way of converting cubic measure into weight. But were we to adopt the *geometrical* instead of the present imperial standard—the linear foot being increased by one thousandth, the cubic foot would be increased by three times that aliquot, or would become 1·003 times our present cubic foot—and so would make up just the deficient three ounces, or at least so very nearly that a legislative change in the ounce, increasing it by only one part in 8000, or by one 18th part of a grain, would bring everything into decimal coincidence, by making the ounce and the cubic foot the links of connexion between weights and measures instead of the grain and the cubic inch, as at present. As regards our measures of *capacity*, the connexion would be equally consecutive, as a decimal one, between the cubic foot and the half pint, which for the purpose in view, ought to have a distinct name (such as a "*tumbler*," or a "*rummer*," or a "*beaker*")—and which would contain exactly one 100th part of a cubic foot,—with whatever liquid or solid matter it might be filled. And thus the change which would place our system of linear measure on a perfectly faultless basis, would at the same time rescue our weights and measures of capacity from their present utter confusion, and secure that other advantage, second only in importance to the former, of connecting them decimally with that system on a regular, intelligible and easily-remembered principle; and *that* by an alteration practically imperceptible in both cases, and interfering with no one of our usages or denominations.

(32.) On the subject of decimalization, it will be gathered from what I have said that I would make any de-