ties. In 1864, the metric system [illegible] valuable. It was made permissive in Great Br[illegible] ain. The Imperial system establ[illegible] ed by law in 1835 is yet mo[illegible] tensively used in all ordinary [illegible] ness. The metric system is how[illegible] becoming more popular, esp[illegible] in the universities an[illegible] and in the lines of trade [illegible] tries which have [illegible] the decimal metrology. [illegible] North German Parliament [illegible] an act adopting the syste[illegible] claring its use permissive [illegible] Jan. 1970, but compulsory [illegible] after 1st, Jan. 1872. In [illegible] made permissive in the [illegible] of Canada. It was at the [illegible] wholly adopted the following [illegible] tries, having an aggregate [illegible] of 146,000,000, viz:—France, Algiers, Belgium, Netherlands, Colonies, Italy, Papal States and Colonies, Portugal and [illegible] Greece, Mexico, Chili, Bra[illegible] Grenada, and other South [illegible] Republics. It was partially [illegible] by the following having [illegible] tion of 78,000,000, viz: [illegible] erland, France, Towns [illegible] Austria, and British [illegible] permissive [illegible] population of 95,000,000, viz: [illegible] Britain, United States [illegible] and Prussia and North G[illegible] Since this time the metric [illegible] has been silently but contin[illegible] growing in popularity in the [illegible] ter countries in which it has b[illegible] merely permissive.

The fact that so many countries have already given up their old system for the metric, and that in our country it is permissive, is one of the most positive and unanswerable

[illegible] low [illegible] them to the [illegible] ness [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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