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KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1916.

SECOND SECTION

THE PEARCE CALENDAR

Is Explained By Prof. D. H. Marshall.

HOPES FOR ADOPTION

OF THIS REFORM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Idea is to Divide the Year More Conveniently — Prof. Marshall Also Advocates the Daylight Saving Scheme.

Kingston, May 1.—(To the Editor): Now that the daylight saving scheme proposed some time ago by Alderman Newman for Kingston is adopted by the French and German Governments, and that Halifax and Winnipeg set the example to other Canadian cities, surely Kingston is not going to be behind in such an important and health-giving moral duty. If the leaders in our churches are unable to master the moral inertia of the community as far as beginning and ending our daily work one hour earlier for the next four months, by all means let us put forward our clocks by one hour, and in this somewhat childlike way effect the same moral reform. Is not the rising of the sun the call of God to duty?

With your permission, I desire to remind the community of another important reform which it is hoped will soon be adopted throughout the world.

The Pearce Calendar.

It is now five years since the Swiss Government proposed to the great nations to hold a conference with a view of agreeing upon and introducing a very desirable reform in the calendar. The reform consists essentially in making a more rational division of the year into months, weeks and days. The Gregorian Calendar now used by all the great nations with the exception of Russia is good for about 1,000 years, so far as the calendar year synchronizes with the apparent annual motion of the sun in the ecliptic. The reform now required is to divide the year more rationally and conveniently than it is at present. By far the best division of the year is that proposed by a member of parliament of the United Kingdom, Robert Pearce, in the year 1908. He would divide the year into four equal quarters of 91 days, 13 weeks, and into 12 months of 20 or 31 days, as follows, along with one or two (if a leap year) odd days to be named New Year Day and Leap Year Day respectively. Here is Pearce's calendar:

- New Year Day. First month, or January . . . 30 days Second month, or February . . . 30 days Third month, or March . . . 31 days Fourth month, or April . . . 31 days Fifth month, or May . . . 30 days Sixth month, or June . . . 31 days Leap Year Day (if a Leap Year). Seventh month, or July . . . 30 days Eighth month, or August . . . 30 days Ninth month, or September . . . 31 days Tenth month, or October . . . 31 days Eleventh month, or November . . . 30 days Twelfth month, or December . . . 31 days The odd days, New Year Day and Leap Year Day, would most appropriately be national holidays. The following are obvious advantages of this division of the year:

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PRINCESS PATRICIA AT MILITARY REVIEW.



Photo left to right shows Princess Patricia, Col. H. C. Bickford in conversation with Sir Henry Pellatt with Mrs. (Col.) H. C. Bickford. Photo was taken at a recent military review by the Duke of Connaught in High Park, Toronto.

- 1. Facility in remembering the number of day in each month. 2. Uniformity of the quarters of the year, each having the same number of days (91), and the same number of weeks (13), an obvious advantage in business. 3. Any specified day of the year will always have the same name, and practically the same time of sunset and sunrise. Hence there will be little need of printed calendars except to tell the phases of the moon. 4. Holidays can always be arranged to fall on the most convenient days of the week, and would then recur always on the same days of the year.

How the Gregorian Calendar should be supplemented:

Reform By Julius Caesar.

The great reform made in the common Roman calendar by Julius Caesar in 45 B.C. consisted in making every fourth year one of 365 days, or called leap year. This made the cardinal days, i.e., the equinoctial and solstitial days to fall on the same days of the year for over a century. However, as the tropical or solar year contains not exactly 365 1/4 days, but very approximately 365 1/4 days, i.e., 365 days, 5 hours, 48 mins., 46 secs., it is easily calculated that the average Julian year exceeds the tropical year by about 3 days in every 400 years, thus: The Julian year is too great by the difference between 365.25 days and 365.2422 days, i.e., by .0078 days. Therefore in 400 years the difference amounts to 4 x .0078, or 3.12 days. Hence the reform made by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582 consisted in keeping only the centennial years which are multiples of 400 as leap years, and making the other centennial years common years of 365 days. Thus 1600 and 2000 will be a leap year, but 1700, 1800, 1900 were common years.

From the above we see that in the Gregorian calendar there is still a growing error from the tropical year of an excess of 0.12 day in 400 years. In 4000 years this will amount to 1.2 day. Hence if the Gregorian calendar were supplemented (as doubtless it will be) so far as to make millennial years which are multiples of 4000 (viz. 4000, 8000, etc.) years only 365 days, then the average calendar year will differ from the tropical by only 0.2, or 1-5th day in every 4000 years. With this supplement it will require 5 times 4000, or 20000 years (more or less) to make a difference of 1 day between the tropical or solar year and the average calendar year. To make in every 20000 years, more or less, one nominal leap year into

a common year need not at present engage our serious attention.

When Should Calendar Year Begin?

On what day of the tropical year should the calendar year begin? When Julius Caesar reformed the Roman calendar in 45 B.C., he fixed the first day of the year as that of the new moon immediately following the December solstice of the previous year. This connection with the moon's motion around the earth could not apply to the beginnings of following years, and is therefore of no special interest. When Pope Gregory XIII. made his reform in 1582, he suppressed 10 days of that year in order that the vernal equinox might fall on the 21st day of March, the same day of the year as it fell on in 325 A.D., when at Nicea the first oecumenical council was held. In 1793, just after the great French revolution, it was attempted in France to begin the calendar year on the day of the vernal equinox. This attempt, though worthy of a great scientific nation, did not find acceptance. Just as we begin the solar day when the sun in its apparent daily motion crosses our meridian at midnight, so it seems most natural that the calendar year should begin on the day in which the amount of daylight is least, i.e., the day in which the sun in its apparent annual motion begins to move northward, viz., at the December solstice. This happens to be on December 22nd, 10 days before our present New Year day. Should the great nations adopt the Pearce calendar, would it not be well, after the example of Pope Gregory XIII., to suppress the last 10 days of the Gregorian calendar, and make the first new year day of the Pearce calendar coincident with the winter solstice or shortest day in the northern hemisphere, and of necessity the summer solstice or longest day in the southern hemisphere? The Julian calendar was retained in the United Kingdom till the year 1752, when it was determined to adopt the Gregorian calendar and suppress 11 days of that year by calling 3rd September the 14th. The Russian empire is the only great nation which still retains the Julian calendar, and most probably it will now join its great allies, and by the suppression of 23 days adopt the Pearce calendar.

The Pearce Calendar. In what year would it be best to begin the Pearce Calendar? It would be very desirable for the first day of each quarter as well as of each week to be a Sunday, and the last day a Saturday. To effect

this without changing the present sequence in the names of the days, the new calendar should begin when the winter solstice falls on a Saturday of our present calendar. Fortunately this happens next year, and, as the whole world hopes that the terms of peace from this outrageous war still raging will most probably be agreed upon within a year, by beginning the new calendar in calling the 22nd December 1917, New Year Day 1918, the new calendar might appropriately be named the Pearce Calendar as well as the Peace Calendar, or simply the Peace Calendar. After 1917 the winter solstice will not occur on a Saturday until 1923.

On the supposition that New Year Day 1918 of the Pearce Calendar be coincident with 22nd Dec. 1917 of our present calendar. The following notes may be interesting:

- 1. The first day of January will always be a Sunday and the last day of February a Tuesday and the last day of March a Thursday and the last Saturday, and corresponding days in each quarter will be similarly named. 2. The first of January being separated by only 3 days from the Christmas of our present calendar, Christmas might most appropriately be celebrated on the first day of January. 3. The 15th day of April would always be a Sunday and would be most appropriately chosen as Easter Sunday, thus getting rid of the present very cumbersome way of finding Easter Sunday. Indeed the erratic way in which Easter Sunday jumps around in our present calendar is an annual reminder that the real day of the year on which the birth and death of our Lord Jesus Christ took place are only approximately known. 4. As illustrations that every day of the year will always have the same name we may take the following: University Day (Queen's 16, X) will always be a Monday, Victoria Day (24, V) will always be a Thursday, Dominion Day (1, VII) will always be a Sunday, Labour Day (the first Monday of September) will always be 5, IX, etc. For a full description of ecclesiastical and other calendars see article Calendar in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. —D. A. MARSHALL.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., GROWS.

A Large Increase in the Population Reported. Watertown, N.Y., May 3.—The population of the city at the present time is greater than at any time in its history in the opinion of local officials and business men. The population according to the last census was between 26,000 and 27,000, but it is estimated that at present it is considerably more than 30,000.

The increase is attributed to the influx of men who came here to work in the manufacturing plants, which have increased their forces as a result of munition contracts. At least 500 men, it was estimated to-day, have come to this city from Ogdensburg alone, while hundreds have come here from other villages throughout Northern New York.



2 for 26c. Ask your dealer. Long fellow. Starched and light weight. A NOVELTY IN TOOKE COLLARS. Admitted the best quality and best fitting in Canada. TOOKE BROS., LIMITED MONTREAL.

THE REBELLION IN IRELAND.



This map of Ireland shows the location of all the centres which have been the scene of uprisings recently. All the places underlined have been connected with rebel activity.

PAIN IN THE BACK

Usually Comes From Muscular Rheumatism. Do not worry about a pain in the back. The worry will do you more harm than the pain. The cause of most backaches is muscular rheumatism, which is painful enough, but not fatal. Lumbago is a form of muscular rheumatism, so is a stiff neck. Sufferers from any form of rheumatism should keep their general health up to the highest standard by the use of a blood building tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, while taking good, nourishing food, without too much meat. Proper nutrition and pure blood are the means of fighting rheumatism. Rheumatism comes from an acid in the blood, build it up, strengthen the system, and drive out the poisonous acid that causes rheumatism. In this way sufferers have found complete recovery as is shown by the following case: Mrs. Samuel Childerhouse, Orillia, Ont., says:—'About three years ago I was greatly afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I thought at first was due to kidney trouble. I tried a number of remedies but they did not help me any, in fact the pain was growing worse and got so bad that I was quite unable to do my household work. I could not even sweep a floor. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad I acted upon the advice, for before I had been taking the Pills long the pain began to subside, and under the continued use disappeared entirely, and I have not since been bothered with it in any way. My husband was also cured of a severe attack of indigestion by this same medicine so that we both have much reason to be grateful for it.'

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FAULTY AMMUNITION SOLD TO ADMIRALTY?

Col. Wesley Allison Appears In This Transaction Too. Ottawa, May 3.—The long desired return with regard to the sale of small arms ammunition, for which E. M. Macdonald moved in the Commons a couple of months ago, was finally tabled in the House this afternoon by Sir Robert Borden. Though incomplete in its present form, and with a number of missing links obviously to be supplied, the story which the return tells promises some interesting and sensational developments. The transaction will in all probability demand investigation either by the Meredith-Duff Commission or by some other specially constituted Board of Inquiry.

In brief, the transaction concerns the sale of more than 3,000,000 rounds of 'defective' ammunition, manufactured for the Ross rifle at the Dominion Arsenal prior to the outbreak of the war. This ammunition was sold last autumn at \$20 per thousand rounds, through Col. J. Wesley Allison, ostensibly to Vickers, Limited, for machine gun testing purposes. It was sold without the authority of an Order-in-Council, and it is charged that it was resold at an advance of about 25 per cent. to the British Admiralty.

ALL'S WELL IN INDIA.

Winter on North-West Frontier Quietest in Years. London, May 3.—It is interesting to record, says a special despatch from Simla, that the recent winter has been the quietest on record for the past five years on the north-west frontier of India. Doubtless the strict neutrality maintained by the Amir of Afghanistan has contributed to this result.

'India continues to make munificent war gifts, and the manufacture of munitions is proceeding briskly, many shipments having been made already. The development of existing factories is receiving the diligent attention of the Government. The trade of India continues satisfactory.'

There is nothing more idiotic than the smile of a pretty girl directed at some other fellow. A woman always looks before she leaps — if there is a mirror handy.

NEARLY ALL CREW LOST

Off British Ship in the White Sea.

ONLY THREE SURVIVE

SOME OF THE CREW PERISHED OF COLD.

While Others Killed Themselves — Survivors' Boat Was Frozen In And Food And Fuel Gave Out.

Halifax, N.S., May 2.—News of the fate which befell the captain and crew of the British steamer Suffolk in the White Sea, has reached Halifax. Only three of a crew of 27 survived to tell of the hardships they endured. Those of the crew who did not kill themselves while in a state of dependency caused by great suffering, were frozen to death in an effort to reach land 80 miles from the vessel.

The story of the fate of the captain and 24 members of the crew who perished was told by the members of the Newfoundland steamer Bellaventure, who returned to Halifax yesterday. They left Newfoundland a year ago for Archangel. The members of the crew talked with one survivor of the Suffolk. He is a Russian Finn, and is the only one who is physically able to talk. The other two who were rescued by British sailors were not expected to recover.

The Suffolk, a cargo steamer, while on a trip to Archangel, got frozen in the White Sea before Christmas. Other steamers had been caught in the same way, but had been rescued by the ice-breakers.

The food supply was running low and the fuel was about exhausted. Finally, faced with starvation and suffering from the cold, several of the crew went insane and died. Madened by hunger and cold the captain shot himself.

Some ten or more members of the crew decided to try to reach land on foot. The distance was eighty miles. Only three of the number were later found alive. A day after leaving the ill-fated steamer a blizzard set in and the men were kept only three keepings together being those picked up. The bodies of the others were never found.

SWEDISH AIRCRAFT BILL.

Aims to Check Hun Activity Over Territorial Waters.

London, May 3.—A Central News despatch from Copenhagen quotes the Dagens Nyheter, of Stockholm, to the effect that the Swedish Government has decided to introduce a bill prohibiting passage of foreign aircraft over Swedish territorial waters. It is believed this measure is designed to check reconnoitring excursions of German aircraft to the north over Swedish waters, which have been of frequent occurrence recently.

GinDills

FOR THE KIDNEYS Why Demanded. 'Gin Dills did for my husband and me what no other remedy could have advised. My husband has been a great sufferer being 59 years, and one hour could have, so to enable her to sleep on her left side, something she could not do for many years. The doctors told her they could not cure her, but could relieve her by an operation for a kidney ailment, but on account of her age they did not think it advisable for her to go. Once and for which she is ever ready to speak in terms of praise.' MRS. THOMAS H. FLETTED Richmond, P. O. Box 118 P. E. Island. Your druggist sells GIN DILLS—50c. the box. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

The Boys Were Kind to Tough on the Czar at That



By Bud Fisher