SUPPLEMENT

Also.

6	10	1
3	13	1
1	15	3
	• •	
1	17	2, 4, 6, 8, 10
2	18	5, 4, 3, 2, -1

When 1 at 10, 1 at 13, and 3 at 15 give loss of 12, which may be made up in *five* ways; and thus an indefinite number of the combinations may be formed.

It should be observed that if the differences opposite the prices *less* than the *mean* are greater together than the sum of the other differences (as in the example), we assign numbers (the *lowest* possible) to the prices less than the mean **FIRST**, and *vice versa*; e.g. of the latter case.

Ex. 3. How much coffee at 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 19, 18, and 17 cents per pound must be taken to make a mixture worth 20 cents per pound l

Diff's.	20		Here the sum of the dif-
			ferences in excess of the mean
3	17	4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2	is greater than that of the dif-
2	18	1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 2, etc.	ferei ces below the mean. We
1	19	1, 2, 3, 2, 4 5	therefore assign first numbers
• •	• •		to the prices which are greater
1	21	1	than the mean, viz., 1 at 21, 1
2	22	1	at 22, 1 at 23, 1 at 24, 1 at 25,
3	-23	1	This gives a gain of 15, which
4	24	1	may be balanced as above by
5	25	1	1 at 19, 1 at 18, and 4 at 17;

or. by 2 at 19, 2 at 18 and 3 at 17, etc., etc.

Ex. 4. A grocer has 12 lb. of brown sugar, worth 10c. per pound, which he wishes to mix with clarified sugar worth 16e. per pound, so that the mixture may be worth 14c. per pound. How many pounds of clarified sugar must he take i

Proceeding as in the previous examples, without reference to the quantity of the brown sugar, we find that there must be 1 lb. brown sugar to 2 lb. clarified sugar. But as 12 lb.

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