that he is wandering through endless trenches as complicated as an artificial maze, or that he is picking his way through forests whence all but him had fled. At night the slightest noise during sleep calls up visions of exploding shells or the tramp of armed men to the unnerved soldier, and he will cry out in terror, although when actually in the firing line he displays great courage. Dreams of night alarms trouble his sleep and in this connection the soldier has terrifying visions of being unable to find his clothes or weapons when the imaginary call to arms flits across his troubled brain.

Another common night terror to the soldier is a dream that a live shell is lying in his bed and about to burst, and with such nightmares the victim imagines himself powerless to move his limbs in getting rid of the projectile.

One of the most terrible nightmares which afflicts the nerve-shattered soldier is that in which he imagines that he is unable to withdraw his bayonet from an enemy's body, although he desires to use it to keep off menacing forms all around him.

ENOUGH.

(New York Evening Post)

A big, slouchy darky shuffled along the road whistling as he went. His clothes were in rags and his shoes were out at toes and heels.

As he passed a prosperous-looking house a man stepped from the doorway and hailed him. "Hey, Jim! I got a job for you. Do you want to make a quarter?"

"No, sah," said the ragged one. "I done got a quarter."

"Don't you think it rather foolish to mortgage a home to buy an automobile?" "Oh, I don't know. When you have an automobile you don't care whether you have a home or not."—Pittsburgh Post.