THE OCTIMAL SYSTEM OF

present 64 square inches. Thus in square measure the first two places of an ordinary number would represent square inches and the remaining ones square feet. For instance, if we require the number of square feet and inches in a given rectangle. By the Octimal System this would be determined as follows:

15 Le:	ngth, 15 in. x Breadth, 12 in. = 202 sq. in.
	15 = 2.02 sq. ft.
	12
<u>01</u>	32
	15
	-tr com
	202

We are thus relieved of the labor of division, for the determining of the number of square feet and inches contained in a surface becomes merely a matter of inspection, when the number of square inches has been ascertained by multiplication. i

In the case of cubic measurements, the first three figures would represent cubic inches, and the remaining ones cubic feet. If the larger surface measure corresponding to our present acre is to be an even number of etands or etions of square feet, it will be necessary to change the size of the acre. But this is merely a change in ideas and does not concern any mechanical appliance except the surveyors' chain.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

It is very confusing to have measures of capacity which bear no direct relation to units of cubic measurement. It so happens that the new cubic foot will contain nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Let the quart measure be slightly reduced in size, so that eight quarts will equal one cubic foot, which inight be called as a measure of capacity, a "peck." We would recommend that the eighth of the quart be called a pint and that the largest measure of

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