printed about four years in advance. The year 1916 is suggested as the most convenient date to make the change, because it could then most easily,—almost imperceptibly—be effected.

That is within the measurable distance of time which inquiries from the best authorities indicate as a practicable limit within which this earnestly desired reform can be accomplished by the united efforts of friends of progress. It is therefore submitted for your thoughtful consideration, in order that we may be able to participate in the benefits that thus can be won for humanity during our lives.

Although the success of this movement does not depend upon public debate, it is of practical interest to everyone and will prove a fruitful and profitable subject for discussion.

The main question you are asked to consider is, how far it may be made practicable during the next few years, by wise concerted action, to remove existing difficulties now developing from almanac anomalies? not only in Christian countries, but throughout the world, wherein humanity could so largely be benefitted by a simple universal almanac all could most easily adopt for mutual advantages, like "Standard Time," the benefits of which we are daily realizing.

One way by which you can materially help the movement is by the discussion of almanac reform in your Journal, and advocacy of such reform as you collectively consider is the best.

The greatest works of the pyramid building nations of Egypt, Assyria, Mexico, etc., were erected to supply almanae needs. Let us complete their stupendous labours and solve the problem now.

The time is ripe for united action, now whilst peace and good will permeates the nations and the spirit of reform prevails.

Prompt and decisive action is advisable to favourably impress statesmen and the leaders of nations now that the subject has grown beyond the scope of individuals.

Neither the Bill before the British Parliament for Reform in the year 1912, nor the one before the German Parliament, nor the changes proposed by Russia, Greece, Japan, etc., can be wisely made until an International Conference earefully decides what is best for the mutual good-will and development of all nations.

As to whether that conference should be held at the Temple of Peace in Holland, or amidst the cosmopolitan populations now uniting in America, or elsewhere, national diplomacy through our ambassadors will decide. There may be competition between the governments as to which will first invite that assemblage to maturely consider the various plans for reform then proposed, and adopt whatever the combined wisdom of those national representatives finds to be best, from any nation.