cash on account. By 5 gals. kerosene @ 45 🗲 21 vds. tweed @ \$1.60 5 lbs. ten @ 45 # 25 yds. carpet @ \$1.65 " 18 yds. blk. silk @ \$1 75 31 By note of hand. CR. By 1 sled . 35 6 1 repairing aled 36 5 22.5

23. After all the accounts of the Day Book have been posted, — hat is, entered in the Ledger, — it is desirable to test the accuracy of the posting. This may be done to a certain extent by a process called making a *Trial Balance*. In Single Entry this consists a comparing the sum of the debits of the Ledger with the sum of the debits of the Day Book, and the sum of the credits of the Ledger with the sum of the credits of the Day Book. If the posting is correct, they will correspond in each case.

For the method of making a Trial Balance in Double Entry,

ec page 27.

24. The Balance Sheet, ruled like the Ledger, gives a general tatement of one's financial condition. It presents on the debit ide all assets, including the estimated value of property held, the ash on hand as shown by the Cash Book, and the amounts due is shown by Bills Receivable and by the debit balances of the Ledger; and it presents on the credit side the amount of liabilities, as shown by bills payable and the credit balances of the Ledger. The difference between the two sides is the net capital. The difference in the net capital at two different dates shows the ain or loss.

25. If, on the 20th of January, Thomas White's property, not acluding Cash, Notes of Hand, and Ledger balances, is estimated t \$4,000.00, his Balance Sheet will appear as below.

1887. an. 20 Value of farm, &c			- ÇR.			
	Cash	26 17 150 00		David Webster	4151	50 77