In beta 2011.11.29 Hans has kindly fixed most of the bugs identified in `\unit`, and we have all the main SI units and symbols supported. Still a few problems:

Temperature symbols should be '℃' and '℉' (Unicode 2103 and 2109); note the latter for Fahrenheit does not print in text.

If you look closely ℃ and ℉ have different degree symbols. The Fahrenheit one is larger and looks better to my eye, but whichever is chosen, they should be consistent.

More seriously, only one unit seems to be formatted following a `per`:

`\unit` argument	desired	`\unit` output
`0 celsius`	0 °C	0 ℃
`32 fahrenheit`	32 °F	32 ℉
`0.123 ohm per celsius`	0.123 Ω/°C	0.123 Ω/℃
`5 watt per meter celsius`	5 W/m·°C	5 W/m
`5 watt per meter degree celsius`	5 W/m·°C	5 W/m
`5 watt per meter kelvin`	5 W/m·K	5 W/m
`5 watt per meter per kelvin`	5 W/m·K	5 W/m
`760 mmHg`	760 mmHg	760 mm

The second last case `watt per metre per kelvin` is a valid way of expressing a unit. Typographically, the subsequent `per`s should be ignored.

I'm not sure what to do about 'millimetres of mercury'. I kind of expected it would cause parsing problems, but it is an allowed SI unit with the symbol as shown. Perhaps at least `mmHg` would work as one of the 'packaged units'?

Finally, two possible enhancements: multiple quantities in a single argument to `\unit`, which is appropriate in cases where the quantities form part of a single measurement, such as in navigation:

`\unit` argument	desired	`\unit` output
`37 degree`	37°	37°
`37 degree 48 arcminute`	37° 48′	37°
`37 degree 48 arcminute 49 arcsecond`	37° 48′ 49″	37°

And a means of qualifying units with a subscript. This is sometimes necessary, particularly for relative units. The qualification is usually a couple of letters or digits, and usually an entire unit is so qualified, not individual units within a unit. The syntax below is just a suggestion:

`\unit` argument	desired	`\unit` output
`112 decibel (A)`	112 $\mathrm{dB_A}$	112 dB