averages. Moreover, having averaged our figures in order to determine our mode, and having determined it, it would be easy to calculate how much too much the individuals below the mode would receive, how much too little, those above the mode; and the difference between these figures would show us how much off we were for the whole group.

But only half of our problem is so far solved. We must determine the average amount of meat to be had from each animal in the herd. Here again, we may take the average weight of a small group, a large group, or of the whole herd; or we may take the mode from the same groups. If it is evident on inspection that the cattle run very evenly as to size, the average figure would do. If they run very unevenly, some very small, a majority of fair size, some very large, then the mode arrangement would give the best results. It might even be best to select three modes, and to divide the herd into three on this basis, grouping the small, the medium, and the large animals, and making an average for each.

Now, dividing the average or mode already obtained as the figure representing the amount of meat required by one man for a meal, into the average or mode obtained from the cattle, representing the amount of meat on one animal, we would know how many men one head would feed and therefore how many cattle to kill for any certain number of men. By careful consideration of the modes amongst the men as well as amongst the animals, the greatest accuracy and, therefore, the greatest economy, without either waste or shortage, would be attained. Moreover, if these figures be once determined for a group of men, sufficiently large to be representative of all similar armies; and for a group of cattle, sufficiently large to be representative of all similar herds, then it will be unnecessary to repeat the