

- by A end on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, respectively.
- by B end on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, respectively.
- by C end on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, respectively.
- by D end on Saturdays always.

A and C have the slight advantage over B of being more easily remembered as alternate days, but A's advantage is merely nominal, as the suggested Saturday holiday is practically a week-day, and other nations would not add those extra public quarter-day holidays to the more numerous holidays they have in Italy, Spain, etc., as they would make those poor people poorer.

D has the supreme advantage over the others of *always ending the month with the week on Saturdays*, to give the full public convenience by which we must always gauge the respective merits of each method.

The second test of usefulness is equality in the total number of days in each month. B and C have equal merit, as the 31st of March in B, is equated by the 31st of January in C. Here again A has the nominal advantage of equal months of 30 days, plus the Saturday holiday, after March 30th, but D has the most valuable advantage over all, of *absolute equality in every month*.

The third, but very important practical consideration in business matters, is the equality in the total number of *working days* the proposed months respectively contain. They are as follows:—

	January.	February.	March
Method A	25 days	26 days	26 days
" B	25 "	26 "	27 "
" C	26 "	26 "	26 "
" D	24 "	24 "	24 "

C and D have equality in each of their three months, as shown in *italics*.

In this test B makes the most serious mistake of giving March two more days than January, and as that would give March an inflation of 8 per cent in earning time, and likewise inflate June, September and December with double the disparity they now bear to their adjoining months, whilst the object of reform is to remedy their present differences — *that seems a fatal objection* to B.

Both A and B propose for January, April, July, and October, one day or 4 per cent less earning time than the other months—a serious disadvantage.

That disadvantage was overcome by my preliminary method C, which gave 26 working days to each month; but it had to give place to the superior advantages in D of 24 working days of exactly the same total working value in every month of four working weeks and four pay-days, when practical experience so manifestly indicated the far superior advantages to be derived from months of four weeks each.