

it strange that the world feels the need of a common and a common-sense system?"

The leading educators and business men of Utah believe that the time has come to seek a relief from this onerous affliction.

It is with this hope in view that the Utah Metric Society has been organized. The wish of the society, as expressed in its articles of organization, is to bring about the desired result through the one means by which it can be secured, that is by making the metric system the exclusive legal standard of weights and measures in the new State. The promoters fully understand that this change will be accompanied by much inconvenience for a time, and to some that inconvenience will continue until the other states of the Union follow our example. This according to present indications will not be very long, provided Utah has the courage to take the initiative step. But whether others follow us or not, the final blessings of the change will so far overbalance any possible inconvenience and expense that can accompany the transition that the change is something to be greatly desired.

One of the warm supporters of the metric movement in Utah is Mr. Heber J. Grant; said he when approached on the subject; "I am emphatically in favor of the metric system for the State of Utah. To oppose it would be like opposing the substitution of stenography and typewriting for the ancient long hand."

Thomas G. Webber, superintendent of Z. C. M. I., is a vice president of the Utah Metric Society, and an enthusiastic promoter of the reform. A. W. Carlson, treasurer of Z. C. M. I., is another of its warm supporters.

Mr. F. Auerbach, head of one of the largest mercantile houses in Salt Lake City, said, when asked to become a member of the Metric Society: "I am a convert to the metric system. It is incomparable for convenience and perfection. I understand that when it becomes the exclusive legal standard of Utah I shall have to convert all my invoices from the old system into the new, unless I can prevail upon the dealers east to invoice in the metric system, but I am willing to do this, provided the people will agree to the adoption of the metric system as the legal standard of the State."

Hon. J. E. Dooley's answer when asked to join the movement was, "Put me down for anything that will rid us of our relic of barbarism."

These are only a few of the expressions from business men on this subject.

Among the educators thus far the metric movement has met with practically no opposition. On the other hand, it is almost universally greeted with enthusiasm.

Professor T. B. Lewis, Territorial Commissioner of schools, writes:

"Secretary Utah Metric Society, I thank you for your consideration in writing to me on this subject. By all means put me down in any way you choose that will aid in the adoption of the metric system for the new State."

The faculty of the University of Utah announced its views officially at the very beginning of the movement, in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it be the sense of this faculty that the Constitution of the State of Utah should require that the metric system of weights and measures be taught in all the public schools of the State, and that the said system be made the legal system in all public business."

President Talmage and Vice President Kingsbury are among the zealous friends of the metric system, and President Paul of the Agricultural college, when written to on the subject, replied, "I am in sympathy with the (Metric) association and if I can in any way aid it I shall be most happy to do so."

President Kerr, of the B. Y. College, Professor Cluff, of the B. Y. Academy and Dr. Millsbaugh, superintendent of the Salt Lake City schools, are vice presidents of the society, which in itself expresses how they feel toward the adoption of the metric system in Utah.

In the legal profession the Metric Society is supported by such names as Judge Harkness, Judge Bennett, Judge Henderson, Hon. J. E. Booth, Mr. John M. Zane, R. S. Thurman, James N. Kimball, Judge C. S. Zane, the latter emphasizing his signature with the opinion that it will only be a short time before the entire nation will follow our example.

These are only a few of the items on file in the secretary's office, expressive of the general and enthusiastic welcome that is greeting the proposition to make Utah a metric State.

The following, from the articles of association of the Utah Metric Society, reveals the character of the organization:

"We the undersigned hereby subscribe our names as members of the Utah Metric society, the purpose of which is to spread correct information among the people concerning the metric system and to create public sentiment in favor of its adoption as the exclusive legal standard of weights and measures in the State of Utah."

The spirit of this document is purely patriotic and its principles are broad enough to include any citizen who believes in the metric system for the State of Utah.

Membership is without fee or obligation save to work wherever an opportunity presents itself for the metric system, and under no conditions to betray its interests, before or after it shall have become our legal standard.

G. Q. CORAY,  
Secretary Utah Metric Society.

### PREACHING THE GOSPEL.

LANDSCHLACHT, August 3, 1862.—Fifty persons met in conference of the district; we had an excellent time. The instructions given were timely and all were blessed together. The spirit of union has been and seems still increasing in this district. All were unanimously voted for, the spirit gave utterance, and all felt well. I parted with Brother Huber here and returned to Basle via Zurich, where I stayed some days. Upon reaching Basle my room had been relet and I continued to Baden Carlsruhe, and encouraged the Saints in a quiet way wherever I could get five minutes conversation with them. I ordained John Adam Krant an Elder and left him in charge of that part. I left the records in his hands as he has them in a creditable condition.

On the 12th I arrived at Basle and

found several letters at Brother Hirts which I answered, and took train for Biel and staid at Hotel Jurd, in the morning took Diligence (part coach) for St. Imier, found Elder J. I. Gerber at our room feeling well. We had meeting on the 17th and had a splendid time, all felt exceedingly well and voted freely to carry out instructions.

On the 18th I took train for Geneva with Brother Gerber and in the evening I wrote George Q. Cannon of the change of office. By note from Huber I learn that while he was crossing over a portion of Glarus county, the police had given him free lodgings and in the morning ordered him over their lines. I wrote him to come to Geneva via Basle and bring our books, etc., from the office.

On the 21st Brother Huber arrived with our office books, etc., in Geneva. We have found more liberty and freedom in Geneva than in any other place in Switzerland.

On the 24th we held meeting in the new room just obtained and dedicated it to the use of the Lord's work; we held five meetings during the 24th and 25th. As to the labor done in talking there seems to be no lack; God must give the life and spirit, else among the cobble stones the seed cannot take root. J. T. Gerber returns to his field in the Bern district. I must say I am fearful for his welfare. I wrote a letter to President George Q. Cannon giving some items which he had wished me to forward him as to the best routes of travel through our mission.

September, 1862—I placed my passport in the Geneva office and obtained a permit of residence for three months. In company with Elder Huber we got up the first number of the *Reform* containing sixteen pages, the same size as the *Darsteller*, previously published by Elder D. Tyler and continued by myself upon a former mission.

On the 8th I took the manuscript to Mr. Sabot, printer, and the 20th I received 500 copies of the *Reform* and posted in parcels to the people of our acquaintance. I paid 35 franc for printer's bill.

On the 23rd Elder Huber returns to East Switzerland to prepare for the promised visit of President George Q. Cannon and wife, Cousin Jesse N. Smith, president of the Scandinavian Mission, and Paul A. Schettler, who has been laboring some time in Holland, as by letter I am requested to meet them in Basle on Sunday, the 28th, where I arrived and took supper with them at Hotel De la Porte. I telegraphed J. Huber giving him our route of travel. In the evening held a meeting at Brother Pius Hirt's, President Cannon speaking, Brother P. A. Schettler translating.

On the 29th took train for Zurich put up at Hotel Bellview; Sister Cannon being very tired, remained at hotel. President George Q. Cannon, J. N. Smith, P. A. Schettler and myself took train for Herisau, where J. Huber met us. Our liberty here being very little we did not hold meeting, but visited some families privately.

October, 1862, hired a carriage and visited some of the Saints in Toggenburg and Wattwyll, held a meeting at Brother George Looser's, President George Q. Cannon occupying some time. We visited several families on our route and conversed with numbers of the Saints.