The longer such a change is deferred the more difficult and expensive becomes its adoption; we, therefore, should thoroughly approve of the United States Government initiating an early movement so as to make the change without interfering with the public service.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAMS, BROWN & EARLE.

GOULD & EBERHARDT.

NEWARK, N. J., February 10, 1902.

The Franklin Institute:

* * * Relative to the matter of the metric system, we beg to say that we believe it would be a very good thing if some standard system of weights and measures similar to this could be adopted and universally used among all civilized countries; but so far as making its use compulsory, we think it will be a long time before this will be possible, on account of the great amount of money already invested in tools, instruments, etc., which are graduated by our present system. We think, however, the time is coming, but it means slow work, and the public will have to be gradually educated up to it.

Yours very truly,

GOULD & EBERHARDT,

FRED. L. EBERHARDT.

STANLEY ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., February 10, 1902.

To the Secretary:

* * * We agree with the resolves of the Institute and approve any movement which will permit the uniform introduction of the metric system, and we believe that the National Government should enact such laws as will ensure the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in its various Departments.

Yours respectfully,

STANLEY ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,

R. W. POWER, M.E.

To the Secretary:

* * * No scientific man should be lukewarm in advocating the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, and I think that any business man who should set himself seriously at work to estimate the time lost by the employment of the English measures where the French system could be used, would become inevitably an ardent advocate of a change to the metric system. * * * The English system is greatly supported by the rule of thumb. The best

examples of this method is that employed by the average photographer, who mixes his solutions by means of complex quantities approximately expressed in avoirdupois or troy weights.

Very truly,

JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., February 27, 1902.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 8, 1902.

To the Secretary:

To my regret I cannot be present at the meeting to be held at the Franklin Institute on the 19th, nor can I attempt to give my views in detail on the introduction of the metric system. I take pleasure, however, in expressing my most hearty sympathy with this movement and my endorsement of the report of the sub-committee as given on the enclosed sheet.

Very truly yours,

E. S. DANA.

THE MORGAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF PA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1902.

To the Secretary:

I am in receipt of the report of your committee on the subject of the metric system. * * * I endorse the report in every detail.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR W. GOODSPEED.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 16, 1901.

The Committee of the Franklin Institute on the Metric System:

In reply to your favor of December 13, I understand that you have a copy of my paper read at the meeting of the A. S. M. E. I have no other paper that I could furnish you.

There was no further discussion on this subject, which I regretted at the time, as I had hoped that the question of either adopting the metric system or some other decimal system—it makes little difference to me which—would be taken up and discussed, and that this might bring us a little nearer towards the desired end.

The system which was the object of my paper was, of course, merely a suggestion or a query as to the advisability of recommending same, being convinced that the adoption of the metric system, on account of its incommensurate relation to the English yard, will present almost insurmountable difficulties. Most of our tools, jigs, gages, etc., would have to be changed at an enormous expense, as it would not be practical