

one measure of Ale, and one measure of Corn, that is to say, the Quarter of *London*; and one breadth of dyed Cloth, Russets, and Haberjects, that is to say, two yards within the lists. (2) And it shall be of Weights as it is of Measures.

## 2 Inst. 40.

An elaborate account of the legislation in the Province and the State, and of the provisions of the English Statutes which extended to Maryland, upon the subject of Weights and Measures, will be found in the Report of the late Professor J. H. Alexander to the Governor of Maryland, upon "the Standard of Weight and Measure for the State of Maryland; and on the construction of the Yard Measures:" made on the 13th December 1845. The reader is also referred to the Report of the late Professor A. D. Bache to the Treasury Department, "on the progress of the work of constructing standards of weights and measures for the custom-houses, and balances for the States," &c. made on the 30th December 1856, Ex. Doc. No. 27, 34th Congress, 3rd Session.

The Code, Art. 96, sec. 1,<sup>1</sup> provides that the standards for weights and measures in this State, except as otherwise provided for in the Article, shall be such as are used in the Custom-house in Baltimore. According to Professor Bache's Report above referred to:

1. The *actual standard of length* of the United States is a brass scale of eighty-two inches in length, prepared for the survey of the Coast of the United States, by Troughton of London, and deposited in the Office of Weights and Measures. The temperature, at which this scale is a standard, is 62° Fahrenheit, and the yard measure is between the 27th and 63rd inches of the scale. Professor Bache remarks that the copies or standards made for the Treasury Department, the States, the Custom-houses, &c. being of brass, the temperature at which the brass scale of Troughton is a standard is not of practical importance as far as making the copies is concerned, and no differences of expansion have been detected in various comparisons between the Troughton scale and our standard. The number used by Mr. Hassler for the expansion of brass was derived from his experiments made at Newark in 1817, recorded in the second volume new series of the American Philosophical Society's Transactions; it was for

<sup>1</sup>The whole of Art. 97 of the Code of 1904, "Weights and Measures," together with all amendments thereto to date, appears to have been repealed and re-enacted by the Act of 1910, ch. 353, and two additional Sections were added by the Act of 1910, ch. 738. (Code 1911, Art. 97, and note to sec. 28).

Sec. 1 provides that the standard for weights and measures in this State, except as otherwise provided in the Article, shall be the same as the standard of weights and measures of the United States.