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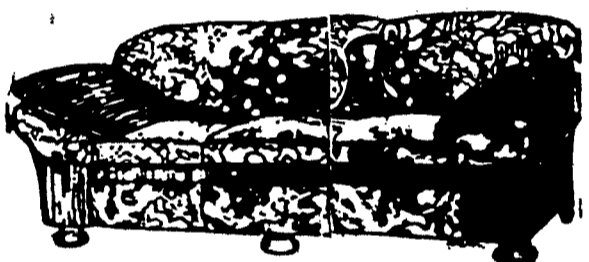
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**TOMMY KIT'S DREAM.**

**M**RS. TABBY felt highly insulted one morning when she went into the barn and found five traps placed near holes where the mice lived. "The very idea," said Mrs. Tabby to her four kittens, "just as if I could not attend to this without these traps around."

"Children, I want you to pay strict attention to what I say, for you are now old enough to help, and if may be that I have given more time to playing with you than to my work. Now you must help. I want each of you to watch near one of these traps and when a mouse runs out of its home don't let him get into the trap—CATCH HIM."

After telling her children this, Mrs. Tabby sat down to watch near the fifth trap herself and soon all were so busy watching for a mouse that they forgot each other.

Tommy Kit, however, grew tired of watching and after staring hard a

Kit, "I'll run right off to mother and show her what a smart son she has."

"CLICK!" Tommy Kit opened his eyes and there in the trap was a mouse, and at the sound his brothers and mother turned and looked. Tommy felt very much ashamed, for there was not a mouse in the other four traps.

"Why did you let him get past you?" scolded his mother. "Your brothers have each caught one. I am ashamed that a child of mine should be so stupid."

"But I did catch two," said Tommy Kit, not quite sure he had dreamed it. "I had one in each paw when the trap clicked. I could not catch three, mother, now could I, for I have only two front paws?"

"Two mice at the same time!" exclaimed his mother.

Tommy Kit was now wide awake. "I guess I dreamed it," he said. "I dreamed I caught two mice, one in each paw, and I was just going to show them to you when the trap clicked."

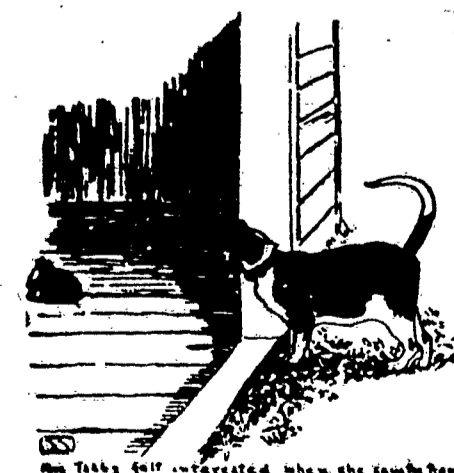
Mrs. Tabby quickly boxed her son on the ear. "You fell asleep, did you?" she said. "Now you sit here and catch two mice before you get a drop of milk."

Off trotted Mrs. Tabby with her other children, while Tommy sat sadly watching the hole. Out ran three mice and Tommy ran after them. He caught one and then seeing the other hiding behind a barrel he quickly went after that, while a third was so frightened he ran right into the trap.

"I could not help it mother," exclaimed Tommy Kit, as he proudly displayed the mice.

"That is all traps are good for," said Mrs. Tabby. "To catch the third mouse while you are chasing two, and now you children must catch two mice and drive the third into a trap. We will soon clear this place and be rid of these insulting traps as well."

But it was not long before all the kittens were sprawled out in the sun fast asleep, for they had cleared the mice from the barn; but Tommy, if he had any more dreams, did not tell them to his mother.



long time at the hole he was to watch he grew sleepy and, curling up on the floor, soon was fast asleep.

Tommy Kit had the mouse on his mind, though, and so he dreamed about mice, and in his dream he thought two fat mice ran out of the hole he was set to watch. Up jumped Tommy Kit and pounced upon them, catching a mouse in each paw.

"I guess none of the others will be as smart as I am," dreamed Tommy

**CREPE AND VELVET WARM FROCK FOR COOL DAYS**

Favorite Fabrics Beautified by the Use of Lace.

Afternoon Frocks Are Shown Plain and Sometimes With Beads—Side Drapes Used.

Crepe, velvets and broades are specialties of one manufacturer. Several of their black evening gowns are made up with lace, while afternoon frocks are shown plain and sometimes with beads.

Side drapes of lace, which extend from the shoulder to the hem and form tiny sleeves, characterize a black costume of canton crepe which has inserts of the same lace in straight lines down the front. A navy canton crepe has side drapes formed of squares of double crepe heavily beaded in red. Lines of the same beads outline the collar, cuffs and shoulders.

Three tiers of white crystal beads in long loops cover the entire skirt of a canton crepe gown built on straight lines. One tier of loops covers the waists, supplemented with bands of designs in the beads. A black chiffon velvet with long bodice straight in front and gathered at the sides, features a curved hem, longer at the sides than in the back and front.

In broaded chiffon, two deep turquoise frocks are shown, one with a scalloped tunic over an underskirt of the same color in charmeuse, and the other with the flower design of the broaded on the lower part of the skirt emphasized by blue beads.

A dress with a separate cape is shown in brown canton crepe. The bodice is long waisted and plain with a corded belt and long side panels. The cape is of the same color and also plain, except for the corded border of the wide collar and the bottom.

**COLLAR AND POCKETS OF FUR**



Jacket cat collar and two big pockets of the same fur, give a unique touch to this winsome street suit.

**FAVORITE SHADES FOR HATS**

Fuchsia Tints Prominent in Display of Millinery—Drooping Feather to Be Seen Again.

Lovely and varied are the fuchsia shades seen in the autumn display of millinery. American Beauty, too, bright and becoming, takes a prominent place. Shapes are large and small alike. In trimmings there are beads and embroidery, and the high front effect is quite noticeable.

There are modifications of the tricor shape, and Spanish effects in trimmings that include dangling earrings. The drooping feather will be seen again this winter. Even kid is included in the trimmings, one very attractive shape of navy blue velvet having kid morning glories in blue covering the upturned brim. A large picture hat is charming in fuchsia shades, with panne velvet facings in lighter shade. French velvet flowers are fastened round the graceful, slightly drooping brim. Spanish draped effects are also featured, and delicate figured veils will be much worn. A graceful hat is a toque of fuchsia duvety, with a glycerined ostrich feather mount.

**A Charming Tam.**

Nothing so enhances the charm of youth as the tam, but does it wish to avoid the commonplace. It must be elaborated distinctively and worn "with an air." Stitched with silver thread and bearing an ostrich plume, the black tam is decidedly chic.

**To Remove a Ring.**

To remove a ring from a finger swollen by its tightness, dip the finger in cold soapsuds.



Seal brown velvet is utilized in this charming and warm street frock for crisp fall days. "Walls of Troy," cut in matching cloth, edge all the hems.

**HANDBAGS MUST BE USEFUL**

Compartment as Important as Style—Duvety, Faille, Silk and Canton Crepe, Materials.

Smart compact bags are the keynote of the novelties featured this season. Paris has set the pace for bulkless appearing handbags, and American manufacturers have adopted this idea with variations to suit the needs of American women.

Bags are carried more for utility than for decoration by American women, it was pointed out, and therefore compartments are as important an element as the style. To give the flat effect and at the same time make it roomy has taxed the ingenuity of manufacturers, but they have succeeded admirably in combining the two. Bags are being made so small and at the same time spacious enough for toilet articles, that the term "vanity" is liberally applied.

The envelope bag, square and oblong shape, is the most stressed style, but bags on frames and draw strings developed in new materials are also conspicuously featured.

Duvety, faille, silk and canton crepe are three of the most popular materials used this season and are combined in many cases with steel beads. There is a strong tendency toward fur bags. Some manufacturers are bringing them out in American broadtail and the cheaper makers are approximating this by using fur fabrics or imitations.

**FABRIC GLOVE IS APPROVED**

Even Those Accustomed to Wear Kid Have Declared Preference for Newer Handcovering.

The fabric glove has found favor with the most fastidious; even those accustomed to wear the kid glove exclusively have declared preference for the fabric glove for general wear.

Led by the fancy kid glove, which has had its quota of success, the fabric glove has begun to be decorated in various ways. One of the weaves finding favor comes from France, and, strange to say, it has been developed with all thought for an American clientele. It is an armure of fine cotton which has been passed through an emery process, leaving it with a velvety finish like a dull suede. It is said to be lighter in quality than the chamale, which is the one liked best in the heavier grades.

Among the shades preferred, gray and beige are now in the first rank with such differences in tones as shades in each color with white and black and, not infrequently, combinations of the two.

**INDIAN DESIGNS ARE LATEST**

Indications Are That Sport Clothes Will Copy Navajo Tribe and the Scandinavians.

If the sweaters which have been seen are an indication of what the coming season fashions are to be, the feminine world of sport clothes lovers will resemble the Navajo tribe and Scandinavian sportsmen.

Light backgrounds with Norwegian and Swedish designs in all the primary colors and darker backgrounds with Navajo patterns are the latest things in sweaters. As to colors, the fuchsia shades are in the lead, but every color the rainbow has ever displayed or suggested vies in popularity.

**Mending the Blouse.**

Sometimes, when a favorite suit blouse goes to pieces under the arms, a new piece of material may be hemstitched to the worn place most satisfactorily.

**HOW**

**CODE OF THE PILGRIMS DEALT WITH PROFITEERS.**

—Profiteering began in this country with the coming of the Pilgrims. The protest against this form of greed came almost as soon from the same Pilgrims. That it was certainly unique there is no doubt, take it from the record of the First church, in Boston, for the year 1639.

According to this record the first profiteer to be hailed before the court of public opinion was Robert Keavne, a bigwig of that city. He was publicly admonished against excessive rates for his wares, because it was dishonor to God's name, an offense to the general court and a "public scandal to the country." His minister administered the public rebuke. And not only was Brother Keavne called to account before the congregation, but the dominie went to some pains to indicate the true from the false rules of trade.

The false principles were these: That a man might sell as dear as he can and buy as cheap as he can. If a man lose by casualty at sea or in some of his commodities, he may raise the price of the rest. That he may sell as he bought, though he paid too dear and the commodity be fallen. That as a man may take advantage of his own skill or ability, so he may of another's ignorance or necessity.

Some of the parson's rules for trading that were approved at this extraordinary meeting read as follows in the old record: A man may not sell above the current price. When a man loseth in any commodity for want of skill he must look to his own fault, and not lay it to another. When a man loseth by casualty it is a loss cast upon himself. By Providence that he may not ease by casting on another. When there is a scarcity of commodity then may he raise their price. A man may not ask more for his commodity than his selling price!

Was this latter rule the beginning of the one-price system?—Rochester Post Express.

**CARRIERS OF DREAD DISEASE**

How Science Has Shown Children to Be the Bearers of Deadly Diphtheria Germ.

There is probably no more difficult or more unsatisfactory problem in contagious diseases than that of the diphtheria carrier. Though the death rate for diphtheria has been greatly reduced since the discovery of antitoxin, the morbidity rate has remained virtually the same, says the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Gellen, Moss and Guthrie found that approximately 18 per cent of 800 healthy children in Baltimore were carriers of diphtheria bacilli at one time or another, and about 11 per cent of these were carriers of virulent organisms. They also found a higher percentage of positive cultures in children with pathologic throats than in those with normal throats. Of 60 children who yielded positive cultures at the first examination, 29 had positive cultures two weeks later. After four, six, eight, ten and twelve weeks, the number of positive cultures was fifteen, eleven, twelve and six, respectively.

**How Isinglass Is Prepared.**

Isinglass is the dried swimming bladder of several varieties of fish. The amount of gelatin in isinglass is from 80 to 98 per cent, and even more. It is prepared by tearing the air bladder or sound from the back of the fish, from which it has been loosened by striking several blows with a wooden club, then washing in cold water. This black outer skin is removed with a knife, again washed and spread on a board to dry in the open air, with the white shiny skin turned outward. To prevent shriveling or shrinking the bladder must be fastened to a drying board. The best quality of isinglass comes from sounds that are dried in the sun. After drying the sound is again moistened with warm water and the interior shiny skin is removed by hammering or rubbing. Finally, it is rolled between two polished iron rollers.

**How to Make Pet of Toad.**

The next time you see a toad pelt it up, place it on your knee and gently stroke its back with your finger tip. In a few minutes it will squat down close to your knee and then you can take your hand away and it will make no effort to escape. If you can catch a few flies and put them one by one on your finger and slowly thrust your gift toward the toad the latter's pink tongue will shoot out and accept the gift in a second. Do this every day, and the toad will not only come to your whistle, or call, but will hunt you up if you are in the yard or garden where it lives. By placing it on your knee a few times it soon loses its fear, and lastly you will find it objects to be taken off the warm resting place, and will flatten itself down in protest as you try to lift it off.

**How Misunderstanding Started.**

Mr. Platt—Won't you make the seventh in our motor party, Miss Maribel? I want a complement.

Miss Sharp—Then you won't get one from me, freshly.

**WELL**

**It Means Good**

Every known interpretation of the sun appearing in a dream and waking most of them the prediction is enough. But with regard to the interpretations are rather common, and at times contradictory. The majority of the mystics, however, in a dream of peas a fortunate omen for those engaged in business.

Many of the oracles speak of a dream of eating peas as that favorable for business success, and no mention of a dream of merely eating peas without eating them. One of eating peas by specifying that must seem "visions to the order that the dream may attain full beneficence. These same insist that the peas eaten in the dream be cooked for, say, then to dream of eating raw peas implies vexations and disappointments.

One or two lonely prophets may be to see green peas in a dream is a sign of good health, but if they are cooking it is a sign of illness. This with regard to the being cooked is, it will be seen, at direct variance with the majority of the mystic interpretations.

**NO BUILDINGS ON THE SUN**

Why Some Observers Imagined That They Saw Structures on Face of "Old Sol."

Well into the last century it was believed that the sun was inhabited, and with puny beings like ourselves, and with people wishing several tons and of proportionate strength.

The sun, being a body of most tremendous size, must necessarily have inhabitants worthy of its grandeur. And, having men, women and children, it must have buildings in which to house them and to carry on their industries.

Hence some observers, with an ingenuity which did credit to their imaginative faculties, were certain that they had discovered buildings on the dark, solid body of the sun. The buildings were not claimed to be in regular formation, such as a vast city in the sun might be supposed to contain, but were merely "traces."

That was how these observers allowed their imagination to run riot.

As a fact, what they actually saw was not a dark body on the sun, but for it possesses none, but dark spots (caused by uprushes of gas) on the sun's flaming envelope. Some openings we know as sunspots, and the differences in the shading of the spots were taken to be buildings, some which the largest on the earth would be a mere toy.

**How to Clean a Carpet.**

Take two cupsful of orange-scented water to three pints of boiling water; mix this on the carpet with a piece of flannel, and then rub with another piece dipped in hot water, or take two cups of soap, sired it freely, add two cupsful of washing soda and rub upon it one gallon of boiling water. Let it cool and then dip a flannel in the mixture and rub the carpet before it dries dry with another flannel dipped in clean hot water. Soap moina added to hot water and rubbed with a flannel also answers well.

To beat a carpet, beat it in wrong side first and then work on the right side. Beware of sharp sticks with sharp points, which tear the carpet. To remove ink from carpets, first soak up all the possible with blotting paper, and rub the stain with a flannel dipped in hot milk. Grease stains can be moved by mixing French chalk with water to a thick cream, and rub it over the spots. Let it remain until quite dry, place over it a clean cloth and iron with a hot iron. The grease will pass into the cloth.

**Why Chinese Fruits Are Pleasant.**

Some of the Chinese fruits are so ly coated and lovaty that through many centuries, say the experts to be delicious. There is an orange grown in China that is used to surpass in sweetness any of the oranges to which people of Europe or of America are accustomed; and it may be found in places where the temperature is degrees below the freezing point.

There is also a peach which is so sweet that which the West is so fond of, and a winter muskmelon will appeal irresistibly to the human palate. This melon is at its best in December and January. There are many other good things in China which Europeans will doubtless introduce in time. Of some of the choice Chinese dishes, such as the best soup and the like, there are few things in reserve. The fruits described as surpassing those of a country.

**How Tubercle Bacilli Enter.**

Drs. E. Christian and F. Nardone, in the Annals de Medicine, state that tubercle bacilli enter the body just as often through the nose, through the breathing apparatus, as through the membranes without the sign of their passage and are by the lymph stream to the other organs.

**How She Managed.**

"How on earth did she buy her way into society?"

"With that old trick."

"What?"

"Yes, the trick."

Boston Transcript