

Tea as a Beverage

Tea first became known in China nearly 3000 years before Christ. In that country tea was greatly prized, both for its remarkable qualities as a beverage and for the almost religious ceremony attached to the drinking of it. Up to the sixth century, tea was used only for medicinal purposes. Even in the seventeenth century it cost \$25.00 to \$50.00 per pound. All tea caddies were constantly kept under lock and key. Today when even fine quality like "SALADA" costs less than one-third of a cent per cup, it is not surprising that the consumption of tea is increasing tremendously.

"SALADA"

Love Gives Itself

THE STORY OF A BLOOD FEUD
BY ANNIE S. SWAN.

"Love gives itself and is not bought."—Longfellow.

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.)

Afterwards, when she was alone, Carlotta read it again:

"Dear Miss Carlyon,—I have had a long talk with my brother to-day, and it would give me much pleasure if you would come up to Stair to-morrow and lunch with me."

"I shall be quite alone, but I want to know you better; indeed, it is quite necessary, for a great many things are happening, and it is better, if possible, to avoid misunderstanding.—Yours sincerely,
Judith Rankine."

Carlotta was pleased, yet a little reluctant, to accept the invitation so sincerely given. She thought about it for over an hour, but, in the end, she dressed herself in her quietest, least obtrusive garments, and set out to walk to the house in which, for the time being, the whole of her interest in life centred.

It was her first visit. Her only previous knowledge of Stair was having seen it from the sea in a boat one evening with the sunset light upon it, a picture she had never forgotten.

Carlotta was a splendid walker, and the four miles by the longest way to Stair had only the effect of heightening her beauty by giving her a touch of very rare and natural color. Her coat and skirt of gray tweed, her soft, white silk skirt, and serviceable but not unbecoming hat, her dainty shoes and gloves, all combined to make an attractive, even a striking figure.

Judy, watching from the terrace where she was feeding the peacocks, flushed a little when she saw the tall graceful figure swing round the bend in the avenue, and realized that something of an ordeal was in front.

She put the last morsel on the balustrade for the stately birds, and walked towards the broad flight of steps to meet her guest.

Judy, all in black, was not very beautiful. She had not slept well and her skin was sallow, her eyes tired, her expression a little sad. But when she smiled, as she did when she waved her hand in greeting, one forgot everything but the magic of that smile.

"It was very good of you to come on such a short invitation. My brother has gone to Glasgow again to-day. He will be gone the most of the day. First of all I thought I would come down to the Clock House, and then, reflecting that it might be difficult for us to get a chance for private talk, I thought of this. You did not mind coming?"

"It was perfectly sweet and dear of you to ask me," said Carlotta, the music of her voice vibrating with tenderness. "I have never seen Stair



After Every Meal
Pass it around after every meal. Give the family the benefit of its aid to digestion. Cleans teeth too. Keep it always in the house.
"Costs little—helps much."
WRIGLEYS

CLIPSE FASHIONS



A Quaint Little Bloomer Dress

Frocks for little folks are becoming more interesting every day, and there is almost as great variety as for the grown-ups. What little girl would not adore this quaint and winsome little bloomer frock No. 1025? It may be made of gingham, chambray, percale, cotton rep or the dainty, patterned English prints. The kimono sleeve upper portion is attached to two semicircular skirt portions, forming an apron effect, and tied at either side with bows of material or ribbon. The pattern also includes bloomers gathered into knee-bands. Elastic is inserted at the waist. The pattern is cut in sizes 4 to 10 years and requires 1 1/2 yards of 32 inch material for the dress and 1 3/4 yards for the bloomers. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 20c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Orders filled same day as received.

"I think he has. You can't imagine what my feelings were when I heard how I had put him at the mercy of his cousin!"

"You didn't put him there Carlotta. That was done before you came on the scene at all. I partly blame myself, for I didn't go thoroughly enough into things before my father died. I didn't realize, you see, what it might mean to let Peter get such a firm hold over. All that you did was to show Alan where he stood, and I do believe that, perhaps in the end, it will be quite a good thing for us all."

"You can say that—YOU!" cried Carlotta in a choking voice, "though you just know that perhaps you will have to leave this heavenly place!"

"There is no 'perhaps' about it. Alan has gone to-day to make final arrangements and to empower the lawyers to find a tenant. I shan't like that, my dear. It would be useless to pretend that I could like it, but it has to be endured like the other unpleasant happenings of life. And it won't last forever. I shall enjoy playing at housekeeping in a small house at Cambridge."

"You will like Cambridge," said Carlotta quickly. "But after this—"

"I can't transplant the Pool, worse luck! But I think I must turn it into a sort of Bluebeard's chamber, don't you know, and reserve it as a place to stow the odds and ends in. Ann Christy, our old nurse, says people who let houses always reserve that sort of right. And Alan says that I can take away enough of things to furnish the little Cambridge house. That will be interesting and amusing as far as it goes."

Carlotta's eyes seemed to darken, and she allowed Judy to meander on without interruption. Suddenly she clasped her hands and leaned forwards, with a sort of intense look on her face.

"If I had married Peter Garvoek none of this would have happened!" Judy's smile was a little rueful. "It might have happened just as it

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has, but trouble was bound to come sooner or later. Peter has, or had, Alan completely in his power so far as money is concerned. We owe him—or at least Stair does—between twenty and thirty thousand pounds. That takes a lot of paying, Carlotta, and, in the process, something would have been ground to powder. You know the men, and can imagine which would have had to pay the heaviest price. Besides," she added, "though all this is frightful and not easy to bear while it is going on, it is likely a melting pot in which the finest metal will come out doubly purified. Now, what is Judith Rankine doing? Why, just preaching for all she is worth!"

Carlotta rose suddenly, and, kneeling by Judy's side, raised her beautiful face, all instinct with feeling, to the plain one whom suffering had taught.

"You wonderful creature, you have spoken the truest words in the world. The melting pot! That is what it is going to be; and since I am honored by being allowed to go into it with you, please heaven, I may contribute something which will be worth while." "You are going to help Alan to wait, and work, and win," said Judy, wistfully. "I am not sure whether yours is not going to be the biggest bit of all."

Carlotta was unable for a moment to speak, for unutterable thoughts were upon her, like an overwhelming flood. But a great gladness, born of the consciousness of power, was in her soul.

Trying to describe that moment to her brother afterwards, Judy, on whose observant eyes nothing was lost or thrown away, said quite simply: "Something shone in her face like a light from behind or beyond. She is a lovely woman, Alan, and there is something there which is not in ordinary people. Even if—even if"—and her eyes grew tender and wistful again—"even if you have nothing, after all, but the struggle and the waiting, it will be all worth while, both for her and for you, and for me, too, who have to stand by and look on."

In these words Judy expressed, without knowing it, the poignancy of her own position. For can there be a more difficult role for an active, living woman to fill than just to stand by and wait, torn with desire to help, yet wholly at a loss which way to turn for the purpose?

Judy, made to be the guiding light of a home, possessed none of the gifts for which the world will pay in hard cash.

This was not Judy's hour! But it was Carlotta's, and had Judy been able to probe just a little more deeply, and to grasp the stupendous scheme already forming in Carlotta's heart, she would have been held in complete thrall.

Presently they came down to more mundane things, and when the stream of Judy's intimate talk was stemmed a little, she suggested a ramble through the house. An enthusiastic guide, she had no reason to complain of lukewarmness on the part of her whom she thus chaperoned.

It was at once Carlotta's introduction and farewell to Stair, until, perhaps, some happier day should dawn for her and those whose deepest regrets and hopes she now so fully shared.

"I am sure you must be most frightfully tired," said Judy impulsively after the afternoon work and they were wandering about the park, within sight of the loch and the sea. "And I have nothing to offer you in the way of conveyance back to Ayr. You must come in and rest awhile, and after tea, walk down quite quietly, and I will convey you part of the way."

"I am not tired at all! How could I be? When one is alive, as I am to-day, every faculty strung to the highest pitch—there is no such thing as tiredness in the world!"

"I have felt like that. But just lately I don't seem to be so willing or so able to go on. Bobbie Sanderson calls it a reaction, but I just laugh at him. Do you know Bobbie Sanderson?"

"Only by sight, though I hear of him sometimes, nay, very often—among the poor people."

"Do you visit poor people in Ayr?" asked Judy, in swift surprise.

"Sometimes, because it is necessary, I am sure, for all of us to realize now and again that we are really quite well off, and that others would give all they possessed for the privileges we despise."

In these words Carlotta revealed herself, and part of the divine discontent of her life.

"I started out to say that Bobbie is a dear!" said Judy. "When one gets Bobbie Sanderson's nature allied to his other gifts, then the man himself is a gift to the world. He is a healer, and surely there can't be anything finer in life than just that!"

"Clothes last longer when washed properly"

says Mrs. Experience, who tells how to wash them.



"Some women actually rub holes in clothes trying to get them clean with harsh, ordinary laundry soaps, which are only half soap anyway. No wonder they say, 'Washing is so wearing on clothes'."

"The easiest way I've found to wash clothes—easiest on clothes and easiest on myself—is by using Sunlight Soap. No boiling or hard rubbing is needed—the pure Sunlight suds penetrate through and through each fabric, loosening dirt and dissolving grease spots. Then in rinsing, all dirt and soapy matter just runs away."

"And as every bit of Sunlight is pure, cleansing soap, it lathers generously, does not fade anything washable and is far more economical. Sunlight keeps your hands nice and soft. Levers, Toronto make it."

Sunlight Soap

"It strikes me," said Judy, an hour later, as she convoyed her down the avenue, "that it is I who have talked most of the day. When will you come again to take your full share of talking? There are so many things I want to know about you?"

"You want to know them yet, even after we have spent all these hours together?"

"I know what you are after—base flattery!" answered Judy, with a flash of her old brightness. "But you don't get it! You know, don't you, that I am glad, more glad even than I was this morning, that you belong to Stair!"

"Stay like that, Judy," said the other woman with a strange passion. "If you believe in me, and love me like that, I shall arrive!"

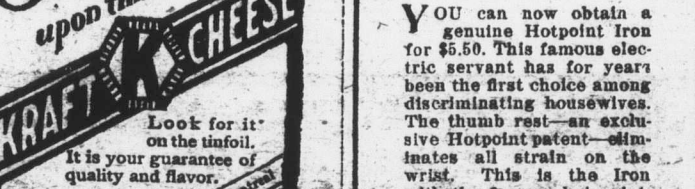
"Arrive—where?" "I was only thinking of something I was reading this morning in Brown-ing. It is in 'Parascelsus'." (To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

A scientific expedition has found in the Olympic Mountains a strange worm that lives only in ice. It is thin, black and about half an inch long. In one place the ice was fairly covered with the worms. Taking one of them in the hand kills it. In fact, they are so sensitive to heat that they crawl into the ice from shelter whenever the sun comes out. The expedition could not bring home any live specimens, but it made a number of photographs of the worms.

Potatoes grown in the United States may not be imported into England and Wales on account of the Colorado beetle, an insect pest which was first noticed on potatoes in 1850 and has since done great damage.

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The Athens Reporter

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Junetown Farm and Sawmill Under New Management

Phillips & Burnham Buy Property of Abel Cughan.

Junetown, April 8.—Abel Cughan has sold his farm and saw mill to Messrs. Phillips and Burnham, of Mallorytown.
Mrs. John N. Truesdell and Miss Gladys Ferguson, of Lyn, were visitors at Fred Ferguson's on Tuesday.

Francis Fortune has returned from Toronto, where he spent a week.
Miss D. Gilbert, Brockville, was the guest of Miss Mary Purvis over the week-end.

DELTA Junior Women's Institute of Delta Elects Officers for ensuing Year.

Delta, April 9.—The Junior Institute held its annual meeting on Thursday, April 9, at the home of Miss Nellie Slack.
After the reading of the minutes, cards were read from the Armenian Relief Association and the Public Library thanking the Institute for their generous donations.

The election of officers resulted as follows:
President, Miss Nettie Slack; 1st vice-president, Mrs. O. Coleman; 2nd vice-president, Miss Marie Slack; secretary-treasurer, Miss Luella Baker; directors, Miss Ella Russell, Leora Whitmore, Mrs. W. Breese, Mrs. H. McElroy; auditors, Miss Edna Steele, Cora Slack; district director, Mrs. W. Breese; district representatives, Mrs. C. Morris, Mrs. (Dr.) Bond; flower committee, Miss Irene Baker, Miss L. Baker.

The roll was called to which 19 responded, each giving the title of a book recently enjoyed. Mrs. Coleman invited the members to her home for the May meeting. Lunch was served by Miss N. Slack, assisted by the hostesses, Miss L. Phelps and Mrs. H. McElroy, and the meeting was brought to a close.
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lawson spent a few days in Brockville at H. Hazelton's.

TIMELY FARM TOPICS

Items of Interest and Value for the Leeds County Farmer

Alfalfa Production likely to be Trebled This Year in Leeds

The hardy type of alfalfa is the only kind that will succeed in Eastern Ontario, and this strain is known as Ontario Varigated and Genuine. Common alfalfa has a uniformly blue or purple blossom when observed in the field during the blooming season, as compared with a mottled or variegated appearance of the Varigated and Genuine. This is the surest method of discrimination between the two types, and this past year many farmers in Peel County who are producing seed for sale had their fields inspected and only those who had the hardy strain are this year allowed to sell their seed through the Peel County Alfalfa Growers' Association.

Distribution of School Fair Seeds

Starting Friday, April 3rd, at Greenbush, and ending last Thursday, April 9th, at Westport, Agricultural Representative Neff visited ten school fair sections and distributed the eggs for hatching and the seed to be grown for fair purposes this year.
That continued interest is being shown in this phase of activity, is shown by the fact that about 1,250 packages of the seven varieties of flower seeds were distributed, as well as nearly 250 packages of each of the ten kinds of vegetable seeds. Two kinds of potatoes, Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain, were given out in 5-lb. bags, about 42 bushels in all being given to the pupils. About 90 bags of each of the three kinds of grain were distributed in 3/4 and 1-lb. lots.

Lice on Cattle.

The method of controlling lice suggested by the South Dakota Agricultural College, is to dip the cattle during the fall and spring. Dipping of cattle is not advisable, however, during the winter months on account of pneumonia. Hand treatment in many cases may relieve the animals until spring when they may be dipped. Three different treatments are commonly used. Equal parts of ground sabadilla seed and flowers of sulphur in the form of a dusting powder is a good treatment.

Rotation of Crops.

It is highly important that the soil be given a rest, oats following oats, or corn following corn is not good farming. It is soil mining. If the soil is rich the evil day will be delayed, but the time will surely come when those who do not give the soil a chance must pay the price and suffer in reduced crops, plant diseases, insect injury, and weeds.
No one rotation is the best under all conditions, but to all accepted crop rotations, certain principles can be applied, so that each particular farm can be fitted with a definite plan suited to its peculiarities. Give the matter of crop rotation some consideration, it will pay you. The staff of the Ontario Agricultural College will be glad to help you with any farm problem.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

The potato grower who gives thought to labor, seed, and fertilizer is tackling the potato problem in the right way.
Seeds, like folks, like a good bed. Prepare it well and make more money.

GROW MORE ALFALFA

IT BUILDS UP THE SOIL AND MAINTAINS FERTILITY.

Eradicates the Worst of Weeds and Furnishes Great Abundance of Rich Hay For the Live Stock.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In a survey covering an investigation on 900 farms, those that were growing alfalfa showed an average net profit of \$1,200 per farm against \$728 per farm profit for those that were not growing alfalfa. This difference of nearly \$500 in profit was due to the alfalfa and farm practice that goes with it.

Use Hardy Strains.

Ontario Varigated and the Grimm varieties are more winter proof than the common or southern grown. These alone should be used in Ontario. The seed may cost a little more, but when everything is at stake against King Winter, the additional cost of good seed is your insurance for a return in crop. Hardy varieties last longer, and when once established and given rational treatment, remain vigorous and profitable for many years.

Alfalfa's Greatest Need Is Lime.

Alfalfa is a lime hungry plant; it cannot succeed where lime does not exist in abundance. Each ton of hay produced requires approximately 100 pounds of lime. So the attempted growing of alfalfa on soils that are sour or lacking in lime, is time, money and labor thrown away. Correct the lime deficiency first, if the soil needs it apply up to two tons per acre every five years. Most Ontario soils do not require more than a ton per acre every five years. With a yield of four tons of alfalfa hay per acre over a period of five years a ton of lime will be removed from the soil. So you see the need of returning lime to the medium in which the plant grows.

How to Apply Lime.

Apply lime to the surface of ploughed land. Do not plough it under; work it in with the harrow. Lime may be spread over the surface of the land by using a lime distributor, the manure spreader, or shovelling from the wagon box by hand. Autumn is the best time, after the fall ploughing has been done.

Vigorous Growth Follows Inoculation.

Areas on which alfalfa has not been grown should be treated through the application of 200 pounds of bacteria carrying soil per acre. Soil obtained from successful fields fulfills this requirement. Seed may be inoculated to accomplish the same result. This is generally the easiest way, unless soil is close at hand. The Bacteriology Department at the O. A. C., Guelph, will supply for 50 cents sufficient culture to treat a bushel of seed, the requirement for three acres.

Seed Bed Should Be Well Prepared.

Select reasonably rich soil and prepare it well. Do not waste time on worn out land unless you realize the necessity of applying lime and manure to feed the crop to a point of vigorous establishment. Land that has both good surface and under drainage is best. Avoid heavy, flat areas, with hardpan or tight clay subsoils. Alfalfa is a deep-rooted plant and must have root room. Prepare for the seeding by working up a fine surface on a firm seed bed. Autumn ploughing worked down in the spring with cultivator, harrow, and corrugated roller will give the desired condition providing that the weather is right for work on the land.

Use Plenty of Seed.

On land in good condition and adapted to alfalfa growing 15 pounds of good Canadian grown Ontario varigated seed is sufficient. Timothy may be mixed with the alfalfa seed as an agent of security to hold the blue grass in check until the alfalfa is well established. Its presence ensures a hay crop should the alfalfa winter kill the first year. It is a good practice to use three or four pounds of alfalfa seed in the general hay mixture over the farm. Such a practice will bring the entire farm into condition for successful alfalfa growing without very much effort or cost.

Alfalfa needs a protective covering over winter. Eight inches or more of growth to hold the snow is provided by the alfalfa plant in its September growth. Those that cut or graze alfalfa after September 15th kill all chances of future profits from alfalfa growing. Two good crops taken at the right time should satisfy, then give the plant a chance to recover for winter.

Early cutting weakens the plant, late cutting gives a coarse, poorer quality hay. Cut when the crop has nearly reached the full bloom condition. Cut but twice a year, leaving the third growth for winter protection.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

DISEASES KILL PROFITS

HOW TO GET THEM STOPPED BEFORE THEY START.

How to Treat Oats, Potatoes, and Apple Trees for Prevention of Diseases.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Anything that reduces the yield of the farm crop reduces the money return to the man growing the crop. When charges against the production of any crop are figured out it is usual to find that the costs are always high irrespective of the yield. The lower the yield the less there is to pay the production charges and profits. Production charges must be paid first. What money remains, if any, is your profit. Plant diseases and insects are always waiting ready to take your share. They frequently succeed. Finding the careless, neglectful type of farmer the easiest to prey on, eating up his potatoes, his apples, his onions, his grain, and small fruit crops. There is no escape except through prevention. Plant diseases like oat-smut, onion rot, potato blight, potato scab and apple scab can be controlled.

Dry Formaldehyde Treatment for the Prevention of Oat Smut.

This method has been tested for five successive years by the O. A. College Department of Botany co-operating with farmers in various parts of the province. The results have been uniformly satisfactory. No injury to the grain has resulted and the smut control has been almost perfect. Well worth while when the fields that were sown with untreated seed showed a loss at harvest of six per cent. of the crop: The advantages of the Dry Formaldehyde method of treating seed oats are its simplicity, rapidity and ease of application when compared with the dipping method. One hundred bushels of oats may be treated in less than one hour; the seed is dry enough to sow; there is no danger of sprouting, moulding or swelling of the seed. There is one disadvantage and it may be overcome by holding the sprayer close to the grain and providing free circulation of air to move the formaldehyde fumes quickly away. A small hand sprayer, a supply of formaldehyde and a scoop shovel comprise the equipment, and their use gives full assurance against loss of crop from oat smut.

Treat the Seed Potatoes and Prevent Scab and Black Scurf.

In each of ten years an experiment was conducted at the College to determine the control of Potato Scab. The potatoes for one plot were left untreated and those for other plots were treated with corrosive sublimate, or with formaldehyde. With corrosive sublimate 2 1/2 ounces were used to each 13 gallons of water. With the formaldehyde pickle, one pint of formalin was used to each thirty gallons of water. The yields were the same from treated and untreated plots showing that the chemicals did not injure the seed in any way. The quality of the crop was greatly improved by treatment, giving clean marketable potatoes. Sacked seed potatoes immersed for two hours in the formalin solution gave a little better results than those treated with the corrosive sublimate solution. Late blight is considered to be the most destructive potato disease that we have to contend with,—always bad in wet seasons and on low-lying areas. The successful grower does not wait for evidence of disease to appear and sweep over his field during a night; he takes time by the forelock and applies a protective spray to the potato foliage along with the Bordeaux mixture as a preventative against late blight, tip burn and in repelling flea beetles and also if used in conjunction with Paris green or lead arsenate in killing Colorado potato beetle larvae. Early, frequent, and thorough sprayings are necessary. The sprayings had an influence not only in increasing both the yield of marketable and total crop per acre, but also in prolonging the growth of the plants and increasing the size of the potatoes. The results of the experiment show the highest yields per acre from the plots which received three sprayings, both above and below the leaves.

Apple Scab Control.

The experiments carried on by the Department of Entomology for the control of apple scab fungus, in the apple-growing sections have demonstrated that thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture will effectively control the scab and give 98 per cent. clean fruit. Foliage added to the Bordeaux spray prevents efficiently the ravages commonly due to insects. Many Ontario farmers are losing on crops that would be profitable if proper attention were given to disease control at the right time. Too many trust to luck, wait to see the damage done before making an attempt to control the evil forces—that are ready to prey on the crops. The man that prepares to produce a crop with the expectation of an attack from all sides fires the first and also the last shot, routing the fungus enemy with chemicals that are easily obtainable and easily applied.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Discriminating buyers secure their cattle from herds that are regularly tested and proven free of tuberculosis and contagious abortion. The value of the pure-bred cattle industry lies in the ownership of cows which are capable of producing very high class bulls and heifers.

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Garage—Wellington St.
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SEED CORN

Advertisement for Rennie's Selected Pure Bred Seed Corn, listing various strains like Improved Leaning White Cap, Golden Glow, etc., and mentioning The William Rennie Company Limited in Toronto.

Seeds and Groceries at D. Dack & Son.

Advertisement for Dominion Tires, featuring images of tires and text: 'Dominion Tires Are GOOD Tires. You can buy these tires from us at Mail Order House Prices with the advantage of having your tires the day you want them. GRAY and ROYAL TUBES Patching Rubber, Tape, and Cement. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES. Radio and Radio Licenses. The Earl Construction Co. ATHENS ONTARIO'

