

**PEDLARS, PEDDLERS, PEDLERS!**  
NONE OF THEM ARE POPULAR

In view of the campaign started by the Kiwanis Club against the peddler, it is interesting to note the comments made on these people in other towns. Some towns call them pedlars; others refer to them as peddlers; still others dub them pedlers. No matter what they may be called, they are not at all popular or appreciated. It would seem that all towns are getting

**What is the PRICE OF BEAUTY?**



Without health there can be little natural beauty. The wise woman knows that the condition of her body shows itself on her face, her complexion, and in her eyes. She takes care to avoid constipation. This treacherous ailment frequently causes headaches, sallow skin, pimples, premature aging. Try the pleasant "cereal way" to protect yourself from constipation. Science has proved that Kellogg's ALL-BRAN provides "bulk" to exercise the intestines, and Vitamin B to tone the intestinal tract. ALL-BRAN also furnishes iron, which helps build up the blood. The "bulk" in this delicious cereal is much like that of lettuce. How much safer than abusing your system with pills and drugs—so often habit-forming!

Two tablespoonfuls daily will correct most types of constipation. ALL-BRAN is not habit-forming. If your intestinal trouble is not relieved this way, see your doctor. Get the red-and-green package at your grocer's. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

HELPS KEEP YOU FIT

Our Want Ad. Column Brings Results



**These corn flakes are guaranteed**

BEHIND every package of Kellogg's Corn Flakes is the personal guarantee of W. K. Kellogg: "If Kellogg's aren't the finest and freshest corn flakes you ever tasted, return the empty package and we will gladly refund your money."

For 25 years Kellogg's have stood as the standard of value. Made with a delicious flavor and crispness no others can duplicate. Packed by a method that assures oven-freshness. A completely sealed inside WAXTITE bag—which is a patented Kellogg feature.

Kellogg's are economical, convenient, delightful. Remember that where substitutes are offered, it is seldom in the spirit of service. Demand genuine Kellogg's in the red-and-green package. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

on to them and getting after them. Here is an article from The Huntingdon Gleaner:—"Pedlar—One that travels about hawking small wares. "The above is the definition of a pedlar. The pedlar is quite often a general nuisance and sells his wares to the household at a price beyond that asked by local stores. The pedlar sells his goods at a handsome price, gets the cash and does the town no good. This is the time of year when pedlars come about rural towns such as Huntingdon, Ormstown, Howick, etc. Such a man now comes under a disguise, claiming he is "The Man." But what does that mean; it means he takes your order and delivers the goods at a later date. It's a mild way of evading being called a pedlar, and also a way of evading paying a business tax to the municipality. The next time you have one of these individuals call at your door turn him a deaf ear, and at the same time tell him to sell his merchandise to the local merchants and that you will buy it from them. You can buy cloth, aluminum or brushes or whatever it may be cheaper at the stores, and at the same time the profits made from the sale will come back to you, because the merchants must buy something that you sell.

"These glorified pedlars under the guise of 'The Man' receive around 40 p.c. commission on what they sell. Their expenses of operation are high, compared with the wholesale merchandising system practised through retail merchants, therefore it stands to reason your local merchant can sell you cloth, aluminum, brushes or what not, at a lower figure than these travelling men. Be united, and turn these men down regularly and in a short time the selling and manufacturing companies will recognize that we do not favour buying in this manner but prefer dealing with the bona fide retail distributors who pay taxes and support all enterprises in the community."

Sudbury Star:—"The barber shop bill failed to scrape through the Ontario Legislature. It was predicted that it would have a close shave when it came up in the House.

**Letter Deals With Changes in Calendar**

Evangelist Walsh Refers at Some Length to the Story of the Changes in the Calendar. Days of the Week Not Affected, he Says.

There have been several references in The Advance recently to changes in the calendar and other changes proposed to be made. The question has been before the League of Nations and reference was recently made to the suggestion to have a world-wide adoption of a thirteen-month year, each day of the week in this new plan always falling on the same dates in each month. This and other recent references to the calendar have roused more or less general interest. The Advance has received the following letter in reference to changes in the calendar, much of which will prove of very general interest:—

Timmings, Ont., April 8th, 1932. To the Editor of The Advance, Timmings.

Dear Sir:—Since the writer came to the city about one year ago, various questions have been dropped into our Question Box relative to the changes that have been made in the calendar during the Christian dispensation. Evidently some thoughtful but uninformed people think that possibly a day has been lost out of the count, and therefore they are uncertain as to which is the true Sabbath Day. For the benefit of these and with the kind permission of the editor, the writer will submit the following:—

The change made in their Calendars by Russia, Greece, Serbia and Roumania, toward the close of 1923 may help many to realize that the changes in the calendar have not involved a change in the days of the week.

Some have pointed to the introduction of the Gregorian calendar and its adoption, at varying times, by different nations, as a proof that the days of the week have become confused or lost. It may be said at once that such do not understand the subject, for they are labouring under a very serious misapprehension concerning it. The fact is that the dropping of the Julian or Old Style calendar and the adoption in its place of the Gregorian or New Style did not affect the order of the days of the week at all. This is borne out not only by the historical records of the change, but also by the recent adoption of the Gregorian Calendar by Russia, Greece, Serbia, and Roumania, in which no change of the day of the week was involved.

**The Julian Calendar and its Defect**  
In brief, the facts in the case, and the reasons for the change, are as follows:—forty-five years before Christ, Julius Caesar had introduced a method of reckoning time now known as the Julian or Old Style calendar. It was Caesar's desire that the Julian year should accord with the solar year, or true sun time. The astronomers of his time, however, based their calculations on the supposition that the solar year is 365 days and 6 hours in length, when in fact it is a little shorter than that, the difference amounting to eleven minutes and twelve seconds annually.

By the year A.D. 1582, this difference through its annual accumulation amounted to no less than ten days. The world, of course, had had all this time; but the Julian calendar, based on a solar year a little longer than the true solar year, did not give the date of the month correctly, though the day of the week had never been affected. The days are produced by the daily revolution of the earth on its axis, and this no calendar can possibly change. But on account of the Julian year being eleven minutes and twelve seconds longer than the true sun time, the date of the month, as represented on the Julian calendar was in 1582 ten days behind true sun time.

**The Gregorian Calendar**  
In that year the Gregorian or New Style Calendar was introduced, which corrected the defect mentioned in the Julian calendar. The New Style was adopted in 1582 by the greater part of Italy, and by Spain and Portugal. The change from the Old Style to the New was made by calling the day following Oct. 4, 1582, the fifteenth of October. The 4th of October, 1582, was a Thursday. The day following it was Friday, and ordinarily would have been known as October 5. But instead of being called Friday, October 5, it was called Friday, October 15. Thus in the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by Spain, Portugal and the greater part of Italy, the day of the week was not affected at all. Their days of the week corresponded perfectly with those in France, England, Holland, Germany, Russia, and other European countries which still reckoned the date of the month by the Julian calendar.

France adopted the Gregorian or New Style calendar two months later, or in December 1582. The change was made by calling the day following the ninth of December, December 20, instead of December 10. December 9, 1582, was a Sunday. The next day was Monday, but this Monday instead of being called December 10, was called December 20. Thus here again the change of the calendar did not displace the day of the week.

The Roman Catholic parts of Switzerland, the Roman Catholic Netherlands, and Holland and Zealand, of the Protestant Netherlands, adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1583. But here again no change in the day of the week was involved. The date of the month alone was affected.

In Germany the New Style was adopted in 1583; in Poland in 1586, and in Hungary in 1587. But despite the

fact that some countries of Europe were now following the Gregorian or New Style calendar while others continued with the Julian or Old Style, the days of the week throughout Europe, were everywhere the same.

Sweden adopted the New Style in 1693. The Protestant cantons of Switzerland adopted the change in the year 1701. The Julian calendar now differed by eleven days from true sun time. Protestant Switzerland, in adopting the Gregorian calendar, called the day following Dec. 31, 1700, Jan. 12, 1701. December 31, 1700, Old Style, was a Tuesday. Instead of the next day, Wednesday, being called Jan. 1, 1701, in Protestant Switzerland, it was called Wednesday, January 12, thus bringing Protestant Switzerland into line with Catholic Switzerland, and with Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Sweden, and some other countries. In England, however, that Wednesday was Jan. 1, 1701. England then celebrated her New Year's Day, France, Spain, Sweden, Italy, etc., had celebrated it eleven days before. But Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1701, Old Style, in England, was Wednesday, Jan. 12, in France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and other countries where the New Style had been adopted.

England was comparatively backward in adopting the Gregorian calendar. It is about 180 years since she did so. The change was adopted in the following way: The day after Wednesday, September 2, 1752, was called Thursday, September 14. Ordinarily that Thursday would have been September 3. It was called September 14 instead. So here again the adoption of the new calendar did not displace the days of the week. It was the date of the month alone that was affected.

**Russia, Greece, Etc., Adopt the New Style**  
Up till October 1923 the countries that follow the Greek Orthodox Church—Russia, Greece, Serbia, and Roumania—continued to use the Old Style or Julian calendar. There was now—since 1900—a difference of thirteen days between the Julian calendar and the solar year, but the days of the week in the four Orthodox Church countries above mentioned agreed with those in the rest of the world, where the Gregorian or New Style calendar was followed. The only difference between them was in the date of the month.

This may be verified by comparing a Greek or Russian calendar, up till September 1923 with an ordinary or Gregorian calendar. Those whose memories are good will recall that Christmas day (December 25) in 1917 was a Tuesday. (At all events a reference to a 1917 calendar will show that this was so.) In the Greek calendar this same Tuesday is dated December 12. The Greek name for Tuesday is Tritē (third)—it is the third day of the week, beginning with Sunday, the first day of the week; thus, Sunday one; Monday, second; Tuesday, third. The day of the week is the same in both the Old Style and New Style calendars the date of the month alone being different.

In 1923 the four countries holding to the tenets of the Greek Orthodox Church—Russia, Greece, Serbia, and Roumania—discarded the Julian or Old Style calendar and adopted the Gregorian or New Style. The change was made as follows:—The day following Sunday, Oct. 1, 1923, Old Style, was called October 15. Any one who will take the pains to consult a calendar for 1923 will see that October 15 was a Monday. But instead of the countries mentioned dating this Monday, October 2, as in the Old Style, they dated it October 15, thus coming into line with other countries. The correction however, was solely in the date; the day of the week was not affected.

The reader will see from this that the changes in the calendar have not affected the day of the week at all.

And equally plain is it from the Bible that the true Sabbath day has never been lost. Even allowing the impossible supposition that it was lost after creation, it is evident that it was correctly known in the wilderness. The Creator himself who was most particular about the Sabbath drew emphatic attention to the true day by giving a double supply of manna on the sixth day, and withholding it on the seventh. From then on there were always faithful Jews who observed the Sabbath, and it was impossible for the whole nation to lose it, particularly with the divine eye upon them. Jesus knew and kept the true Sabbath day, for Inspiration has written of Him: "As His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read." (Luke 4:16.) And the day on which Jesus rested in the grave is called by Inspiration, "the Sabbath day according to the commandment." (Luke 23:56.)

From that time onward the true Sabbath day has never been lost. The Jews have always observed it, and, moreover, there have been some Christians, in all ages who have kept it. Sunday has always been known and is still known, as the first day of the week. It was "the wild solar holiday of all pagan times." It is the day on which Jesus rose, triumphant over the sun-god, on whose emblem, the cross, He had been crucified. On the day before—the true Sabbath day—He rested in the grave. It is a remarkable fact that, in upwards of one hundred languages, Saturday the seventh day, is called the Sabbath day, or given some equivalent term. "In a chart prepared a few years ago," says one writer, "by the late Rev. William Jones, of London, assisted by able linguists all over the world, the week and its days in 162 languages and dialects are given; all of these languages recognize the same order in the days of the week; and 102 of them call the seventh day of the Sabbath, or by some equivalent term."

Those who are seeking to know the true Sabbath day, therefore need not be misled by the fiction that the creation Sabbath has been lost in the course of the ages. The Jew today, and the Christian Sabbath-keeper today, are keeping the weekly successor of the Sabbath of creation, the Sabbath day kept by Abraham, Moses, Nehemiah, Christ, and the apostles. It has never been lost—indeed, would the God of the Sabbath permit it to be lost?  
Yours truly,  
R. E. Walsh, Evangelist.

**High-Grade Samples From Week's Run of the Press**

Drumheller Mail:—"Does you watch tell the time?" "No, I have to look at it."

Kiwanis Magazine:—"Life started from a single cell, but it takes a great many cells to accommodate the number of people who are to finish life there."

Port Arthur News-Chronicle:—"A clear conscience is a trump card in the game of life."

Ottawa Journal:—"In a nation, as in an individual, a reputation for square-dealing evidently has its advantages."

Detroit Free Press:—"Money used to talk, but now it only croons, darn it!"

Sudbury Star:—"Firemen of the town of Sandwich, Ont., have been furnished with washbasins and in future will wash their own hose."

Edinburgh Scotsman:—"How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife over a bridge?—One is water in the pitcher and the other is pitch her in the water."

Kirkland Lake Northern News:—"A cold, plus carelessness, equals pneumonia. Be careful."

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