system is principally used in public affairs, the old weights and measures being in more general use for ordinary trade. In Milan, the mark = 3627 grains troy ; the lb. peso grosso = 2∙3343 lbs. sottile = 1∙6818 lb. avoird. ; and the oil rubio = 47∙5 same lbs. The wine brenta = 15∙72 Brit. gall. ; the corn stajo = 2∙008 Brit. pecks. In Venice, the lb. peso grosso = 1∙0519 lb. avoird. ; the lb. sottile = ∙6643 lb. avoird. ; and the mark = 3681∙5 grs. troy. The woollen braccio = 26∙6 Brit. inches ; the silk braccio = 24 8 same inches; the wine seccho = 2∙376 Brit. gall. ; the oil miro ∙ 3∙354 Brit. gall. ; and the corn stajo = 2∙20 Brit. bushels.

*Australia—*Same as in Britain.

*Baden—*One hundred lbs. = 10 stones = 1 centner = 50 kilo, grammes = 110∙2429 lbs. avoird. There are 2 feet in the new aune = 6 decimetres = 23∙62 Brit. inches. The morgen of land = 36 French ares = ∙8896 Brit. acre. Also 150 litres = 1 ohm = 33·015 Brit. gallons ; and 20 matters of corn = 1 last = 30 hec­tolitres = 10'32 Brit. quarters.

*Bavaria—*The centner or quintal = 100 lbs. = 5 stones = 56 kilogrammes = 123∙5 lbs. avoird. Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark of 3608 troy grains. The ell = 32∙8 British inches; the eimer of wine = 60 maas = 842 Brit. gallons; and 12 viertele = 6 metzen = 1 scheffel = 9·98 Brit. bushels. In the old system of Augsburg, 100 lbs. heavy weight = 108'3 lbs. avoird. ; and 100 lbs. light weight — 104∙23 lbs. avoird. The mark = 3643 troy grains, and is divided into 16 loths = 64 quintius.

*Belgium.—*In 1820, this country and Holland being under one government, the French metrical system was introduced into both, but with the old Dutch nomenclature, as follows. Ten korrels = 1 wigtje =. 1 gramme = 15∙434 troy grains; and 1000 wigtjes ≡ 100 loods — 10 ons = 1 pond = 1 kilogramme = 2∙20486 lbs. avoird. The apothecaries' new pound is divided into 12 oz. = 96 drams = 288 scruples = 5760 grains = 5787 grains troy. Ten palms = 1 elle = 1 metre = 39∙3708 Brit. inches; also 1 mijle = 1 kilometre = 1093∙633 Brit. yds. ; and 100 square elles = 10 βq. roedes = 1 sq. bunder = 1 are = 119·6033 Brit. sq. yds. The cubic elle = 1 stère = 1·30802 Brit. cubic yd. ; and 100 vinger∙ hoeds = 10 maatjes = 1 kan = 1 litre; and 100 kans = 1 vat liquid measure — 1 hectolitre = 22·009 Brit. gallons. Also 100 kops = 10 schepels = 1 mudde or zak dry measure = 1 hecto­litre = ·3439 British quarter.

Of the old systems still partially in use in many places, the Bra­bant lb. = 1∙0335 lb. avoird. ; the ell = 27·58 Brit. inches; and the league = 6076 Brit. yds. The aam of 50 stoops = 32∙4 Brit. gallons ; the velte = 4∙1 Brit. gall. ; and 37·5 viertele = 1 last = 82 Brit. bushels. The Antwerp silk ell = 27·32 Brit. inches, and the woollen ell = 26∙97 of same inches.

*Brazil—*In general the same as in Portugal. But in trade the following are also in use. The lb., of which 99 = 100 lbs. avoird. Five varas = 6 British yds. ; and 4 covados = 3 Brit. yds. The medida of Rio Janeiro, of which 100 = 61∙1 Brit. galls.; and 12 alqueires = 12 86 Brit. bushels. The canada of Bahia = 1∙667 Brit. gall. ; and 7 alqueires = 5∙817 Brit. bushels. The alqueire of Maranham =1∙11 Brit. bushel.

*Bremen.—*The lb. consists of 16 ounces, and the Iispond of 14 such lbs., of which 116 = 1 centner = 127'44 lbs. avoird. Hence 10 lbs. of Bremen make nearly 11 avoird. The Cologne mark is used for gold and silver. The ell of 2 feet = 22∙76 Brit. inches, end 180 quarts = 45 stubchens = 20 Viertels = 1 ahm = 31∙5 Brit. gallons. Six ahms = 1 fuder of Rhenish wine, and 44 stub­chens = 1 ahm of French wine. In corn measure, 640 spinets = 160 viertels = 40 scheffels = 4 quarts = 1 last = 9·77 British quarters.

*Brιιnswick—*The centner consists of 114 lbs., and 100 lbs. = 103 lbs. avoird. Two feet = 1 ell = 22∙46 Brit. inches. Forty stub­gens = 1 wine ahm = 32∙28 Brit. gall. Forty himtens of corn = 4 scheffels = 1 wispel = 34∙2 Brit. bushels.

*Bueno, Λyret.—*The same as in Spain.

*Burman Empire.—*Most commodities are bought and sold by weight. Of rice, 64 sales = 16 vis = 4 saits = 1 ten or basket = 57·36 lbs. avoird., but generally reckoned at half a cwt. Other grain, pulse, fruit, sait, and also lime, are measured. One hun­dred kaits = 1 vis or paiklha = 3∙59 lbs. avoird.; and 150 vis = 1 candy = 500 lbs. avoird.

*Canada—*The same as in Britain, except that the old English measures of capacity are still partially used, as also the old French ιuinot = 10556 Brit. bushel; or 45 minots = 49 Winchester bushels, though commonly reckoned at 50.

*Canary Isles—*The same as in Spain ; but in the corn trade, 4∙5 fanegas of wheat or barley, and 3∙167 of maize or Indian corn, are reckoned to the Winchester quarter.

*Candia—*The oke = 2∙75 lbs. avoird., and the quintal = 126 of same lbs. The ell or pik = 25∙11 Brit. inches; the dennum measure of surface = 40 sq. yds. The mistach is a variable mea­sure of wine from 3 to 5 Brit. gall. ; that of oil is more nearly 3 gall. Corn is measured by the carga = 4∙19 Brit. bushels.

*Cape of Good Hope—*The Dutch standards, which were formerly used here, have now in a great measure been superseded by the British. One hundred Dutch lbs. = 108 923 lbs. avoird. The muid of wheat weighs about 110 lbs. Dutch, or fully 119·6 avoird. ; and 100 Dutch ells = 75·47 Brit. yds. ; also 100 morgen = 201 Brit. acres. In corn measure, 4 schepels = 1 mudde or muid = 3∙06 Brit. bushels ; and 4 ahms = 1 leaguer = 126∙63 British gallons.

*Ceylon—*For foreign commodities, the British weights are ge­nerally employed. The candy or bahar = 500 lbs. avoird., and the garce = 82 cwts. 2 qrs. 16∙5 lbs. The bale of cinnamon = 92½ lbs. avoird. Of the native measures, 192 seers = 8 parrahs = I amomam = 5∙57 Brit. bushels ; the last of com = 6∙54 Brit. quarters ; and 300 canadas = 75 welts = 1 leaguer in the retail of arrack = 125 Brit. gall. ; but in wholesale, the leaguer of arrack = 80 welts. Besides the British standards of length and surface, 40 coornies in the land measure of Kandi = 4 peylas = 1 amo­mam = 2∙7344 Brit. acres.

*Chili—*In general the same as in Spain. But 24 lbs. of Chili = 25 of Spain = 25∙36 lbs. avoird., and 27 varas = 25 British yards.

*China—*Liquids and grain are bought and sold by weight, of which 1000 cash — 100 candereens = 10 mace = 1 tael — 583∙33 grains troy; and 1600 taels = 100 catties = 1 pecιιl = 133∙33 lbs. avoird. ; so that 3 peculs = 400 lbs., 84 catties = 1 cwt., and 12 taels ≈ 1 lb. But in money weight, the tael is about 3'5 grains less. Of the measures, 10 punts = 1 covid = 14∙625 Brit. inches ; or 32 covids = 13 Brit. yds. The li — 180 fathoms = 632 Brit. yds., and 200 lis = 1 degree of the meridian.

*Corsica. —* In general the same as in France. At Bastia, the stajo ofcom = 4∙125 Brit. bushels, and the barile of wine = 30∙8 Brit. gallons.

*Cuba.—*Generally the same as in Spain. The following are also used in trade: 100 lbs. = 4 arrobas = 1 quintal = 101∙75 lbs. avoird. The vara = 33∙333 Brit. inches ; the fanega = 2∙9 Brit. bushels ; the arroba for wine or spirits = 3∙42 Brit. gallons.

*Denmark.—*Of the weights, 320 lbs. = 20 lisponds = 1 shippond = 3∙143 British cwts. ; and 100 lbs. = 1 centner = 110∙25 lbs. avoird. Gold and silver are weighed by the Copenhagen mark of 8 ounces = 3633 grains troy. Two Rhinland feet = 1 ell = 24∙75 Brit. inches; and 2400 ruthes = 1 mile = 4∙684 Brit. miles. Eight pots = 4 kans = 1 viertel = 1∙7 Brit. gall· ; 30 viertels = 1 hogshead = 51 Brit. gall. ; 4 ankere = 1 ahm — 33∙25 Brit. gall. ; and 144 pots = 8 skieps = 1 barrel or toende = 3∙83 Brit. bushels. Also 12 barrels = 1 last of corn = 5∙739 Brit. quarters.

*Egypt.—*Of the weights, 144 dirhems = 12 oockeeyehs — 1 lb. or rutl = 15∙75 oz. avoird. ; and 400 dirhems = 1 oke or oock∙ ckah = 2,78 rutls = 2∙75 lbs. avoird. Also 100 rutls = 1 can­tar or ckuntar, from 98 to 99 lbs. avoird. The common cubit = 22∙667 Brit. inches; the cubit used for Indian goods 25 Brit. inches ; the cubit of Constantinople used for European cloth = 26 ∙5 Brit. inches. Of com measure, 24 roobas = 6 weybehs = 1 ardeb = 4∙847 Brit. bushels. But various other weights and mea­sures are to be found in some parts of Egypt.

*France.—*The metrical system, whose multiples and subdivisions all proceed decimally, was instituted in 1795, and is founded upon the dimensions of the earth : the ten millionth part of the meri­dian arc between the pole and equator, being denominated a *mètre,* forms the unit of length. The other units, all derived from it, are, 1st, that of surface, the *are ;* 2d, of solidity, the *stère ;* 3d, of capacity, the *litre ;* and, 4th, of weight, the *gramme.* The Latin derivatives *deci* to denote the tenth part, *centi* the hundredth, and *milli* the thousandth part, being prefixed to any of these units, serve to denominate its decimal subdivisions ; while the sort of Greek derivatives *deca* to denote ten times, *hecto* an hundred, *kilo* a thousand, and *myria* ten thousand times, being prefixed, express its decimal multiples. Thus, a decimetre means the tenth of a metre, and a decametre is 10 metres. So tar as it goes, a tolerably correct summary of this system is given in the preceding part of this article. But being exceedingly brief, and involving several terms very different from those actually used by the French, we have here endeavoured to state the matter so as to be more intelli­gible to the general reader.

The metre is then equal to 10 decimetres = 100 centimetres = 1000 millimetres = 1∙093633 Brit. yard, or 39∙37079 Brit. inches ; and 32 metres = 35 Brit. yards nearly. Also 1000 metres = 100 decametres = 10 hectometres = 1 kilometre or metrical mile = 3280∙899 Brit. feet = 1093∙633 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.

The are or metrical perch, consisting of 100 square metres, = 10 deciares = 100 centiares = 119∙6033 Brit. sq. yards. Also 100 ares = 10 decares = 1 hectare = 2∙471143 Brit. acres; and 17 hectares are nearly equal to 42 Brit. acres.

The stere or cubic metre = 10 decisteres = 1∙308022 Brit. cubic yard ; and 10 steres = 1 decastere