## Albert D. Watson

to be regarded as belonging neither to any week nor to any month would so reconstruct the year that instead of the fourteen different calendars now required to set forth our frowsy method of presenting our process of days and months and years, we should have one simple form of year which would be so easily remembered that no printing of the calendar would henceforth be necessary for all time. All years would be alike except for the added leap year day. The changes of the moon would be so nearly coincident with the months that it would be known just when new moon would occur in every month even from the beginning of the year. Dates also would occur always on the same days of the week throughout all time.

This paper was received with enthusiasm by the Society, which printed it in full in its transactions, but it would seem that

"No might of armies and no rage of storms can turn"

one little habit from its track, however foolish it may be, if once ingrained into the customs of the race. The world will still use its anomalous method of calculating its astronomical day from noon and its fourteen foolish calendars, as it has done for so many centuries.

Notwitstanding the failure of its efforts to bring about these reforms, the Society was never in a more vital state of prosperity than when engaged in active campaigns which sought to benefit the scientific world. The members of our Society learned how appalling is the inertia of the average mind even of educated men. Was not Galileo mistaken when he whispered his famous aside about the world: "*e pur si muove?*" We have the satisfaction of knowing that when the scientific world adopts a properly constituted astronomical day and a sane calendar, they will be using those proposed by our Society more than twenty years ago, and now on record in all the astronomical libraries of the world.

One of the most thorough and interesting papers ever presented before the Society was that of Professor C. A. Chant, M.A., Ph.D., on the great passage of meteorites over the continent on Feb. 9th, 1913. The thorough estimates of mass, height, course,

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