EXAMPLE No. 2.

I sold good to Charles Chambers on different terms of credit, and want to know the average date when the whole would be equally due. Say I sold on January 5th, $300 @ 3 mos. and $150 cash; January 25th, $200 cash, and $400 @ 4 mos.; also April 16th, $200 @ 3 mos. and $250 at 4 mos.

Answer.—In this case I put down the dates in order of sale and when due, I then rearrange the whole in the manner of Example No. 1, as follows, and the *answer will be May 5th actually*, because the terms of sales are already taken into account.

Actual Sale and Terms.					Re-arranged as to Time when each was Due.		
Jan. 5.	$300	at 3	months—	due April 5	Jan. 5.	$150—	
" 5.	150	Cash		Jan. 5	" 25.	200 × 20 =	4000
" 25.	200	do		" 25	Apl. 5.	300 × 90 =	27000
" 25.	400	at 4	months	May 25	May 25.	400 × 140 =	56000
Apl. 16.	200	3	do	July 16	July 16.	200 × 192 =	38400
" 16.	250	4	do	Aug. 16	Aug. 16.	250 × 223 =	55750
	$1500					$1500	181150

1500) 181150 (120 Days

3115
3000

1150

The answer of 120 Days from January 5 is May 5th, when all will be due.

DOUBLE AVERAGING, OR EQUATING THE TWO SIDES OF AN ACCOUNT.

This work is not generally known by Book-Keepers as a rule—it is properly speaking the equating of an account current and is done as follows: You must first average each side of the account separately as in the previous method—then multiply the amount of the smallest side of the account by the number of days that intervene between the ascertained average dates of the two sides, and divide the product by the balance of the account, and the quotient will be the number of days to be reckoned backward from the average date of the largest side of the account, *that is*, in all cases where the average date of the smaller side is *later than the average date of the former*, because such average payments on account were made later than the debt. *But* when the