

week-day name or monthly date, and likewise raise leap-day to be a *holiday*, without either week-day name or monthly date; (2) arrange the most convenient regularly recurring month of four weeks, with thirteen weeks in each quarter of the year.

Having arrived at the conclusion that reform was highly desirable, the next consideration was to ascertain what was practicable.

REFORM DESIRABLE AND PRACTICABLE.

That led to the submission of those suggested remedies to the late Dr. Gott, the Bishop of Truro (England), to whom I also explained in 1898 the advantages of fixing Easter, having known him well in Leeds. He considered "they would benefit the entire human race," and cordially encouraged me to work for the reform, as also did the Dean of York, Cardinal Stonor (whom I was privileged to meet in Rome), Dr. Tempest Anderson, of York, and many others. My proposals of 1899 were then published.

Knowing that progressive reform would be more quickly taken up by the free, untrammelled minds of Americans, I visited the United States in 1903, and was highly pleased when President Hadley, of Yale University, told me that he thought the month of four weeks "*would come as a commercial necessity.*" Prof. Geo. F. Wright, D.D., and others said the reform would surely be accomplished in reasonable time if tactfully worked for—whilst prominent bankers and business men agreed that it was highly desirable and practicable. Indeed the United States Trust Co. and other bankers had, by printed interest cards, etc., already begun to charge interest every four weeks, and the U. S. A. comparative table of working days in each month (as reproduced on page 35 of the "Rational Almanac") was in regular use in the leading offices.

The governments, railway companies and other large employers had, through changing days and unequal months, long been burdened with vast numbers of monthly calculations to apportion yearly salaries, rents, etc., to the varying number of work-days in each month, to ascertain truer costs as against monthly revenue, traffic, sales, etc. They had elaborate tables printed and some offered to pay for shorter methods of calculation to meet their increasing needs, as my publications to economize such work were widely known.

That experience in America was emphasized when the four-week (28 days) system was found to have spread to the British and German iron and steel trades, steamship companies, etc., whilst all nations were feeling the increasing need for equal monthly periods of service and pay, as instanced by the Belgian Government having to adopt the four