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others we should only have to add repeatedly 294 days, and the several dates thus obtained would correspond to the times of new moon throughout the year. Of course, the same method is available with the present arrangement, but as the several days from 1st March and onwards do not occupy the same place in ordinary as in leap years, the calculation is somewhat complicated.

2. Another simplification might be found in making the months of a uniform length (with the exception of the last), and making that length an exact number of weeks. Thus, if the year be divided into months of four weeks, we should have 13 periods of this length, with one day remaining, or in leap year two days. If the additional day or days be thrown into the last month of the year, we should then have twelve months of 28 days, and a thirteenth of 29 days in ordinary years, and 30 in leap years.

There could be no scientific objection to such an arrangement, as the present length of the months corresponds to no astronomical changes whatever, while the advantages of the change, we consider, would be great. Each month throughout the year would commence with the same day of the week, and consequently each day of the week would correspond to the same days of the month throughout. Thus, if the year commenced on Sunday, all the months would commence on the same day. Sunday would answer to the 1st, 8th, 15tb, and 22nd of each month and to the 27th of the last month, while Monday would answer to the 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23d. The days of the week being generally remembered, would recall the days of the month, and instead of being obliged twelve times in the course of a year, to change our starting point, we should have the same starting point throughout the entire year.

This arrangement would not only simplify calculations from memory, but it would also introduce greater simplicity into Tables for more extended calculations. Table 2 in our last article would be rendered wholly unneccessary. After having found the day of the week on which any particular year begins, to find the day of the week answering to any date in that year we should be able to employ Table 3, at once, bearing in mind that the week-day corresponding to the first of the year, corresponded also to the first of the particular month.

Other conveniences resulting from such an arrangement will readily occur to the reader, as in the calling of periodical meetings, whether monthly, halfmonthly or otherwise, periodical balancing of books, &c. &c. Days recurring periodically, once in a month, a half-month, or any number of months, would thus recur on the same day of the week throughout the year.



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