Trieste.

100 lbs	123.00 lbs.
Stajo of grain	2.34 bush.
Orna or eimer of wine	14.94 galls.
Ell for woolens	2.22 feet.
Ell for silk	2.10 feet.

Malta.

100 lbs, 1 cantar	174.50 lbs.
Salma of grain	8.22 bush.
Foot	0.85 foot.

Smyrna.

100 lbs, (1 quintal)	129.48 lbs.
Oke	2.83 lbs.
Quillot of grain	1.46 bush.
Quillot of wine	13.50 galls.

China.

Tail	1.33 oz.
16 tails, 1 catty	1.33 lbs.
100 catties, 1 picul	133.25 lbs.

NOTE.—The gallons in this Canadian standard are of the Winchester, not Imperial measure.

MEASURES OF LENGTHS IN EUROPE.

France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece	1 metre=39 37-100 or 10 decimeters, or 100 centimetres, or 1000 millemetres.
Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Germany	1 stab=1 metre.
Austria.	1 Imperial ell=30 6-10 inches. 1 Fuss=98-100 of a foot.

MEASURES OF DISTANCE IN EUROPE.

France, Belgium, Italy	1 kilometre=1093.633 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
Spain, Portugal	1 English mile=1.6093 kilometres.
Holland	1 mijl=1093.633 yards. 1 English mile=16093 mijl.
Denmark	1 Danish mile=about 4.136 Eng.m. 1 English mile=less than ¼ Dsh. m.
Norway	1 Norwegian mile=7.021 English miles. 1 English mile=about 1-7 Norway mile.
Sweden	1 Swedish mile=6.641 English miles. 1 English mile=less than $\frac{1}{6}$ Swedish mile.
Prussia	1 Prussian mile=4.681 English miles. 1 English mile=about $\frac{1}{5}$ Prussian mile.
Saxony	1 Saxon mile=4.66 English miles. 1 English mile=about $\frac{1}{5}$ Saxon mile.
Wurtemburg	1 Wurtemburg mile=4.628 English miles. 1 English mile=about $\frac{1}{5}$ Wurtemburg mile.
Austria	1 Austrian mile=4¾ English miles. 1 English mile=about $\frac{1}{5}$ Austrian miles.
Switzerland	1 Schweizerstunde=2.982 English miles. 1 English mile=over $\frac{1}{3}$ Schweizerstunde.
Russia	1 Verst=$\frac{1}{5}$ English furlongs. 1 English mile=over 5½ verst.
Turkey	1 Berre=1.038 English miles. about 25 English miles=24 Berres.

LAND MEASURING.

Find the number of rods by multiplying the length by the width, remove the point two places to the left; divide by eight and multiply the quotient by five; or remove the point two places, take $\frac{5}{8}$ of the result, and we have the number of acres: Thus 3280 rods, the point removed two places, $32.80 \div 8 = 4.1$, $4.1 \times 5 = 20.5$ acres.

What is the number of acres in 2440 rods? Remove the point two places we have 24.40; $\frac{5}{8} \times 24.40$ is 15¼, the number of acres.

This method is of universal application, and may be stated in the following words: remove the decimal point two places to the left, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of the quotient are the number of acres.

We remove the point two places to reduce the number to units of a hundred; and since there are $\frac{5}{8}$ of a hundred rods in one acre, five times $\frac{1}{8}$ of the number of hundred rods must equal the number of acres; or simply the point removed two places, and the quotient divided by $\frac{8}{5}$ equals the number of acres.

What are the number of acres in a field 160 rods wide and 480 rods long? Remove the point two places on 160, and take $\frac{5}{8}$ of the quotient, we find one acre multiplied by 480, the length, we get 480 acres. Answer.

What is the number of acres in a field of triangular shape? The base of the triangle is 800 rods, and the altitude 300; since the area is the base multiplied by half the altitude.

Half the altitude is 150; remove the point two places on 800, and we have 8, and $\frac{5}{8} \times 8 = 5$, and $5 \times 150 = 750$, the number of acres in the field.

TABLE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN, with their value, as determined by Mint Assays.

The valuation of gold is a direct calculation from weight and fineness at the legal rate of 25.8 grains, 900 fine, being equal to $1.00, or $20 672 (nearly) per ounce of fine gold.

For silver there is no fixed valuation as compared with gold. The value of silver coins is computed at the rate of 120 cents per ounce, 900 fine, payable in subsidiary silver coin, that having been the mint price when the assays were made.

These tables generally give the one principal coin of each country, from which the other