



Sign the Coupon [and we'll send you 72 pattern pieces of the finest English Suit- ings you ever saw.]

With the patterns will come our 1913 Style Book and a letter telling you all about our successful system of made-to-measure tailoring for Canadians.

We guarantee to prove to you that we can save you from 33% to 50% on the purchase of any suit. All you need to do is to sign the coupon and get the patterns and "be shown."

So confident are we that you will be satisfied with the value of our suitings that we suggest you make this test: When you receive patterns, pick out the one you like best, take it to your local tailor. Say to him: "What will you charge to make me a first-class tailored suit of that quality of material?" Then compare his price with the one we ask, and act on your own judgment. That's fair, isn't it? Mail the coupon now, before you forget it, or write a postal request for samples to:

CATESBYS, Limited
Dept. A

119 West Wellington St., Toronto.
Coronation Bldg., Montreal.
160 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Or CATESBYS, LIMITED, Tottenham Court
Road, London, England.

The "Andover" is the fashionable type of single-breasted, two-button suit that is now being worn extensively in London and New York. You will be delighted with it.

\$12.50

If these coats are made double-breasted style, 75c. extra.
Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

**USE THIS
COUPON NOW**

Catesbys save you the four middlemen's profits that your local tailor has to pay before he even gets the cloth. Your suit is shipped five days after your order is received in London. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every particular and detail of the transaction. The price includes the payment of all duty and carriage charges by us.

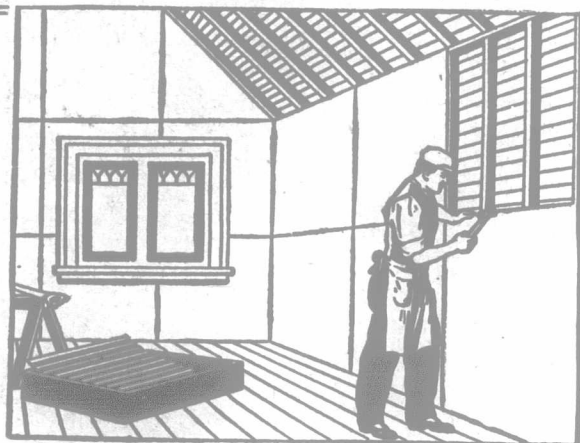
MESSRS. CATESBYS, LIMITED,
119 West Wellington Street, Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Please send me your 1913 Style Book and 72-pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

Full Name.....

Full Address.....

Dept. A.....



Applying Wall Board to Studding

**For a Better House—At Lower Cost—In a
Month Less Time—Use**

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD AND SHEATHING

Bishopric Wall Board is made in sheets 4 x 4 feet by imbedding dressed laths, under 500-lbs. pressure, in one side of a sheet of hot Asphalt-Mastic and surfacing the other side with sized fibre-board. It comes to you in crates of 16 sheets, ready to nail on the wall, and any handy man can put it on in far less time than skilled workmen can apply lath and plaster.

Bishopric Wall Board goes on DRY, so that you can move into the house the day it is finished, without weeks of waiting for it to set and dry.

On account of the lath (and Bishopric is the only Wall Board made with lath) it makes a flat, rigid, substantial wall. On account of the patented Asphalt-Mastic it makes a moisture-proof, rat and vermin proof, fire-resisting wall, warm in winter and cool in summer. On account of the surface of sized fibre-board it makes a wall that is easily painted or papered.

The first cost of Bishopric Wall Board is less than that of lath and plaster—it never falls off, so costs nothing for repairs—and it saves on the fuel bills every winter.

If you are building or remodelling, write us—a post card will do—it will bring you information of real dollars-and-cents value. Address Dept. "L. 9."

Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home:—Send six cents to cover cost of mailing and we will send you Architectural plan for building a Model House. We will also send sample of Bishopric Wall Board and Bishopric Booklet. Write to-day!

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED
Room 64, Canada Life Building, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Have for sale at present

TWO GOOD STRONG BULLS

14 to 17 months old from good milking cows; nicely bred; also cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Write or call on: H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long distance 'phone.

1 pint water until soft, then take out the stones, crack the kernels, and add them with grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, 6 drops cochineal cake-coloring if you have it, and 1 ounce powdered gelatine dissolved in a little water. Stir all well, pour into a mould, and set in a cool place to stiffen. When ready, turn out into a pretty glass dish, and serve with cream.

Scrap Bag.

WORK TABLES.

Cover the kitchen work-table with zinc, and avoid the constant scrubbing necessary to keep a wooden table clean.

ECONOMICAL SERVERS.

If you have any old pictures with plain wooden frames stowed away in the attic, remove the pictures and substitute for them a piece of pretty chintz or cretonne under the glass. Now have a firm, wooden back, tacked on and handles added, and you will find that you have achieved very pretty and useful servers at very little expense.

A FLOOR MOP.

Slash old stockings in strips an inch wide to form a fringe. Stitch several thicknesses of this to a strip of cloth 3 inches wide and 10 inches long. Saturate with a good furniture polish, and fasten on a mop-stick. Use for taking the dust off hardwood or painted floors.

TO CLEAN PANAMA HATS.

Sprinkle the hat with well-dampened cornmeal, let stand 15 minutes, then brush with an old nail or vegetable brush. Repeat, if necessary.

CARE OF SHEET-IRON STOVE.

Rub the stove over once a week with a flannel wet with a little sweet oil or melted lard. This will clean it, and preserve it from rust.

TO REMOVE ICE-CREAM STAINS.

First sponge the stain carefully with clear warm water to dissolve the sugar, then use naphtha or ether for the grease. Have a pad of absorbent cotton under the spot, and rub with the naphtha in an ever-widening circle to prevent a ring. Use just enough naphtha to dampen the silk.

TO KEEP CORSET STEELS FROM RUSTING.

Cut a strip of chamois-skin the width of the inner steel, and sew it down securely on both sides, the whole length of the steel.

TO PREVENT MILDEW.

Put an open dish of quicklime in your damp cellar or cupboard, renewing it every week.

EASY LAUNDERING.

Put contents of 1-lb. can of lye into a 2-gallon earthen jar. Add 3 quarts water and stir well. Take 1 lb. unslaked lime or 2 or more pints slaked lime, according to the strength, and place in a 2-gallon jar. If unslaked, slake by pouring on a little water, and stir as it begins to heat, add more water as it begins to boil, and when through boiling fill the jar with water. If already slaked, fill the jar with water and stir well. When thoroughly settled, pour the clear liquid into the jar with the lye.

A pint of this fluid and a half cake of soap shaved thin, will be sufficient for 3 or 4 boilerfuls of clothes. Soak the clothes 3 or 4 hours in cold water, and wring out before boiling. Very little rubbing is required for clothes washed this way. Of course, only white clothes may be so treated.

The readers of "The Advocate" will find the Baldwin Dress all that the manufacturer claims for it; page 1040. Send for description. Many compliments have been received.

In Luck.—"The codfish," said the professor, "lays more than a million eggs." "It is mighty lucky for the codfish that she doesn't have to cackle over every egg," said a student who came from a farm.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mending Basket.

The School Teacher.

Dear Editor,—We are going to have another discussion, and I am asked to open the ball, or rather set the ball a-rolling. This time the subject is to be "School teachers," and, no doubt, after I get through I will have a good many of that persuasion after my scalp, but, as I have been told before, my back is broad and I can stand it.

Now, I wonder at the beginning, how many of you who were at the Women's Institute Convention in Toronto, thought that some of the speakers had the idea that it was a good chance to get a crack at the farmers' wives, and tell them their duty, Arthur Hawkes for instance, putting in his plea for the hired man, and altogether ignoring the other side of the story, as to what some women had to put up with, on account of hired men.

Then there was the discussion on the school teachers, Prof. McCready, I think it was, saying that the school teacher was a unit by herself in the community. The Minister had his trustee board and class leaders, and other members working with him, but the school teacher had nobody. The trustees were mostly uncooth, unlettered men, not her equal, and the wives and daughters of the neighborhood no better. At least that was the impression I got of what was said. "Ye gods and little fishes!"

There was also a lot said about school teachers not joining the Institute. Now why don't they? If they think they are so much better educated than the common run, why don't they go out and spread their knowledge for the good of the community? I stated then, and do so again, that our Institute has been in existence for about ten years and we never could get a teacher to take an interest in it, but I must qualify my statement now, for I think that our present one does. Nearly all the ladies who spoke seemed agreed that the majority of teachers did not take an interest in the Institute, and all seemed to think that the teacher from her pedestal of learning looked down on her less educated sisters, and there was also a little piece in the "Globe" at the time that showed, at least, one other woman thought the same.

Now friends, that is an error that I wish to correct, namely, that a school teacher is better than her peers. Of course there are school teachers and school teachers. There are good ones and bad ones, the same as of other people. But the girl who has "book learning" and cannot make bread or cook a meal, maybe is not as well educated as you are.

But it is not always the girl's fault. I have heard a mother say, "I know the lack of education myself, but I am bound that Mary won't. She'll have to go to school, and I don't want her to do the dirty work that I have to do, such as washing and scrubbing. She'll be above that; she'll be a teacher," and so the poor girl is made a lady, (save the mark!) supposed to be better than her mother. Poor girl, and poor mother!

One girl, who went to ask about board, enquired as to terms. "Well," said the lady of the house, "it depends on what you do." "Depends,—how?" asked the girl, "Well, it depends on whether you make your own bed, and take care of your own room, or do your washing." "Oh," said the girl, "I couldn't do any of that kind of work. Where I board they will have to take care of my room, and I will take my washing home to mother." Again, I say, poor useless girl, and poor mother! The same girl, after being out picking berries in the holidays, exclaimed, "Oh, look at my hands! They're so brown. I'm ashamed of them," but one standing by said, "If they were anything else but showing the signs of work, then you might have cause to be ashamed of them."

Then I could tell you of lots of questions that teachers have asked me concerning common every day things. Only last spring I was asked by one, "What do you call those little round flowers?" meaning daisies. Thought I to myself,