avoird. The winechar = 120·71 Brit. gall. ; the coup of corn = 243 Brit. bushels.

*Tripoli.—*One hundred rottoli = 1 cantar = 109·71 lbs. avoird. ;

the caraffa of oil weighs 3∙125 rottoli. The great pik = 26·42, and the small = 19·03 Brit inches ; the wine barile = 14 25 Brit. gall. ; and 4 temen = 1 corn bueba = 2∙95 Brit. bushels.

*Tunis.—*One hundred rottoli = 1 cantaro = 111·75 lbs. avoird. ;

for cotton the pik or ell = 19·23, for silk and linen =25, and for woollen = 26∙5 Brit. inches. The wine millerole = 14Ί5, and the oil mettar = 4·27 Brit. gall. The corn caffiz = 1·918 Brit. quarter.

*Turkey.—*The oke = 2·8286 lbs. avoird. ; 1 oil almude should

weigh 8 okes ; 100 rottoll = 44 okes=l quintal = 124·46 lbs. avoird. The great pik = 27·9, the small = 27·06 Brit. inches ; the berri or mile = 1826 Brit. yds. ; the liquid almude = 1443 Brit. gall. ; the corn fortin = 3·84 Brit bushels.

*Tuscany* The quintal or cantaro= 100 lbs. = 74 86 lbs. avoird. ;

20 soldi = 1 braccio = 22·979 Brit. inches; the mile = 1808 Brit. yds. ; the sacato of land = 5928 Brit. sq. yds. ; the baril for wine = 10·03, and for oil = 7·36 Brit. gall. The corn stajo = 2·676 Brit. pecks ; and 24 staja = 1 moggio.

*United Stales of America* Chiefly the same as in England prior

to the imperial system. But instead of the cwt. they generally use simply 100 lbs. which are sometimes called a quintal. The barrel of flour weighs 196 lbs. ; the hhd. of Indian meal 800 lbs. ; and the barrel of salt meat 200 lbs.

*Wallachia —*The weights are those of Moldavia. The killow of Brailow, of about 400 ocche = 1·5 killow of Galats = 18 killows of Constantinople = 9 sacchi of Leghorn. In other respects the same as in Turkev.

*West Indies* (British).—In general the same as in Britain ; but Spanish measures are partly used in Trinidad, and the old system of France in St Lucia.

*West Indies* (French).—Same as in France.

*West Indies* (Dutch).—Chiefly the old system of Amsterdam. In Curaçoa the Spanish varo is also employed.

*West Indies* (Danish).—Same as in Denmark. The British yard

and French aune are sometimes employed.

*Indies* (Swedish).—Chiefly the same as in Sweden.

*Wurtemberg.—*The lb. = 1·0314 lb. avoird.; the foot = 11·25 Brit. inches. The toise = 6 feet; the ell = 24·18 Brit. inches. The mile is the fifteenth of a degree. The morgen or acre = 31·518 French ares; and 1·5 morgen = 1 juchart. The fuder of wine = 388·16 Brit. gall. The scheffel of corn = 4·88 Brit. bushels.

For further particulars, we beg to refer to Kelly's Metrology, and his Universal Cambist ; the Parliamentary Reports, particu­larly those relating to the Board of Trade ; Buchanan on Weights and Measures; M’Culloch’s Commercial Dictionary ; and Water­ston's Manual of Commerce, which contains much valuable matter within a very small compass. (e. e. e.)

WEIMAR, a city, the capital of the grand duchy of that name, in Germany. It stands on the river Ilm, and is sur­rounded with hills, some of which are covered with woods. The buildings are not remarkable, but are on the whole in a better style and condition than is to be seen in most of the towns in Germany of the same extent. The grand duke has a palace in an unfinished state, but with a valuable li­brary, open to all the inhabitants ; and some of the state-apartments are elegantly furnished. The liberal feelings of the reigning family have, by their patronage of the most accomplished men of Germany, given a celebrity to their capital to which it could not have attained on any other account. They brought there men like Schiller, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, and several others, who formed points of attraction, which drew towards them the minds of all lite­rary Germans, and thus diffused a spirit and tone of the most elevating nature. The chief trade is that of compos­ing and printing useful works, in a large establishment, in which are employed several hundred workmen, as authors, engravers, letter-founders, lithographers, and printers. The maps issued from it are generally very correct, and sold at low prices, to suit the finances of the great class of the people. The periodical works on surgery and medicine, and the geographical Ephemeriden, are of high reputation, and issued at similar low rates. One of the most attrac­tive objects is the theatre. Here the plays of Schiller and of Goethe were first performed ; and this theatre was during many years under the direction of the latter. Though but a small house, nothing can be more appropriate than the building, the decorations, and the stage accuracy in the common representations.

Weimar contains two Lutheran churches, a chapel for the Catholics, and for the Greeks, with a Jews’ synagogue. It is well furnished with schools for the several degrees of instruction, and prepares the pupils for the university of Jena, within the dominions of the same prince. There are many charitable institutions, such as an orphan-house, and several hospitals and poor-houses. At Belvedere, the prince has some very fine gardens, with green and hot-houses, and a fine collection of exotic plants. This forms one of the pleasant promenades by which the inhabitants of Weimar are gratified. The city being on the high road from Frank­fort to Leipzig, is a great thoroughfare, and furnishes good accommodation for strangers at the hotels. In 1838 the inhabitants amounted to about 12,000. Long. 12. 45. 5. E. Lat. 50. 59. 12. N.

WEISK, a circle of the province of Wologda, in Russia, is bounded on the north-east by Archangel, on the east by Ustjug and Totma, on the south by Kadnikow, on the west by Novogorod, and on the north-west by Olonetz. It extends over 11,060 square miles, comprehends one city, two market-towns, 390 villages, and 68,750 inhabitants. The soil is generally poor, but near the rivers there is some good pasture-land. There are in it some manufactures of hardware. The capital is the small city of the same name on the river Waga. It scarcely contains more than 1200 inhabitants. It is 956 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 41. 45. E. Lat. 60. 40. N.

WEISSENSTEIN, a circle in the Russian province of Esthonia, formerly called Jerwin. It extends in north la­titude from 58° 35' to 59° 12', and in east longitude from 25° 4' to 26° 22', and comprehends 924 square miles, hav­ing one town, eight villages, and ninety-one hamlets, with 27,240 inhabitants. The soil is good, and especially near the rivers, where there is excellent pasture for horned cat­tle. The capital is the town of the same name on the river Weissenstein. Long. 25. 27. E. Lat. 58. 51. 30. N.

WELDON, a market-town of the county of Northamp­ton, in the hundred of Corby, seventy-three miles from London. It consists of two portions, distinguished as Great and Little Weldon, but the latter is the more populous. The river Nen has its source near the town. It contains a good market-house, occupied on Wednesday. The inha­bitants amounted in 1821 to 819, and in 1831 to 778.

WELIKIJO-LUKI, a circle of the Russian government of Pfkow, extending in north latitude from 55° 54' to 56° 50', and in east longitude from 29° 23' to 30° 45'. It is watered by the river Lowat, and many of its tributary streams ; is generally level, in part undulating, and abound­ing in woods and morasses. The capital is the city of the same name, on the river Lowat, at the point where the Ko- lomcnka falls into that stream. It has four stone and three wooden churches, 400 houses, and 3860 inhabitants, who are employed in tanning the peculiar leather of Russia, and trade in flax and hemp extensively. It is 308 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 30. 20. E. Lat. 56. 22. N.

WELISH, a circle of the Russian government of Witebsk. It extends in north latitude from 55° 25' to 56° 2', and in east longitude from 30° 13' to 31° 6'. It contains one city and 1013 villages, with 56,400 inhabitants. The principal river is the Duna, which receives the waters of the Mescha and the Welish, as well as the overflowing of the lakes Us-