



AUGUSTUS CAESAR (1939 years ago), RIGGING UP and MUDDLING our MONTHS.

The PRESUMPTUOUS PRIDE and ARROGANCE of AUGUSTUS was the ENTIRE CAUSE of the LENGTHS of FEBRUARY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, being so AESURDLY FIXED BY those 3 STROKES OF HIS PEN here depicted, as explained under "These Clumsy Months" in the center of page 3.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1911, and NEW YEARS' DAY, 1912, will bring INCREASED HAPPINESS to millions of people throughout the World, because of the Almanak fact that both occur on Monday, consequently these Festive Seasons are linked up with the week-end rest on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. That will enable vast numbers of relatives and friends from long distances to join family, friendly, fraternal and social re-unions which so many cannot afford to do when those Festivals happen on Sunday—as they did last year, depriving many of the Boxing-day holiday.

Again when those Festive Days are drifted into the middle of the week—as they generally are, splitting the working days of both Christmas and New Year weeks into two oddments each—as we shall varyingly experience in the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915—we shall be repeatedly deprived of that extra happiness, which will be crushed out by such reunions being restricted through those Festivals being divorced from the week-end advantages by the present needlessly shifting Calendar.

That unreasonable and unnecessary deprivation was inflicted upon friends and myself when Christmas, 1895, and New Years' Day, 1896, occurred on Wednesday, preventing Edinburgh friends from joining Christmas parties in London, and London friends from enjoying New Years'

Festivities in Edinburgh—because the holiday was too short without the week-end extension, to justify the expense of long railway travel, etc.

That experience led me to investigate the cause of the trouble and find the remedy herein disclosed, because we desired that the longer holiday and fuller enjoyment of friendship's mutual enlivening joys should be completely renewed every year's end—instead of being ruthlessly curtailed during about 5 out of each 7 years' terminal Festivities.

Our shifty calendar of unequal months was foisted upon the people when they were mostly slaves and ruled from Rome by Augustus Caesar and his legions, as depicted on the above cartoon. Consequently they had to submit to his behests, and were forced by the power of Roman Law to conform to those ALMANAK DATES as though they had been engraved by the finger of God on the Mosaic Tablets up Mount Sinai, or were "like the Laws of the Medes and Persians which could not be altered."

TIMES and NEEDS are DIFFERENT NOW. We are all free men, born with the duty to think out what is best for ourselves, and enact whatever improvements experience proves to be desirable for the benefit of our generation and our children. How easily we can derive happier holidays and increased benefits by Almanak Reform, is explained herein.

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Comparative ALMANAK CALENDARS for the Years 1911 to 1916, displaying the BROKEN WEEKS between our CLUMSY MONTHS here contrasted with the FAR EASIER MONTHS of 4 WEEKS proposed below.—Every day in each year shown AT ONE VIEW and all compared AT A GLANCE with other years, to demonstrate THE NEEDLESS CHANGES of WEEK-DAY NAMES for EACH DATE. Copyrighted by M. B. COTSWORTH

1911	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
*1912	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
1913	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	TUES
1914	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES	WED
1915	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR
*1916	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI

1911	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1912	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
1913	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES
1914	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES	WED
1915	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR
1916	SAT	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI

*In this first half of LEAP YEARS, use the UPPER day BEFORE and the LOWER day AFTER Feb. 29th

JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*							
MAR	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
APR	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
JUNE	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				

JULY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
SEPT	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
OCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
DEC	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

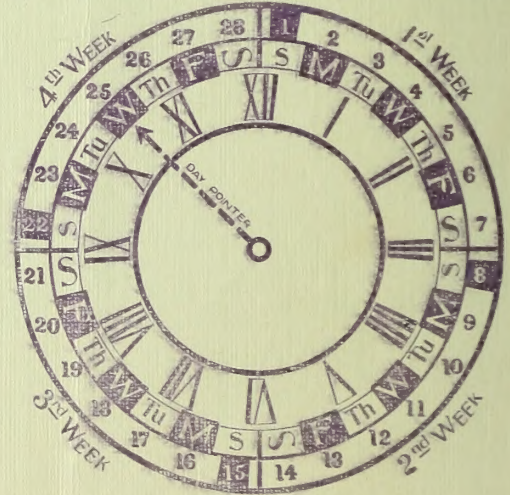
Day-names for last week of 1916
 31.Sat Xmas Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri
 With advantages to everybody, we can absorb this "odd" last day beyond 52 weeks each year, by the convenience of Nations denoting it either as a Last-day holiday, or by naming Christmas Day, 1916 (or New Year's Day, 1917), by such DAY'S NAME only; then and in every year, without week-day name or monthly date, and beginning the next week-day as Monday, to establish the Standard Month and perfectly convenient Calendar—JUST AS EASILY AS THE 29TH DAY OF FEBRUARY IS INSERTED EACH LEAP YEAR IN YOUR ALMANAKS. No one could be inconvenienced. Everyone will benefit by the increasing daily convenience they will gain from the proposed PERMANENT ALMANAK.

DAYS. The wandering range of Day-names for each date as Calendars for Almanak years to the left, manifests that the 52 weeks of ordinary years, end on December 31st, leaving the "Odd-Day" (365th) as Dec. 31st. "butting into" another week 1 day, which "butts forward" all the 365 days of the following year 1 day-name, —and in Leap Years the insertion of "Leap-day" pushes them forward one day more after February 29th.

We can rid ourselves of those inconvenient anomalies by deciding that both "Odd-day" and "Leap-day" shall be *Public Holidays* without week-day names or monthly dates.

WEEKS. Those "odd-day" changes are caused by too rigid adherence to the Week originally derived from the Quarter of the Moon's 29.53 days' cycle which $\frac{1}{4} = 7.38$ days. That for the week could only be used as the nearest whole number of 7 days, which the Mosaic Law secured by establishing the Sabbath as a Day of Rest—thus made for man—not man for the Sabbath—so the extra day's rest proposed in the last week of the year would not transgress the rest-encouraging spirit of that wise law.

MONTHS. The week uniformly measuring the 7 days' cycle of our business and social life, should evenly "Quarter" all months alike, as it does February, 1914. Months ought to have been permanently reduced to the fixed measure of 28 days in 321 A.D., when Constantine the Great replaced the shifting Pagan week of ancient "Quarter-Moon" counts by the Christian 7 days' week



Proposed New STANDARD MONTH of exactly 4 WEEKS to limit the above 12 months to 28 days each, also to be inserted as the additional month (SO.) between June and July, after the year 1916 ends the use of shifting Almanaks, then to be replaced by this easily remembered Almanak. **CLOCKS and WATCHES** will thence record dates for both days of the week and month, as dialled on the right.

January	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
April	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
May	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
June							

Date Rolls can be turned by **CLOCKS and WATCHES** from **1917 JANUARY 1ST** to indicate both Days of Weeks and Monthly dates.

When Days, Weeks and Months are fixed in the YEAR, Almanak troubles will then disappear.—1917, JAN. 1st.

INTERNATIONAL ALMANAK REFORM LEAGUE.

J. B. COTSWORTH, F. G. S., Sec'y-Treas., 231 SEVENTH STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Membership Fee \$1.00, to organize and carry the Reform into effect on the 1st Jan. 1917, when the year can best begin with the Week.

The proposed PERMANENT ALMANAK with MONTHS of 4 WEEKS is the WORLD-WIDE NEED most EASILY MET. All investigators agree that fixed week-day names should be applied to each date in the year, and MONTHS end with the WEEK. But some European advocates (who have weekly pay-days), fail to realize the greater need for equal months of 4 weeks in America and other rapidly developing countries where work and pay is mostly by the month, and consequently equal months are more required.

Next to the day, the Week is the most useful measure by which our home, business and public affairs are fixed. It is the supreme factor in Almanak Reform. The American people can exert sufficient power to speed the wheels of Almanak progress in both their State Coaches, and the old Chariots of European Nations.

To secure the fullest convenience through permanent months and years, it is necessary that our weeks should sub-divide months into 4 equal parts and fix one length of 28 days for all—without breaking into parts of other weeks as we so confusingly do now.

No two months are alike in earning or spending time during either the present or past year, because their lengths and day names for each date vary, yet we pay by months, but have no uniform measures for them. We need a monthly measure.

Consider the many needless worries and references to Almanaks caused by months varying between 28, 29, 30 and 31 days in length, when by simply deciding on months of 4 weeks each we could know exactly what a month measured, and our CLOCKS and WATCHES COULD AFTER 1916 CONSTANTLY SHOW US BOTH THE DAY OF THE WEEK, AND THE DATE OF THE MONTH.

After we then make this operative, it will FOREVER become a costless but ever increasing DAILY BENEFIT to EVERY HUMAN BEING. YOU will be PLEASED by its convenience EVERY-DAY. No more daily worry to find what DAY of the WEEK or MONTH is passing; nor whether an appointment or bill date will fall on Sunday, nor clash with your Tuesday or other fixed weekly engagements. Fraternal and other regular society meetings, if on Wednesdays, would, when Weekly, always be on the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, or Bi-weekly on 11th and 25th, or Monthly say 18th.

We should for the first time derive a true and permanent idea of the month, and save many business men from Bankruptcy, as some now fail to meet their payments for goods ordered during a 31-day month, when 28 days or five Sundays occur in the following month. Our erratic Almanak causes many such troubles, especially amongst poor people, who are increasingly forced to resort to money-lenders and pawn-brokers during the ends of months containing 5 Saturdays, to obtain money for the extra Rent, Food, etc., they have to provide for the coming week, out of the wages they received for the previous 4-Saturday month.

LADIES will be delighted, as they will never again have to be worried by having to spread out the small months' allowance over the 5th week-end, as 4 weeks' pay will regularly provide for 4 weeks' expenses (not 4½ weeks as now in 31-day months). "AT-HOME-DAYS," or Social Evenings, instead of being on say the moveable "1st Wednesday," will be known by the simple "4" daintly placed in the right corner of visiting cards.

Those CLUMSY MONTHS.—The cause of our having 28 days in February and 31 in August (a difference of 11%—though we pay the same salaries for each)—30 in Sept., 31 in Oct., 30 in Nov. and 31 in Dec. since 28 B. C.—during 1939 years; was that to gratify the VANITY of Augustus Caesar, then Roman Emperor, August was named in his honor, but as it had only 30 days, whereas July named after Julius Caesar, his great predecessor, had 31, Augustus robbed little February of a day which he added to make his own month August 31.

That gave July, Aug. and Sept. 31 days each, making 93 days in the 3rd quarter of the year, then contrasted with 90 days in the first 3 months, Public complaint arose, so Augustus to sustain his pride and avoid publicly acknowledging the superior merits of Julius Caesar's better plan transferred a day each from September and November to make the 31st October and 31st December, whilst ignoring the public inconvenience which he perpetuated by leaving only 90 days in the first 3 months of the year. Thus the vanity of Augustus inflicted those anomalous months on humanity these 1939 years past.

WHY SHOULD WE CONTINUE THOSE CAPRICIOUS AND IRKSOME JUMBLES of UNEQUAL MONTHS and QUARTERS any LONGER?—when we can so easily (almost imperceptibly) glide out of them as the year 1916 expires—5 years hence—and ever afterwards daily enjoy those great time recording facilities we can then derive by applying the perfectly equal and most useful permanent MONTH of 4 WEEKS to be quartered by the WEEK now regulating all the Business and Social Arrangements of every Nation.

PUBLICATIONS (Post Free) "The Rational Almanak" by M. B. COTSWORTH, 540 p., 180 illus. Price, \$1.50, Reprint of ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, pamphlet on "The Need of a Rational Almanak." Price, 25c.

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The WEEK is the fixed Cycle of Time UNIVERSALLY convenient, now regulating the CIVIL affairs of ALL NATIONS

EASE WITH WHICH THIS BENEFICIAL CHANGE CAN BE MADE.

To prevent national, newspaper or personal rivalries and religious jealousies, as to precedence, etc., from retarding Almanak Reform, the generous offer by the impartial Swiss Government to assemble a Conference from all nations, has been cordially accepted to unite the best interest of all.

The INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE now being called for 1912 by the SWISS GOVERNMENT, is being responded to by all the great nations, whose Governments will send representatives, who will duly consider the various proposals, and then make recommendations for international concurrence.

Each country will later legislate when their people shall adopt the revised permanent Almanak, as such nations as the Chinese may not be fully prepared for this Reform by 1917. Bills now before the Legislatures of the British, German, French, Russian, Japanese and other Legislatures are being considered to expedite its adoption.

Finally the fixed Almanaks will be printed during 1916, ready for use from 1st January, 1917, so that there will be no inconvenience—Nautical Almanaks will be printed earlier. Increased convenience and greater ease for everybodys' enjoyment will result.

The change will operate as easily as when February in 1914 will so exactly fit in its 4 weeks which we propose to apply as the "Standard Month" to regulate all future time.

We are not proposing to apply a month that has not been tried. We advocate the February 28-day month which experience has proved is the best for all

The immediate need is for subscriptions to provide for the cost of nationally and internationally developing public opinion, especially throughout America by Lectures, etc., together with the Printing and issue of Literature through the Press, Magazines and Correspondence, now so necessary to ensure the 4 week month becoming effective, Jan. 1st, 1917.

WORK FOR EASY, PRACTICAL, ALMANAK REFORM

1. The inconvenience and burden some defects of our Roman Calendar (as indicated herein) are borne with almost judicious resignation by the community of almost all nations and peoples, under the entirely mistaken belief that no change can be made;—as though the months, varying in length from 28 to 31 days (a difference of 11 per cent.) were fixed by some natural law as unalterable as the motions of the Sun and Moon.—Whereas the controlling facts are exactly the reverse, a prominent one being the historic fact cartooned above, which very few people seem to be aware of.

2. This generation knows that it is not the Sun's, but the Earth's daily rotation that decides the length of the day, and that months for general convenience have always inevitably been arbitrarily regulated in our Almanaks by the inexorable measure of complete day units, which never could equate nor quarter the 29.53 days' cycle of the moon, to give us a rational week that necessarily had to be fixed as 7 complete days with distinctive names for each.

The use of Lunar months has been a most effective cause in retarding the progress of primitive Tribes and Nations. The more enlightened Chinese have observed that drawback and determined by today's (1911, Dec. 31st) decree, to abolish the use of those vague varying months from which our 12 months were derived.

There are increasing numbers of practical persons and Governments, who after thoughtful consideration are convinced that an early change is both highly desirable and eminently practicable.

3. One of the most experienced and capable judges of such matters is Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., of Ottawa (the originator of the world-wide "Standard Time," now universally applied, and pioneer engineer—now director—for that greatest railway in the world—the Canadian Pacific), who when introducing the subject of the "Need for A Reformed Calendar" to the Royal Society of Canada's annual meeting in 1909, said:—"I warmly approve of the movement to simplify the Calendar, and my earnest desire is to see the Royal Society of Canada take a leading part in promoting a much needed change—a change which would benefit the great human family for all future time."

"That such a change can be effected I have no doubt whatever, provided we take the right course, and the right course to follow is to begin by seeking the proper means of gaining the assent of all interested in the proposal."

"The question arises: Who are interested? and the answer is every body!—all civilized nations are concerned in any proposition to modify the calendar of days and months

"which has come down to us through the centuries"—because from it, as the basis, our present varying Almanaks are annually re-constructed for universal daily use.

4. The Royal Society of Canada unanimously carried this resolution:

"That the Council be instructed to memorialize the Governor-General on the subject of the reform of the Almanak, asking His Excellency to bring the need of a new calendar to the attention of the Imperial Government with the view of steps being taken to obtain the assent of all civilized nations thereto."

5. Since then the British and leading European Governments have informed the Swiss Government that it will be their good pleasure to send national representatives to the International Conference which the Government of Switzerland has by universal consent decided to assemble for all nations during the summer of the ensuing year, 1912, to formulate International recommendations that shall regulate the universal introduction of the Reformed Calendar and Almanaks, for which that Conference will settle all essential principles, leaving each nation free to preserve its own holidays and national details.

6. The Pope with the Vatican and also the leading authorities of the Protestant churches having favorably considered this proposed reform, are convinced that the Churches as well as all people will benefit by the simpler almanak that will result; therefore they will facilitate the introduction of those beneficial changes in which we could not allow any section of the church to take the lead, because sectarian jealousy might thereby be aroused.

Similarly it was not advisable for even the British Government to take the lead, lest German or other national susceptibilities might arise. That is why we welcome the offer of the Imperial Swiss Government to assemble the Conference.

7. For like reason during the present appeal through the newspapers and periodicals of all nations, we cannot allow any News Agency or Paper to have preferential use of our cartoons or articles now being written to further this cause which will facilitate the work of all newspaper authorities very materially every day.

—Consequently they should all unite in furthering this universal reform which must, to ensure success, necessarily be kept apart from all political factions, and above controversy.—through we shall gladly welcome the use of any reasonable criticism, cartoons or leading articles they may write, whether based upon the literature—sent herewith, or any other source.—We shall be glad to receive marked copies of all such articles.

8. Careful enquiry during recent years has convinced those who are

best able to judge of its world-wide possibilities, that this reform, before all others, is by far the easiest to make effective, can be most promptly applied, and will be the most productive of universal convenience, as it will increasingly benefit all persons, every day of their lives—without either injuring any in the least, or costing anything after it becomes operative.—On the contrary it will permanently save every one of us daily from expense, time and worry our almanaks now constantly waste.

CONTINUING DRIFT OF PRESENT UNEQUAL MONTHS.

9. Since the eras of the wise Pyramid Builders in Ancient Egypt and Mexico, humanity has muddled on without any definite idea of a monthly measure of time. The Egyptians used 12 months of 30 days each, with 5 days' holiday at the end of their year. The Assyrians used the most convenient of all months and weeks, having 18 months of 20 days each, quartered into 4 weeks of 5 days each counted on their hands and feet.—(From which we get the score number 20)—with 5 days of terminal festival. They were not moon-struck, they almanaked entirely by the Sun.

10. Nothing in the whole course of human history has been drifted so helplessly as the changing day-names through our months, and the haphazard way by which the lengths of our months were fixed, with such unfortunate lack of consideration for the convenience of all people.

The reason was that the highly profitable profession of Almanak makers was so long drawn out as a sinecure, to maintain which those gentry fostered that month-wandering method that mystified the people and enabled the crafty Almanakers to ply the tricks of their trade through all the intervening centuries, while profiting by the credulity of the ignorant masses of their fellows.

11. Even after that daring benefactor of the Romans, Plavius, secured the secret basis of the Calendar from the Vatican and carried it upon a Milestone outside Rome about 304 B.C., (for which he suffered much) that knowledge was smothered so insistently, that even in enlightened England the power to construct Almanaks was rigorously kept in the exclusive control of two families of the "Stationers' Company" until the year 1828, when a bold printer outside that clique secretly acquired knowledge of Almanak construction, printed and circulated reduced ones, freed from astrological bewilderments. Fortunately the British public supported him so well that the owners of the "ancient rights" of those twin families of Almanak makers dare not enforce their unduly extended monopoly any longer.