In Scotish troyes, or Dutch weight (which, under the name of French troys, was, by the acts of the Scotish parliament of 1617 and 1618, declared to be the only legal weight for Scotland, and the standard of which was committed to the keeping of the borough of Lanark), 4696 drops = 256 ounces = 16 lbs. = 1 stone = 17·391885 lbs. avoird., according to the verdict of the Edinburgh jury (4th February 1826), from weighing the original Lanark stone, then in the custody of the Dean of Guild of Edinburgh. But in practice the Dutch stone was more generally reckoned, and pro­bably was adjusted to, 17·5 lbs. avoirdupois ; or 4 Dutch stones were = 5 imperial stones of 14 lbs. each. In this way although 8 Dutch stones were said to form the standard Scotish meal boll, it was commonly reckoned to be just ten imperial stones, or 140 lbs. avoirdupois.

The tron weight, although condemned to be utterly abolished by the statutes above cited, continued in use, and varied through­out Scotland from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois to the pound, which in Edinburgh contained 22 of these ounces. It was generally used for butter, cheese, and in many places for butcher∙meat, hay, &c. Its multiples and subdivisions were similar to those of the Dutch. A stone of 16 lbs. avoirdupois, called customary weight, was also to be met with in many places both in England and Scot­land. Nay, in some places this went by the name of Dutch weight, while the Dutch, again, was called Edinburgh weight.

The Scotish ell was = 37·0598 imperial inches; and 1920 ells = 320 falls = 8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1·123024 imperial mile. The Scotish chain for land measure, like the imperial, consisted of 100 links, and though often reckoned to have been just 74 imperial feet, was more correctly = 24 ells = 74·1196 feet; and 5760 square ells = 160 falls = 10 square chains = 4 roods = 1 acre = 1∙261183 imperial acre. Scotish acres will therefore be reduced to imperial, by multiplying them by 1·261183. Twenty-three Scotish acres made about 29 imperial, or, more nearly, 134 Sco­tish = 169 imperial.

In the old Scotish liquid measure, 128 gills = 32 mutchkins = 16 chopins = 8 pints = 1 gallon = 3·00651 imperial gallons.

Although several of the old Scotish dry measures were very different in different districts, most of them were similarly sub­divided, having 64 lippies or forpets = 16 pecks = 4 firlots = 1 boll. In some of them, however, the bolls, especially where they were large, had very different sorts of subdivisions. But for an account of these, we must, for brevity’s sake, refer to Mr Buchanan’s very complete treatise on the subject. The proportion of an en­tire boll of each to the imperial measures, as determined by the verdicts of the juries in the different counties, in terms of the act 5 Geo. IV., cap. 74, will be seen from the following table, which may often be of use in interpreting contracts or leases based on the old measures.

*Table shewing how many Imperial Bushels, Pecks, Gallons, and Decimals, are contained in one Boll of each of the Old Scotish Local Measures for Barley, Oats, Wheat,* &c.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **One Boll.** | **Barley, Oats, &c.** | | | **Wheat, &c.** | | | **One Boll.** | **Barley, Oats, &c.** | | | **Wheat, &c.** | | |
|  | **B.** | **Pk.** | **Gall.** | **B.** | **Pk.** | **Gall.** |  | **B.** | **Pk.** | **Gall.** | **B.** | **Pk.** | **Gall.** |
| **Aberdeen** | **6** | **1** | **1∙544** | **4** | **3** | **1∙416** | **Kincardine, north part.** | **6** | **1** | **1∙544** | **3** | **3** | **1∙944** |
| **Argvll, Inverary** | **6** | **1** | **0∙411** |  |  |  | **Kincardine, south part** | **β** | **0** | **0∙104** | **4** | **0** | **1∙072** |
| **Achnabreck** | **6** | **2** | **0∙426** |  |  |  | **Kinross** | **5** | **3** | **0∙565** | **3** | **3** | **1∙919** |
| **Cantire....** | **7** | **3** | **1∙014** |  |  |  | **Kirkcudbright,** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ayr** | **7** | **3** | **0∙045** | **3** | **3** | **1∙022** | **Between the rivers Orr & Fleet** | **10** | **2** | **1∙311** |  |  |  |
| **Banff** | **6** | **1** | **0∙256** | **4** | **1** | **0∙551** | **West of Fleet** | **11** | **2** | **1∙067** |  |  |  |
| **Berwick** | **5** | **3** | **0∙667** | **3** | **3** | **1∙111** | **East of Orr** | **9** | **2** | **1∙556** |  |  |  |
| **Bute** | **7** | **3** | **0∙759** | **3** | **3** | **1∙379** | **Linlithgow** | **5** | **3** | **0∙601** | **3** | **3** | **1∙944** |
| **Caithness** | **6** | **1** | **0∙566** |  | **6** | **0** | **1∙0971** |  |  |  |
| **Clackmannan** | **6** | **0** | **1∙418** |  |  |  | **Nairn (Oats...** | **7** | **2** | **1∙371** | **4** | ***2*** | **0∙823** |
| **Dunbarton ..** | **6** | **I** | **1∙019** | **3** | **3** | **1∙943** | **Renfrew** | **6** | **1** | **0∙445** | **3** | **3** | **1∙944** |
| **Elgin and Moray τ** | **6** | **0** | **1∙006** | **4** | **0** | **1∙691** | **Ross and Cromarty** | **5** | **3** | **1∙735** | **3** | **3** | **1∙699** |
| **Fife** | **5** | **3** | **0∙957** | **4** | **0** | **0∙188** | **Roxburgh** | **6** | **0** | **0∙442** | **6** | **0** | **0∙442** |
| **Forfar,** |  |  |  | **Teviotdale** | **7** | **2** | **0∙552** | **5** | **0** | **1∙508** |
| **Dundee..** | **5** | **3** | **1∙353** | **4** | **0** | **0∙320** | **Selkirk** | **7** | **1** | **1∙274** | **4** | **3** | **0∙765** |
| **Other places** | **6** | **0** | **0∙104** | **4** | **0** | **1∙072** | **Stirling** | **6** | **0** | **1∙181** | **3** | **3** | **1∙919** |
| **Inverness** | **6** | **0** | **0∙917** | **4** | **0** | **0∙484** | **Sutherland** | **6** | **0** | **0∙102** | **3** | **3** | **1∙944** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The old Linlithgow corn measures (which by acts of the Sco­tish parliament of 1617 and 1618 were declared to be the only le­gal measures for Scotland, the wheat firlot heaped having till then been used for barley and oats, when an equivalent separate firlot for these was first introduced) were also, previously to the imperial measures, used in the counties of Dumfries, Edinburgh, Hadding­ton, Lanark, Peebles, Perth, and Wigton. They differed little from the one of the two bolls used in several other counties, es­pecially that for wheat, as will be seen from the table. The term *boll* is still retained, six imperial bushels being generally reckoned to the boll of barley or oats, and four such bushels to the boll of wheat, &c.

In the old Irish measures, 11 miles were equal to 14 imperial miles, and 121 acres made 196 imperial acres. Twenty imperial stones were reckoned a barrel of wheat, peas, beans, or rye; 16 a barrel of barley, bere, or rapeseed; 14 a barrel of oats; and 12 a barrel of malt. To the Winchester quarter were reckoned 41 stones of wheat or rye, 24 of barley, 22 of oats, and 20 of malt. Of the old Irish gallons, 200 made 157 imperial gallons.

The troy grain is equal to ∙064792 French gramme, the troy lb. = ∙373202 kilogramme; the avoirdupois lb. = ∙453544 kilogramme. The British yard = ∙914379 metre; the mile = 1∙609305 kilo­metre ; the acre = ∙404667 hectare ; the gallon = 4∙543389 litres ; the bushel = ∙363471 hectolitre; and the quarter = 2∙907769 hectolitres. The reduction of French to British is subsequently given.

In the following general comparison of the principal foreign weights and measures with the British, instead of the term *im­perial,* which alone must be nearly unintelligible to foreigners, and indeed has become next to superfluous after every other standard has ceased to be legal in this country, we shall use the term *Bri­tish* to denote such of the standards as are uniform, and *troy* and *avoirdupois* to express the two different kinds of weights respec­tively.

*Algiers.—*Since the French conquest, the metrical system and *système usuel* of France are generally used by European merchants. The metalli of oil = 37∙375 lbs. avoirdupois ; and 100 rotoli = 119 lbs. avoirdupois. The metical = 73 troy grains. The Turk­ish pic used for cloth = 24∙5 British inches; but the Moorish pic is only three fourths as long ; and 16 tarries = 1 caffise = 8∙75 British bushels.

*Argentine Republic.—*Same as in Spain.

*Arabia—*The weights and measures of Egypt are much used where the sway of Mehemet Ali has extended. Besides these, 200 rattles = 100 maunds = 10 frazils = 1 bahar = 222∙5 lbs. avoird.

*Austria—*Of the weights, 32 loths = 16 oz. = 4 quarters = 1 commercial lb. ; and 100 lbs. = 1 centner = 123∙56 lbs. avoird. Also 20 lbs. = 1 stone. The Vienna mark of 4333 grains troy is used for gold and silver. Five such marks make nearly 6 marks of Cologne. Of Vienna measures, 6 feet make one klafter or fathom = 6∙23 Brit, feet ; 1 ell = 30∙6 Brit, inches ; 4000 klaftern = 1 posting mile = 4∙71 Brit, miles; and the joch = 6889 Brit. sq. yds. Also 70 kopfen = 40 maasses = 4 viertele = 112∙46 Brit. gall. Of wine, 32 eimers = 1 fuder ; and 30 eimers = 1 dreyling. Eight achtele of corn = 4 viertele = 1 metzen = l∙69 Brit, bushel, and 30 metzen make 1 muth. At Trieste, the woollen ell = 26∙6 Brit. inches ; the silk ell = 25 22 Brit, inches ; the eimer or orna of wine = 12∙45 Brit. gallons ; the barile = 144∙5 Brit. gall. The orna of oil = 1417 Brit, gall. ; and the stajo of corn = 2∙272 Brit, bushels. But some­times the weights and measures of Venice, about to be described, are used here.

In public and official matters, the decimal system of France was in effect adopted, though under a different nomenclature, in the Austrian states of Italy in 1804. Thus 10,000 grani = 1000 denari = 100 grossi = 10 oncie = 1 libra nouva = 1 kilogramme = 2∙2086 lbs. avoird. ; 1000 atomi = 100 diti = 10 palmi = 1 metre = 39∙3708 Brit. inches ; and 1000 copi = 100 liti = 10 mine = 1 soma = 1 hectolitre = 2∙7512 Brit. bushels. The decimal