

knowing that his subjects, then scattered through Europe, Africa and West Asia, had to make long journeys in slow stages, depending upon the moon entirely as their indicator for the date, after they had been warned to prepare for the new era's inauguration when they noticed the lowest sunrise and sunset at the winter solstice,—just as the Red Indians and the Hudson's Bay traders had to do when Europeans first came to America.

We know that the Indians did so during our lifetime, as their moon-sticks, now in my possession, prove, and their huge mounds in the Mississippi Valley indicate.

HISTORY OF OUR ALMANAC.

When the Roman Cæsars fixed the irregular lengths of our months, Northern Europe was being colonized, like Canada now is. Between three thousand and four thousand years before, the wise Egyptians had by their stupendous efforts in building pyramids won the most valuable secret of the length of the solar year, at such a cost that they naturally kept it secret (as also did the Babylonians and Chinese, etc.), knowing that the lives of their people depended upon intense culture of the two narrow strips of land between the Nile and the sandy hills, which for more than a thousand miles up the meridian confine the fertilizing waters of that river to its narrow valley. Within that area three crops per year could be grown without any manure when they knew the right crops to sow and precise days of the year for each agricultural operation, in that constant sunny climate, by simply measuring the daily variations in the length of pyramid shadows as shown, after investigations throughout Egypt, on page 78 of my book.¹ The usefulness of that knowledge leaked out to Southern Europe through Greek traders, and it is significant that Julius Cæsar obtained the advice of the great astronomer from Egypt's University at Alexandria to arrange the most useful principle of *fixity* in the Roman months and years, which drifted with the moon as is still done under the moon-wandering calendars used by the Chinese, Japanese, Arabians, etc.

Europeans then generally registered months by the moon's phases, like the Red Indians of the North-West still do by their Spring Festival beginning their twelve-moons year with the *first new moon after the first thunder*, as I found the Sareees doing. The next five moons counted on one hand register Sarcee summer moons, and after the Autumn Festival moon, the five winter moons are counted on the other hand. Before they were thus able to count twelve, they tallied ten moons as the Arabs did. Indeed, the Romans counted ten moons per year, which

¹ The "Rational Almanac," price 5s., ex M. B. Cotsworth, York, England, or \$1.50. ex M. B. Cotsworth, Victoria, B.C.