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# MESCALL'S <br> Model D. E. Book-keeper <br> -ANDOFFICE GUIDE. <br> SAID 

By Experts in Book-keeping to be the finest Work ever Published.

The classification of the Personal and Real a/cs must strongly commend it to the approval of every thorough book-keeper.

Introducing and illustrating as it does the uses of the various Books, Invoiee, Sales or Day-book, Journal, Cash, Bill-book, Receivable and Payable, the departmental system; showing how to open and close a set of books, Journalzing, Posting, the inanner of closing the various a/cs dispersed throughout the Ledger, the taking of Stock, (Balance Sheet, showing the Trial Balance, Goods unsold, Profit and Loss a/c, Capital a/c with the total Assets and Liabilities all on one sheet), the closing of the Profit and Loss and Partnership a/cs, what a Balance and a Trial Balance are, Rendering of Statements, \&cc., exhibiting at a glance a variety of the best forms and methods.

Introducing the special column system in many of the books, details and complicated business transactions requring many years experience to acquire and become acquainted with, can be seen here instantly.

Making you thoroughly competent to take charge of any set of hooks and keep them in the most approved and correct manner. A perusal of this work relieves from much anxiety, giving you an assurance and confidence that you are at home in your work, Calm, Collected, Capable; giving you also an experience worth many years practice without its inevitable perplexities. Do not be guilty of neglecting so imperative a duty to yourself of procuring a copy at once, it will repay you an hundred fold in being the means of securing for you a much better and more desirable pasition than you now fill.

Yours respectfully,

# BOOK-KEEPING 

## DOUBLE ENTRY.

AN APPENDIX CONTAINING INSTRCCTIONS ON THE AVERAGING OF ACS ; ALSO EXPlANATIONS OF MERCANTILE TERMS AND TRANSACTIONS.

## JOHN MESCALL

MANY IEAKS COUNTING-HOLSE M.ANALEK 10 AJVS.L:ON ANJ TWR!DP:I.!

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# RULED SETS <br> OF <br> <br> FOOLSCAP PAPER BOOKS, <br> <br> FOOLSCAP PAPER BOOKS, <br> > PAPER COVERS, <br> <br> PAPER COVERS, <br> <br> PAPER COVERS, <br> SPECIAI.I.Y PREPARED ANI ADAPTED TO THIS WORK, CAN BE HAD OF <br> J. MESCALL, <br> 69 Sullivan Street, <br> TORONTO. 

Entered according to Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, in the year 1885, by John Mescall, Toronto. Ontario, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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## NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the many publications on bookkeeping it is a lamentabie fret that few if any have emmated from practical husiness experience. The present work will be found an indispensable aid to the accountant, merchant, manufacturer, storekeper, professional man, mechanic, fammer, students of commercial colleges, \&c., school boys and girls whose mint, maturally incline to business interest, and consider it ammement rather than a tusk.

In this work simplicity is the object ained at ond everything unnecessary in the system of keeping accounts has been carefully avoided, the principles of bookkeeping being shown, not by abstrat rules, but by examples of the various transactions common in actual business in our lest regulated and most suceessful houses.

The work comprises bookkeeping by double entry with instructions on the averaging of accoments, as also an appendix giving explanations of mercantile terms and transactions.

And is respectfully presented to the public with a contidence, that it will supply a long felt want. .

## BOOK-KEEPING.

Book kepping is the recording and elassifying a merchant's or tradesmans daily transactions, and kooping an aceomet of his property and debt..

The property or capitai of persons in business may be comprised under the following heads
ist. Stock in trade, gools, warehouses, machinery, ships, Ne. employed in the business.
2nd. Accounts or debts.
Brll. Bills " "
thl. Cash " a

A merchant's hook ought to show clearly the whole amoment of his property, of what it is composed, and also the amoment of his debts.

The following are the most important books used :-
Day Book for Goods sold on Credit.
Invice " " " hourght
Cash " " Cash received and paid.
Bill "" Discount received and allowed.
Stock " To Bills receivable and payable.
Ledges. " Contain an abstract of the other books.
The following are also in use:-
Memorandum Book.
Letter
Various other books are used accorling to the nature of the kusiness.

## DAY- $\boldsymbol{H O O K}$.

Purpose of, to keep a daily aceoust of all goods sold on credit. When a merchant sells goods on credit, before sending them out he enters in his Bay. Book the names and medresses of the persons to whom sold, with a deseription of the goods and their prices, as also any other charges. The particulars of the entries are filled in the inner money columins; the sums total in the outer. Wholesale houses enter the terms, mode of conveynnce and salesman's name.

INVOICE-HOOK.
Is nsed for keeping an accomst of all groods bought on credit, so ca."ed becanse the entries in it are copied from the Invoices usually sent by post or with the goods. When goods are bought and received the mames and addresses of the persons from whom bought and the amount are entered. Instead of copying the livoices it is more convenient to enter the amount only, the Invoices being preserved for future reference if necessary. They may be kept in a book alphabetically arranged or folded, having the name, date and amount marked on each; or better still, the Invoie4 Book entries may be numbered, commeneing at No. 1. a corresponding number being put on the outside of the Invoice when folded and placed away freckly, monthly, or banded together in parcels of 100 each.
CASH-BOOK.

Contains an aceount of all the eash you receive aml pay away and of the discount allowed by and to you, two pages or more, as seen at pages 86 and $5 \overline{7}$, being required for the entries; the Dr. or left hand sides for entering the cash you receive and the discount allowed by you; the Cr . or right hand page for the cash you pay awny and the discount ailewed to you. If ench page is riled only with double money columns the inner column is for the discount, the outer for the cash, the mature of each transaction being distinctiy expressed, and the sums received or paid written in the money columns opposite its entry. When you receive payment of an account enter on the Dr. or left hand
side, the name and address of the person from whom you reccive the money, and write the amount of cash and iliscount in the cash and discount columns. When you pay an account enter on the Cr. or right hand side, the mane and address of the person to whom paid, and write the amount and the discount in their respective columns. See page : :3. In the
BILT.-1HOKK

Is kept an account of all bills reecivable and payable ; one portion of the book is kept for bills receivable, the other for bills payable. The names of the persons whon yon have received them from, or to whom you may have griven them, with the sums, dates and any other particulars. When you discount the bills receivable at the bank, or receive payment of them when due, they are entered in the cash-hook, and the dates of being so entered are filled in the bill-book column. See page 54. Bills payable when paid they are entered in the eash-book, and the dates of their being paid entered in the bill-book columm. See page $\mathbf{5 0}$.

THE: LEDGER
Contains an abstmet of all the entries made in the other books, the entries through the Day-book, Invoice-book, Cashbook, and Bill-book, are collected in the ledger and arranged in the order of their dates under the names of the varions persons or accounts to which they belong. A page or such portion of a page as is likely to be required is assigned to ench person or account, each page being ruled with Dr. and Cr. columns, the Dr. on the left hand side, and the Cr. on the right. The amounts of all the Dr. entries belonging to each person are copied one by one into the Dr: sides, and the amounts of all the Cr. entries into the Cr. sides of the respective accounts in the Iedger. The copying of theso entries into the Ledger is called posting.
N. B.-The entries of goods on the Dr. side are posted from the Day-book, on the Cr. side from Invoice-book, the entries of cash and bills are posted from the Cash and Billbooks.
N. B.-In ruling oft accounts and carrying forward any balance to next accounts, bear in mind that the balancefor example, a Jr. balance-should be carried forward to the Dr. of the next account before it is entered on the Cr. side of the previous nceount and before being ruled off as settled. This is to prevent forgetting to carry forward the halance which is apt to oceur if the necount is ruled off tilst.

## JOURNAL.

This book, thourh not essential, is often used as a matter of convenience in louble entry

It contains a monthly alistract of the varions entries under the mame of any person or thing in the Day-book, Invoice-book, Nc., so is the amount of each month be posted in one sum to the Ledger. When a Journal is not used the entries in the Day-book, \&c., are posted directly into the Ledger ; and when a Joumal is used the entries in the Day-book, Ne., are first posted in the Journal, and then an abstract of them is posted to their respective necounts in the Ledger.

Example.
Dr. Cr.


These entries are copied from the Day-book. The amount is tirst posted to the Dr. of Geo. Knight, and at the second posting the different sums are entered to the Cr. of the accounts for Sugar and Goods.

The Journa! is dispensed with in the foliowing.

## DOUBLE ENTRY.

Bookkeeping hy Double Entry. So called because all the entries in the Day-book, Invoice-book, Cash-book and Bill. book are posted twice in the Ledger.

The entries are first posted to the Dr. or Cr. of their necounts, abll then a second time to the Dr. or Cr. of some other account. The entries first posted to the Dr. side of the Ledger being posted the second time to the Cr. side. and those first posted to the Cr. side being posted the second time to the Dr. side. Double entry serves the following
purposes: -

1st. To test the accuracy of the posting; the second being a check on the first, as seen at pa ge 77.

2nd. To show the amount of goods bought and sold during the year or any other time.

3rd. To show the profit or loss on the various departments of the business.

4th. To keap separate accounts of the different branches of stock in trade, sc.

## POS'TING THE DAY-BOOK.

The Day-book may be posted in two ways.
First Posting.-Post all the entries to the Dr. of the various persons.

Second Posting.-At the end of every month add up the sums total that have been filled into the outer columns and post the amount, being the total of goods sold to the Cr . of an necount to be opened in the Ledger under the heading Goods, using the words By Credit Sales.

This style of Double Entry is used where the merchant wishes to know the total amount sold, and the profit on the whole, without requiring separate accounts of the different kinds of groods and the protit on each.

Example.
January 1st, 18-.


At the first posting these entries appear in the Ledger to the Dr. of each person's a/e.

Dr. John Turner, New York.
Cr.


John Mescall, Jr., Buffalo.


At the second posting the sum total of these entries will appear at the Cr . of the $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{c}$ for groods.

Goods.


If the first and second posting be correct, on adding together the sums posted to the Dr. of the above a/es they will equal in amount the sum posted to the Cr . of the goods a/c, being the same amounts posted to two opposite sides of the Ledger: Hence the second posting is a cheek on the accurncy of the first. The amount of goods sold on credit during the month is shown by this entry on the Cr. side of the groods a/c. The amount of goods bought on credit is shown in the same way by posting the monthly amount of the Invoice-book to the Dr. side of the goods a/c.

The amount of goods bought and sold for cash is shown by posting these items from the Cash-book to the groods a/c.

## POSTING THE DAY-BOOK.

2nd. This is another manner of posting the Day-hook.
In some houses are kept separate a/es for the different kinds of goods sold in large quantities, as wine, tea, coffiee, sugar, \&c., that the merchant may know how much is sold and the profit on each. For this purpose, in entering goods in the Day-hook of which separate a/es are kept, the sum total of each entry is marked in the inner columns under the particulars ; and in entering goods of which no special a/c is kept, but posted to the general account for goods, the sum total of each entry is extended to the outer columns.

This distinction carefully attended to, the posting is as follows:

First Posting-Post all the entries to the Dr. of the various parties.

Second Posting-1. Post the entries of goods of which separate a/cs are kept (being those of which the sums total appear in the inner columns) to the Cr . of the a/cs opened under their own headings, as tea, paper, goods on commission, \&c.
2. Add up at the end of every month the sums total extended to the outer columns (being the goods of which no special a/c is kept) and post the amount to the Cr . of the goods a/e.

The pages of the Ledger to which the entries are posted the first time is marked on the margin opposite the name of each person, and the pages of the second posting under it and opposite the goods of each entry.

A marik $r$ is made against the entries that appear in the outer columns to be posted monthly, and the page in the Ledger to which the sum total at the end of the month has been posted is marked on the margin opposite the addition.

As in the former case, if the posting is correct the amounts posted to the Dr. sides will equal those posted to the Cr. sides of the Ledger.

## Example.

January ist, 18 -


Jariuary 31st, 18


At the first posting these entries appear in the Ledger to the Dr. of the following $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{es}$. Dr. Jas. Arnold.

Cr.


18

| Jan. | $\mathbf{5}$ To Goods. . | $\mathbf{1}$ | 9370 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

W. Harper.

18
Jan. 27 To Goods


Th. Dundas.


At the second posting the entries will appear at the Cr . of the following a/cs:-

Goods (general a/e).


Paper.


Tea.


Insurance.


Commission.


## POSTING THE INVOICE-BOOK

May be done by any of the methods described at pp. $10 \& 12$.
First Posting.-All the entries are posted to the Cr. of the various accounts.

Second Posting.-All the entries are posted to the Dr. of the various accounts.

## Example.

The following entries are posted according to the method described at page 12 ; separate accounts being kept for paper, coffee, insurance, commission. January Ist, 18 -


January 3 ist, 18 -


## POSTING THE CASH BOOK.

First Posting.-All the entries on the Dr. side are posted to the Cr . of the persons from whom, or the transactions on account of which, the cash has been received.

All the entries on the Cr. side are posted to the Dr. of the persons to whom, or the transactions on a/c of which, the eash was paid.

To save room in the Ledger, the entries under the following heads are not posted one by one as usual, but have the sum total of each posted at the end of every month to their respective a/cs, as seen at pages 20 to 23 , namely :
On the Dr. side-
Cash Sales.
Bills Receivable.

On the Cr. side-
Cash Purchases.
Bills Payable.
Trade Expenses.

Second Posting. -The sum total of the cash on the Dr. side is posted every month to the Dr. of an a/c to be opened under the head of Cash, using the words To Amount Received from Sundries, or To Sundries.

The sum total of the cash on the Cr. side is posted every month to the Cr. of the a/c for eash, using the words By Amount Paid to Sundries, or By Sundries.

The sum total of the discount on the Dr. side is posted every month to the Dr., and on the Cr. side to the Cr. of an $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{c}$ to be opened under the head of Discount, using the words To Amount Allowed to Sundries, and By Amount Allowed by Sundries, or To and By Sundries.

Dr.
CASH.


Cr.


The various entries for Trade Expenses, besides being entered as usual in the cash columns, are also filled into the column for Trade Expenses and posted in one sum at the end of the month. (See page 23)
$\therefore 13$ Bills Payable, No.
The various entries for Bills Payable, leesides being entered as usual in the cash columns, are also filled into the columns for Bills Payable and posted in one sum at the end of the month. (See page 23)


Dr.
CASH.


## CASH.

Cr .


## POS'IING THE BILL-BOOK.

First posting.-Bills received are posted to the Cr . of the person from whom received.

Bills payable to the Dr. of the persons to whom they have been granted.

Second posting.-Bills received-Add at the end of every month the amount of bills receivel and post the sum total to the Dr. of an a/e to be open d under the head of Bills Receivable, using the words To Sundries.

Bills payable-Add at the end of every month the amount of bills granted and post the sum total to the Cr. of an a/e to be orened under the head of Bills Payable, using the words By Sundries.

## Example.

Bills Receivable.


Bills l'ayable.


## BALANCING THE LEDGER,

The Ledger is kalanced at the end of the year, or any time when a view of your alfairs is needed.

Note.-After the books have been all posted, and previous to balancing the Ledger, every entry should be compared with that in the book from which taken, to ascertain that it has been posted
correctly.
All the a/cs in the Ledger may be comprised under three heards:

1. Personal a es, for individuals.
2. Property do., for the different kinds of goods and property.
3. Profit and Loss do., for showing the profits or losses on the various transactions.
The personal a/cs, or those for persons, are balanced, all the Dr. balances being carried to the Dr. and all Cr. balances to the Cr. of the next a/cs.

Accounts Peculiar to Double Entry.-The following or others of a similar natare are named Property A/cs. Goods or Mdse.
Teas, Paper, Sugar, etc. Counting House Furniture, etc.

Cash.
Bills.

The following, with others of a similar nature, are called Profit and Loss $A / \mathrm{cs}$.

Discount.
Interest.
Insurance.

Commission. Trade Expenses. Bad 1)elts.

All these a/cs, with the exception of Cash and Bills, are balanced by carrying the balance to the Dr. or Cr. of a general $a / \mathrm{c}$ to be opened under the head of Protit and Loss, a. seen under their several a/cs in the following Ledger pages 70 to 77. The a/es for Cash and Bills are balanced like the personal a/es by carrying forward the Dr. and Cr. balances to the Dr. and Cr. of next a/es, see pages 68 and 71 .
Trial Balances. - As a check on the accuracy of the posting and balancing, and preparatory to a tinal balance, all un-
settled balances on the Dr. side of the Ledger are added together in one amount, and thos: of the Cr. side in another; if right, the two sums will be equal ; if not, an error has been made, and must be found and rectified.

## TAKING STOCK.

An Inventory of Goods or Stock on hand should be taken at least once annually to know the state of your affairs.

A list of all goods for sale and on hand at time of taking stock, with the prices, is entered in a book for the purpose, called the Stock-book, the goods being valued at cost or below cost, as allowance for bad stock or depreciation in value.

In balancing the a/es in the following Ledger for Goods, Coffee, and Wine, the amount of goods on hand requires to be entered in the various a/cs as seen in the Ledger, pages 69 and 70.

The amount of stock of a more permanent nature, as buildings, machinery, etc., is also entered, the value being found from their a/es in the Ledger. In snch a/es an annual deduction of 5 to $10 \%$ is made from the original cost for wear and tear. See Counting Room furniture at page 71.

Goods on Commission are not entered with the other goods, but in a separate list, as belonging to the persons who sent them for sale. The amount in hand, however, is entered in the Ledger to the Dr. of the persons from whom got, to know the balance due them, as also to the Cr. of the a/c for Goods on Commission. See Ledger, pages 65 and 69.

## PROFIT AND LOSS

On the various transactions of the year or any other time is found from an a/c to be opened under the head of Profit and Loss.

This a/c is formed by entering-
On the Dr. side
The Losses-as Bad Debts, Trade Expenses, \&c. On the Cr . side

The Profits-as profit on Goods, Sugar, Paper, Commission, \&c.
These profits or losses are found from their a/es in the Ledger, from which they are transferred; the a/c being balanced when the transfer is made.
The Profit and Loss a/c is balanced by carrying the profit if any to the Cr. (or the loss to the Jr.) of the Private a/c.

See Profit and Loss a/c, page 73.

## THE BALANCE-SHEET

Is made out at the end of the year or when you wish to know the state of your affairs.

On the Dr. side are entered-
Your liabilities or what you owe.
On the Cr. side -
Your assets. The sums due you and your property of of every kind.

The difference between the two sides is the nett amount of your capital.

All the particulars of the Balance-Sheet are taken from their respective accounts in the Ledger.
The balance-sheet of Hamilton \& Boyd, to whom the following books are supposed to belong, may be seen at pages 74 and 76.

## THE PRIVATE A/C

Is kept and balanced as under.
On the Dr. side are entered
The various sums drawn from the business on your own a/c.

On the Cr. side
The sum you put in the business at starting and any sums paid in after.
Interest $5 \%$ on the amorut.
The profit (if any) during the year or any other time.
The interest and the profit are brought from the Profit and Loss a/c when balancing your affairs. The Profit and Loss a/c is balanced off when the transfer is made.

If, instead of a profit, there has been a loss, it is carried to the Dr. of your a/c.

The private a/cs of J. Hamilton and R. Boyd may be seen page 74.
DOUBLE ENTRY.
THE BOOKS$-\mathrm{OH}-$
HAMILTON \& BOYD.
page,
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CASH-BOOK ..... 48
WAREHOUSE-BOOK ..... 47
STOCK-BOOK ..... 59
ACCOUNT-BOOK ..... 75
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## DIRECTIONS.

Care should be taken to enter correctly the original sums in the Day-book, \&ce., as errors made at first are continued in the Ledger, and not easily found out.

After the entries for a month or other time have been posted, they should be compared with the corresponding entries in the Ledger, to find the posting is correct.

The manner of rectifying some of the errors apt to occur in posting may be seen in the a/cs of J . Arnold and J . Edwards (page 60) and T. Dundas (page 61).

The Dey-book and Invoice-book are posted by the method shown at pages 10, 12 and 17, separate a/cs being kept for Goods on Commission, Paper, Wine, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Insurance, Interest, Commissions. All such entries are, therefore, at the second posting, posted separately to their own a/cs, having the posting marked thus: 2

The entries for all other goods are posted in one sum at the end of the month to the general a/c for goorls, having the posting marked thus: 3
N.B.-1f H. and B. wanted to know merely the amount of goods bought and sold without any separate a/cs, the sums total of all the entries would be extented to the outer columns and the whole amount posted monthly to the goods $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{s}$

## DAY-BOOK.

N. York, January ist, I8--

N. B. - The words Day-Book. Invoice-Book \&c. printed at the tops of the page here are intended to show one book from another. In actual business the names of the different books are lettered on the backs.

Jan. 8th, 18-.


January 17th, 18-.


January 25th 18-.


February 1st, 18-.


February 18th, 18-.


Feliruary 27 th 1s--


March Ist I8-


March 9th, 18-


March 16 th 18 -



March 31st, 18-.
$6 \mid$ J. Wilson. $\quad$ Forward...................
oods is the charge for selling J. Wilson's

Tea (from W. Black, Canton)-
To 3 m'ths Int. on Cash paid Freight, Duty, \&c......................(\$1 I' 2.00 )
"Commission, $5 \%$ on sales.
. $\$ 1859.95$ )
Sugar (from J. Cameron, Demerara)
To Int., 4 m'ths, on Cash paid Freight, Duty, \&c.
" Commission, $5 \%$ on sales $\qquad$ (\$5755.70)

The Tea and Sugar were received from W. Black and J. Cameron to sell on commission, and when the a/cs showing how much has been sold are to be made up and sent them, the Interest and Commission is
charged as above.

Goods-Cr. by Credit sales.
(I)

## DOUBLE ENTRY

IN VOICE-BOOK.
N. York, January 1st, i8-


Jan. 12th, 18-.


February 1st, 18-.



## THE WAREHOUSE-BOOK

Used for keeping an account of the quantities of goods taken into or sent out from the warehouse. Used chiefly in those cases where groods are bought and sold in quantities at a time. The quantity sold and on hand of any description of goods can be known at once on turning up the page where the a/e is kept, careful to have an index of the different a/cs entered.

The manner of keeping the book varies. In the following is shown a method useful in ordinary cases.

The two a/cs below are for Tea and Sugar received on commission from J. Cameron and W. Black, and which are persons named.
The quantities are entered on the Dr. side on being received and on the Cr. side when solld


Dr.
CASH.


CASH.


Dr.
CASH.

(4)

CASH.



## CASH.

Cr .


BILLS.

(2)

RECEIVABLE.


BILLS.


PAYABLE.

INDEX.
PAGE.
PAGE.
Arnold, James ..... I
Addison, Jno ..... 2
Anderson, Jno ..... 8
Black, Wm ..... 8
Bills Receivable ..... 9
Bills Payable ..... 9
Bad Debts ..... I 3
Balance Sheet ..... 15
Boyd, Robert ..... 15
Campbell, Geo. ..... 3
Curningham, R. ..... 8
Cameron, James ..... 8
Coffee ..... II
Counting House \& Ware- house Furniture. ..... 12
Cash ..... 12
Commission ..... 13
Dundas, T ..... 2
Discount ..... 12
Edwards, James ..... I
Forbes, W ..... 3
Gregory, A ..... 2
Graham, W ..... 6
Goods (General a/c). ..... 10
Goods on Commission ..... 10
Hall, R. ..... 3
Hamilton, Jas ..... 15
Ireland, R. ..... 4
Irving, J. \& Co. ..... 6

Stock-boók, March 31, 18—.


Books on Commission, J. Wilson, on hand, March 3I, r8-

| /10/ | Sundries . <br> These goods are entered to the Dr. of J. WilSon's a/c in the Ledger as balance due to him, but not included in the inventory of H. \& B.'s own goods, as they belong to J . Wilson. <br> For a similar reason the 8 chests of Tea on hand as per Warehouse-book, to W. Black, who sent them on sale. | 35920 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Dr.
Jas. Arnold.
Cr.


* Pofted incorrectly to show the way of rectifying the error.
$t$ The error of Mar. 4th is rectified by making this cutry as soon as the error is ilicoovered.

Jno. 'Turner.

J. Pringle.

J. Edwards.


## DOURLE ENTRY.

I)r.

Th. Dundas.

F. Milner.

A. (iregory.

J. Adison.



R. Hall.

G. Campbell.

G. Smith.


## DOUBLE ENTRY.

Dr.
R. Ireland.

Cr.

J. Pringle.

A. Logan.

T. Simpson.


Dr.
W. Jordan.

Cr.

W. Thomson.

G. Knight.


Jno. Watson.


Dr.


Th. Johnston.
Cr.

## J. Irving \& Co.


J. Wilson.

W. Graham.

Dr.
D. Mortimor \& Son.


Marine Ins. Co.

J. Reid.

A. Robertson \& Co.

( 8
DOUPLE ENTRY.
67

W. Black.

J. Cameron.


Dr.
Bank.


Bills Rreceivable.


Bills Payable.



## Goods on Commission.



Paper.

*The asterisks beside the figures on this and following pages, show the sums that are to be left out in adding up the columns for the Trial Halance (page 73), as they are supposed at the time of making the Balance not to be
as yet entered in the Ledger.

Dr.
Coffee.
Cr .


Tea-on consignment from W. Black, Canton.


Sugar-on consignment from J. Cameron.


Port Wine.


Dr.
Office Fixings.
Cr.


Cash.


Discount.


Interest.


Dr.
Insurance.
Cr.


Commission.


Bad Debts.


Trade Expenses.


Dr.
Trial Balance-


In adding pages 10 to 15 omit all sums marked *. Also Profit and Loss, page
The Triance Sheet, page 15.
and Loss and Goods on Hand in the a/cs frowng the various entries for Protit entries with a ${ }^{*}$ must be omitted, and the a/cs in which they to 15 of Ledger. Als not balanced at this stage. The Profit and Loss and they occur understood al entered at all, and the firm a/cs to contain amounts only paid in or drawn from
the busincss.

Profit and Loss.


Jr. Balance Sheet-Hamilton \& Boyd. Cr.

J. Hamilton.


> R. Boyd.


## A/cs owing by Hamilton \& Boyd, March 31st, 18 -

T. Johnson.
J. Irving \& Co.
W. Graham
D. Mortimor \& Co.
J. Read.
R. Cunningham.
W. Black.
J. Cameron.

The a/c Book contains a list of all a/cs owing tol and by Hamilton \& Boyd as taken from the Ledger. When any of them are paid the sums are entered in the outer money columns. It can thus be seen at a glance what a/cs are paid.


A/cs owing to Hamilton \& Boyd, March 31st, 18-
J. Turner.
T. Dundas.
A. Gregory.
R. Ireland.
J. Pringle.
W. Jordan.
W. Thomson.
G. Knight.

## Address.

| 1 |
| :---: |
| 2 |
| " |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |



Should he arranged alphabetically for easy ) reference.

## HAMILTON \& BOYD'S




## APPENDIX.

COPIES OF A/CS. MERCANTILE TERMS, \&c.

## IBREVIATIONS-

\% Account.
Cr. Creditor.
Dr. Debtor.
Di. Ditto.The same.
E.E. Errors excepted.
I.O.U. I owe you.

Inst. Instant.
Prox. Next month.
Ult. Last month.

| / $/$ 。 | Days after date. |
| :---: | :---: |
| \%/2. | Days after sight |
| $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{d}$. | Months after date |
| \%. | . On account of. |
| \% | Per cent. |
| (a) | At. |
| \% | Per. |
| $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{L}$. | Bill of Lading. |
| L/c. | Letter of Credit. |

Account.-A statement showing the amount due by one 10 another for Guods, Cash, \&cc. And are kept under their several titles in the Ledger, from which they are copied.

## Example <br> Of an Account from a Wholesale Ledger:

Messrs. Johnson \& Co.,
Albany.
To H. B. Claffin \& Co., Nuw York.


In rendering this a/c it is not necessary to give particulars as Invoices were sent by post.

APIPENDIX.
A/c continued.

A/r from a Retail Ledger.
J. Smith, Esq.,
j0 Main St. To J. Brown,
Chicago, March 12, 15-
18-


In sending this a/c particulars are to be riven, as no a/c was sent previously. The ledger is supposed to contain the sums-total of each entry, the paticulars being found in the
Day-book.

If the a/c is sent again it is as follows :-
J. Smith, Esq.,

Main.
To J. Brown
Chicago.
$\stackrel{\text { Mch }}{18-1}$ I 2 To a/c rendered $\$ 6950$

When salaries are not paid in full to employees at stated times, but as required, the sums are entered in the cash-book, not under the heading of Trade Expenses, but in the person's name and posted to the Dr. of an a/c to be opened in his name, and finally closed by being carried to Salary A/c. A/es are kept in the Ledger not only for individuals or firms, but also for the various branches of a merchant's business.

## CASH-BOOK.

In the following example is shown the manner of placing the dates in the Ciash-book used in actual business. In the preceding Cash-books the dates were placed in the margins to save room.

Ir.
CASH.
——Jan. rst, I:--

- Cash on hand

Dr. Sales
$\qquad$
James Mullen


James Davey, St. Louis
Casin Sales.
James Mulcahy
Bills Rec., No. I

> ——Jan. 3Ist, 18.——
——Jan. 2nd, 18.—.
Bank
(
. - Jan. $3^{1 \text { ISt, 18.—— }}$

Me................................

As this mode of Cast. book is given only to show the ranner of placing the dates and balancing the Cash, the additional columns are omitted here.

But in business the dates are placed in the centre of each page as shown below. As also a convenient way of balancing the Cash-book daily.

## CASH.

-Jan. Ist, 18-
Un. Mank
Cash Purchases
Trade Expenses. Expressage on Goods
Jas. Smith, Chicago
Cash on hand $\qquad$ $\$ 124.70$
*This is mark here to shew that the two sides balance when the cash on hand is taken intu account.

$$
\text { - Jan. 2nd, } 18 \text { - }
$$

Bills Payable No. I
Cash on hand
$\$ 13700$
-Jan. 3:st, 18 -
Un. Bank
Cash on hand

The cash on hand is noted every day as above but not extended to the money columns till Jan. 31, when the Cash-Book is balenced for the month.

1 Petty Cash-Book is used for entering small \}

## COMMERCIAL TERMS.

Affidavit.-An oath or declaration as to the truth of a fact. In cases of bank: iptcy, or where a debtor dies, persons lodging their claims or accounts, require sending their affidavits with them -

Assets.-The property of every description belonging to a person.

Bankruptcy.-A person unable to pay his debts is said to be insolvent.

Bank Che que.-An order to pay a certain sum when the cheque is presented, drawn by a person who has money deposited with the lank.

Discounting Bills may be done at any period by a bank or bill broker. Discounting a bill consists in giving the money for it, less the interest.

An acceptance requires to be presented to the party on whom drawn, that he may accept of it. This is not necessary in a promissory note.

Presentment for Payment.-All bills require to be presented for payment the day they become due. If not presented they cease having the privileges of bi'ls, becoming mere evidence of debt.

Noting and Protesting.-When a bill is not paid on presentation the holder applies to a Notary, who again presents it. If not paid he notes its non-payment, afterwards drawing out a formal psotest, that legal steps may be taken for the amount. A bill should be noted on the day it is dne, the protest may be writien afterwards. When the cceptor of a bill fails to pay the amount, the holder cen fall lack for payment on the drawer or any of the indorsers, he giving them the earliest notice possible of non-payment.

Tills are used in settlement of a/es and drawn at various dates. The usual term is thee to six mos.

Bills are sometimes drawn at Sight or so many days after Sight. A Bill of the latter class is drawn by a person at a
listance from his debtor, and on writing it out and indorsing it he transmits it to an agent or bank in which the relitor resiles. They sending it to the dehtor to be sighted which consists in the debtor accepting it by signing bis name its also marking the date he does so. The Bill is now negotiable, and on the third day after the day specified, is prerented for payment.

Bills of Exehange are commonly drawn at so many days after sight, but for security in transmision are drawn in sets of three.

Days of Grace.-A bill drawn the 1 st of August at $3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ is not lugally due till the th of November. If the day a bill falls due happens to be a holiday or Sunday, it is payable the day following.

Bill of Entry.-A list of goods entered at the CustomHouse.

Bill of Lading.-A receipt on a printed form filled up with writing given by the master of a vessel for goods shipped with him. Four copies are usually drawn uat. One for the master, another to be kept by the shipper, and two to be sent to the person to whom the goods are to be forwarded. The shipper gives the person he sends the bill to the right of receiving the goods.

A bill of lading like a bill of exchange may be endorsed over to another who then acquires the right to the goods.

Bonded Goods.-Imported goods left in a government warehouse until the duty is paid.

Capital.-The net amount of property belonging to a person after deducting his debts.

Clearing a Vessel.-Entering her uame and an account of her cargo in Custom-house book on leaving port.

Commission.-A charge of so much per cent. for selling groods.

Company.-Two or more persons carrying on a business. constitute a company, each being a partner. Companies are private and public. A private company is formed by arangement among the parties, each having certain duties to perform and getting such share of the profits as agreed upon. No person can leave at his own pleasure, ofly after
a reasonable warning to allow of winding up the business, or put it in condition to pay him back his capital or the profits which are his due. No partner can transfer his share $t_{1}$, another without the consent of the others.

Public Companies consist of a body of shareholders.
Composition.-A payment of so much on the $\$$ by a bankrupt to his creditors, they agreeing to take the sum for the full mount of ineir accounts.

Consul.- $i$ Government officer in a foreign country, to look after the commercial affairs of his nation.

Credit is Selling Goods on Trust.- I . book-keeping, so credit a person is entering his name in your books as Cr. by the goods, Cash, etc., you received from him.

Creditor.-When you get money or goods on trust from another he is your creditor for the amount.

Cr.-The right-hand side in a Ledger or Cash-Book.
Debenture.-A certificate of mortgage or loan on railway or other works, and conveying authority to the holder of seizing the property in the event of the obligations of the deed not being fultilled. Coupons accompany debentures for the receiving payment of interest at stated times.

Debit.-To tebit a person in book-keeping is to enter li., name in your books as Dr., to the goods, cash, \&c., received from you.

Delitor:-One who owes another for goods, money, de.
Dr.-The left-hand side in a Ledger or Cash Book.
Discount.-An allowance to banks or others for advancing money on bills before due. Applied also to the allowance made at the sectlement of a/es.

Dividend.-The profits divided among the shareholders of a company.

Drawback.-Applied to those duties of Customs which are repaid by govermment after a certain period, when goods on which they have previously been levied are exported, enabling the exporter to sell his goods in the foreign market unburdened with duties.

Exchange.-Applied to the remittances of money between different countries.

Firm.-The name under which persons carry on business.

Indorser-A bill has been drawn, writes his name on the back of it, he indorses the bill.

Insolvent.-Unable to pay one's debts.
Insurance.-A contract engaging insurance companies to make good to the party insuring, losses he may sustain, of houses, merchandise, ships, \&c, The persons taking the risk are insurers, the person protected the insured, the sum paid the insurers the premium, the contract the policy of insurance.

Interest.-The sum charged by one who lends money to another.

Invoice.-An aecount of goods sold or sent on a certain day by one person to mother.

Lease.-An agreement between two persons in reference to the occupancy of houses, lands, \&c.

Letter of Credit.-An order sent by one bank to another authorising to pay the bearer of the letter a certain sum specified, the same having been paid the banker granting the letter.

Manifest.-Contains a specific description of a ship with a list of the names of passengers and packages, \&c., forming the cargo, and signed by the master at place of lading.

Order.-A request from one person to another to supply certain goods.

Partnership.-Two or more persons associated together in carrying on a business, each receiving such share of the profits as agreed upon.

Per Cent.-Applied to rates of interest, discounts, \&c.
Posting.-Transferring to the Ledger the entries in the Day-Book, Invoice-Books, Cash-Book, and Bill-Book.

Price Current.-A list showing the market prices of things.

Principal.-Applied to money lent out at inter st.
Receipt.-An acknowledgement of money received.
Salvage. - When a ship or its cargo has lueen savel from shipwreek at sea by uninterested persons, they are entithed to renumeration by the owner.

## AVERAGE OF A/CS.

When one person owes another several debts, payable at different times, the rule determining the just time for a. single payment of the whole, is called an average.

Rule 1. Multiply each debt by the time that must elapse before it will become due. (2ndly) Divide the sum of the products thus obtained, by, the sum of the debts, and the quotient will be the time.

Rule 2. (1.) Multiply each debt, except the one that is payable earliest, by the difference between its time, and the time for that one. (2.) divide the sum of the products by the sum of the debts, and add the quotient to the time for the first debt.

Exam. 1. If a person owe another $\$ 300$, payable $4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$; $\$ 500$ payable $6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, and $\$ 400$ payable $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, at what timemay the whole be paid without loss to either person? Here by Rule 1. $300 \times 4+500 \times 6+400 \times 10 \frac{1}{2}=8400$, and $300+$ $500+400=1200$, then $8400 \div 1200=7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ thie time required.

By Rule 2. Taking 4 months from 6 and from $10 \frac{1}{2}$ we get 2 and $6 \frac{1}{2}$. Then $500 \times 2+400 \times 6 \frac{1}{2}=3600$, and $3600 \div$ $1200=3$, lastly $3+4=7$, the time required.

Exam. 2. One dealer luys goods from another on credit as under, from what day of the month may the whole debt be regarded as commencing? March 2, $\$ 80.00$; March 7. $\$ 50.00$; March 17, \$100.00; March 20, \$60.00; March 26, $\$ 25.00$; March $30, \$ 45.00$.

According to Rule 2, we multiply 50 by $5(7-2) 100$ by $15(17-2) 60$ by $18(20-2) 25$ by $24(26-2)$ and 45 by 28 $(30-2)$. The products $250,1500,1080,600,1260$; the sum of which is 469 n , while the sum of the debts is $\$ 360$, dividing 4690 by 366 , we get 13 ; adding this to the first date 2 , we find the debt $\$ 360.00$ may be regarded as contracted on the 15th Mareh.


