capacity be etand pecks, which might be called a "tank." The measure of capacity will then appear as follows:

10 cubic inches equals 1 pint. 10 quarts equals 1 peck.
10 pints equals 1 quart. 1000 pecks equals 1 tank.

The calculation of the number of cubic inches in a substance, from its dimensions would then at the same time determine the number of pecks or quarts contained in it. For instance if a vessel contain 64532 cubic inches its capacity is 2 inches, 3 pints, 5 quarts and 64 pecks.

Moreover, knowing the specific gravity of the substance in terms of our standard solution a simple multiplication will give us its weight. It will thus be evident that, by the Octimal system, all the advantages of the French Metric System are secured to us, without the necessity of the changes demanded by the latter in weights and measures, which changes are so great as to be almost impracticable.

CURRENCY.

It is a well-known fact that there is a desire among civilized nations for a universal coinage. If such is realized it is more than probable that the British "sovereign" will become the standard, as it is even now, practically a standard the world over. Now it so happens that eight (10) British half-crowns make one sovereign, thus giving us a coin conveniently large and as perfectly suited to calculations as the coins of a decimal currency. The British half-penny is not far from our etredth (our present 64th) of the half-crown. Thus we have a base coin ready until the perfect octime or cent could be minted. Hence by ceasing to use shillings in making calculations the British people have coin, already, which, in the new notation, would not demand those multiplications and divisions by twelve and twenty.

A very convenient arrangement and one in harmony with the present currency system of Great Britain would