

LINEAR MEASURE.

10 tenths = 1 ft.  
 33 " = 3.3 " = 1 metre (apx.—really 3.28 ft.)  
 66 " = 20 " ( " " 20.12 m.) = 1 Gunter's chain.  
 5280 " = 1610 " ( " —0.8 ft. too long) = 80 Gunter's chs. = [1 mile.

SQUARE MEASURE.

100 sq. tenths = 1 sq. ft.  
 100 " = 1 "square."  
 (66x66) = 4356 " = (400 sq. metres apx.) = 1 sq. chain.  
 43560 " = (4000 " " " ) = 10 " = 1 acre.

CUBIC—DRY AND LIQUID.

1 cub. tenth = 1 fluid ounce.  
 160 " " = 1 gallon (Imp.)  
 1000 " " = 6 1/4 " = 1 cub. ft.; 1000 cub. ft. = 1 "cube."  
 176 " " = 1.1 " = 5 litres.  
 1760 " " = 11 " = 50 " = 1 "phora."

"Phora," it must be stated, is contracted from "amphora," the most used Roman measure, and is introduced to replace the bushel.

WEIGHT MEASURE.

1 cubic tenth standard water weighs one ounce avoirdupois.  
 16 ounces = 1 pound.  
 1.1 pounds = 1 metric pound.  
 110 pounds = 100 "metra-centals."

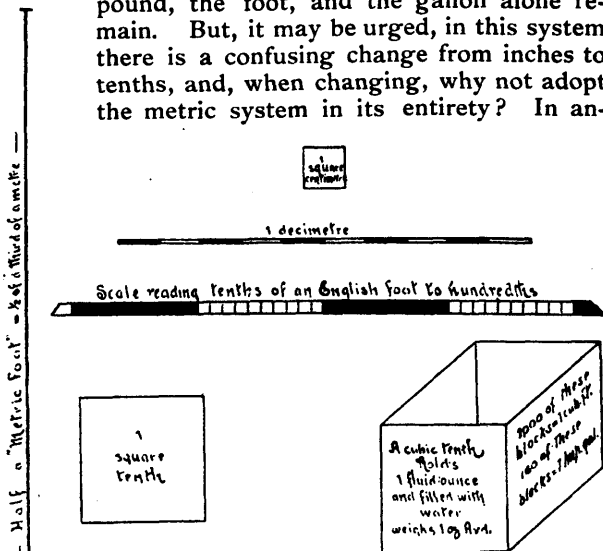
A singular coincidence it will be noticed, is the factor of eleven in the above, thus:

11 pounds nearly equal  
 10 "metric pounds."  
 11 feet nearly equal 10  
 "metric feet."  
 11 gallons nearly equal  
 10 "metric gallons."

This factor also pervades the English linear measure 5,280 ÷ 11 = 480.

From the foregoing it would appear that the weights and measures of our ancestors can be remodelled into simple form, and a connection established with the metric system. By usage, the confusing units, rods, furlongs, roods, etc., have disappeared, and, in America at least, the

pound, the foot, and the gallon alone remain. But, it may be urged, in this system there is a confusing change from inches to tenths, and, when changing, why not adopt the metric system in its entirety? In an-



REPRODUCTION OF DRAWING SHOWING THE PROPOSED SYSTEM—REDUCED ABOUT ONE-HALF.

swer it may be stated that neither the metre nor quarter-metre is as handy a measure as