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## Author:

## Batchelder, Jacob

Title:
The national accountant

Place:
Boston
Date:
1861, [1846]

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## NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT;

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING
By
SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY: ILLUSTRATED BY APPARATUS; COMPRISING NINE SETS OF BOOKS:
of which
SET A EXHIBITS THE ORDINARY METHOD BY
SINGLE ENTRY;
THE SETS NO. 1 and 2 are used in Connection with apparatus to illustrate the principles of DOUBLE ENTRY;
THE SETS NO. 3, 4 AND 5, EXHIBIT THE APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES TO ORDINARY MER CANTILE TRANSACTIONS; NO. 6 APPLIES THE SAME PRINCIPLES TO THE TRANSAC TIONS OF THE FARM; NO. 7 APPLIES THEM TO THOSE OF THE WORK-SHO
OR FACTORY; AND NO. 8, TO THOSE OF A SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.
the closing
SECTIONS CONTAIN THE MOST VALUABLE METHODS OF CONTRACTION IN ARITHMETIC,
ogerner with
VARIOUS MERCANTILE FORMS


BOSTON:
BROWN AND TAGGARD,
$25 * 29$ COBNHILL
1861.


## CONTENTS.

## B $00 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K}$ E EPING.

(1.) Boor-KEEPING is the history of changing property.
(2.) To each form of property, there is affixed a distinct name.
(3.) There are two methods of keeping accounts :
(3.) There are two methods of keeping accounts ;-
(4.) 1. Single Entry; which is the method usually pursued by the
(4.) 1. Single Entry; which is the method usually pursued by the retailers of numerous articles of small value; - and
(5.) 2. Double Entry ; usually adopted by wholesale merchanter but (5.) 2. Double Entry ; usually adopted by wholesale merchants, but applicable also to an extensive retail business.
(6.) Single Entry is used merely to preserve in account of
(o.s, without regard to the condition of the property account of debt and credit wih the persons, with whom the merch
trades, without regard to the condition of the property, after the change has been effected.
(7.) Double Entry exhibits the condition of the merchant's property, the amount of each kind, and the gains or
loses which he may have incurred, in addition to the accounts contained in Single Entry.
(8.) In Single Entry two books are usually kept; the Waste or Day Bonk
(8.) In Single Entry two books are usualily kept; the Waste or Day Book, and the Ledger.
(9.) All transactions are recorded in the Waste Book, at the time and in the order in which they occur.

1. What is Book-Keeping!
2. How is property named!
3. How is property namedi
4. How many methods are then
5. By whom is Single Entry used;
singie entry.
WASTE BOOK A.

single entry
WASTE BOOK A.


8
single entry.
WASTE BOOK A.


INDEX TO LEDGER A., SINGLE ENTRY.

|  | A. | Pago. |  |  | Psene |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allcy J., |  | 1 | Moore R., |  | 1 |
|  | B. |  |  | N. |  |
| Browa N., |  | 1 | . Nix John, |  | 2 |
|  | G. |  | Pond Benj, |  | 1 |
| Gray Ckaries, |  | 1 | Pray Job, |  | 1 |
|  | L. |  | Page John, |  | 1 |
| Lang Amos, |  | 1 |  | R. |  |
| Lord Levi, |  | 2 | Rand John, |  | 1 |

LEDGER A.



See Cash Book No. 5, Double Entry, for á formula of a suitable kind for Single Entry
LEDGER B. from LEDGER A.


If only one half of the cloth had been paid for, the Journal and Ledger would have stood thus; - the Journal exthibits, Merchandise, ${ }_{\text {" }}^{\text {" }}$ to Cash,
to J. Dix,
而,


| The Ledger exhibits, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * |  | Dr. |  | Cr. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1846 . \\ \text { July } 4 . \end{gathered}$ | To Sundries, Merchandise. | 120 | 00 |  |  |
| 1846. | Cash. | Dr. |  | cr. |  |
| July 4. | By Merchandise, |  |  | 60 | 00 |
| 1846. | J. Dix. | Dr. |  | $c r$. |  |
| July 4. | By Merchandise, |  |  | 60 | 00 |

The amounts of the Dr . and Cr . sides in the Ledger are always equal.
illustration by apparatus.
(17.) Procure a number of boxes, and label each one with the name of each account in the Ledger.
(18.) As stock is the first account to be opened and the last to be closed, the box thus labelled should stand first in order. Ready money is to be named and the box containing it is to be labelled Cash.
The goods in which I Ilone deal,
"
The goods trusted to another,
". sent to a foreign port,
received by me to sell for another
Shares in corporation
Houses and lands,
Houses and lands,
Vessels
trading at sea,
Vessels trading at sea,
Obligations from others to pay money
Household Frumiture, Horses athens, Carringes,
Household Furniture, Horses and Ca
Accounts with persons, as S. Bent,
Gain or Loss in trade or otherwise,
Accounts wish persons, as S . Bent,
Gain or Loss in trade or otherwise
Received or paid for interest,
$\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Received or paid for interes } \\ \text { Household expenses, }\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Household expenses, } \\ \text { Money received or paid for agency, } \\ \text { Gain or Loss by Insurance, }\end{array}\right.$
Goney received or paid or
Gain or Loss by Insurane,
Exchange,
E.

## Merchandise. <br> Merchandise in $\mathbf{C o}$. Adventure in $\mathbf{C o}$.

Adventure in
Shipment.
Consienmen
Consignment.
Stock inmen
Real Estate.
$\xrightarrow{\text { Real Estate. }}$ R
Ship $\frac{\text { or Brig }}{\text { Bils }}$ Recivable.
Bills Reciva
Bills Payable.
Movables.
Movables.
S. Bent.
Profit and Loss.
Interest

Interest.
Expenses.
Expenses.
Commission.
Commission.
Insurane.
Exchange.
(19.) The last five accounts may be comprised in the Profit and Loss account. All my property and the debts due me or owed by me at the time of closing the Ledger,
(20.) On commencing business, take an inventory of all your property and debts ; thus, -
 500 bbls of flour,

| $\$ 1000.00$ |
| :---: |
| $4.00=2000000$ |
| 500.00 |
| 100.00 | " I I make 5 bundles, each of paper. 100 bble.

When the student hat spreparect his emblems, let him place "them in the stock box, at first withoutat a Ledger entry, unless the merchant oves for a part of it.
16. What are the Ledger entries of this section?
17. What of $A$ Apparatus?
18. Repeat the substance of this section.


Bought of J. Nix, on account, 10 yds . of broadeloth, $\propto \$ 4.00$ per yard.

Sold to L. Brown, on his note, 10 bls. of flour, $\oplus \$ 6.00$ per bbl.

(23.) Hitherto the whole property has been in a quiescent state. We now bring it into circulation.


| See Ledger Illustrative, Sec. 41. | Stock. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash. } \\ & \$ 1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mhnds. } \\ & \$ 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bills Rec. } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. Abbot. } \\ & \$ 100 \end{aligned}$ | Prof. \& Loss. | Balance. |

(24.) On the blackboard write the record of one sale; thus, Sold for cash to J. Dix, 1 hundred bbls. of flour,
$\$ 5.00=\$ 500$. $\$ 5.00=\$ 500$. .
(25.) Now, Cash has been increased by $\$ 500$, and is made Dr. to that amount; Merchandise has parted with $\$ 400$, (25.) Now, Cash has bee
and is Cry by that amount:
Hence, No. 3 presents,

$$
\begin{array}{l|c|c|c|c|c|}
\begin{array}{l}
\text { See L. III. } \\
\text { Sec. 41. } \\
-
\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Stock. }
\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Cash. } \\
\$ 1500
\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Mhnds. } \\
\$ 1600
\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Bills Rec. } \\
\$ 500
\end{array} \\
\hline & \begin{array}{c}
\text { N. Abbot. } \\
\$ 100
\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Prof. \& Loss. }
\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}
\text { Balance. } \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$




Sold to N. Abbot, on account, 4 yards of broadeloth, $\$ \$ 3.50$ per yard, losing
.50 per yard. 50 per yard.

Sold to J. Lunt, for half Cash, half note, 15 bbls. flour, $\$ 6.00$ per bbl.
(31.) My private mark for the firet cost of is $\square$
(ales, to become familiar with the application.
(32.) Lost my pocket-book containing
Ans. Profit and Loss Dr. $\$ 200$; Cash Cr. $\$ 200$,

Exchanged notes with L. Brant, each
Ans. Bills Rec. Dr. $\$ 400$; Bills Payable, Cr. $\$ 400$, 400.

Sold R. Bott, for Cash, 15 bbls. of flour, © $\$ 6$,
Ans. Cash Dr. $\$ 90$; Merchandise Cr. $\$ 75$, Prof. \& Loss Cr. $\$ 15$ ti.
90.
90.
9.
Bought of P. Hill, for Cash, 40 bls. of flour, $\oplus$ © $\$ 4$,
Ans. Merchandise Dr. $\$ 160$; Cash Cr. $\$ 160$.
160.

Sold to P. Chase, on his note, 6 yds. of broadcloth, 85.00 per yard,
Ans. Bills Rec. Dr. $\$ 30$; Merchandise Cr. $\$ 24$; Prof. $\&$ Loss $\mathbf{C r}$. $\$ 6$.
Bought of R. Jones, for Cash, a horse and carriage,
Ans. Movables Dr. $\$ 300$; Cash Cr. $\$ 300$.
Bought of S. Burt, on J. Lunt's note, 20 bls. of flour, $\bullet 5.50$,
Ans. Merchandise Dr. $\$ 110$; Bills Rec. Cr. $\$ 110$.
Another form of Journal entry is found below.
Shipped the flour bought on J. Lun't's note,

Paid rent, in Cash, for my house and store,
Ans. Prof. \& Lose Dr. to Cash,

> Found in the stree, Cash,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { J. Mann has fiuled, and paid } 50 \text { per cent. on } 1000 \text {. } \\ & \text { Ans. Cash, } 8500 \text {, and } \text { Profit \& Loss, } 5500 \text {, Dr to } \mathrm{J} \text {. Mann, }\end{aligned}$
> Shipped to Dublin
$\begin{aligned} & \text { The Merchangs' Bank has discounted P. Chase's note at } 4 \text { monhs and grace, } \\ & \text { Ans.' Cash, } 829.388 \text {, and }\end{aligned}$
Bought of L . Bond 20 bls. of sugar, $\boldsymbol{\bullet} 812$ per bli., and paid Cash $\mathbf{8 1 0 0}$, and gave my note
Ans. Nor Nerchandise Dr. to Cash, $\mathbf{8 1 0 0}$, and to Bills Payable, 8140 ,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Received of P. Lord a check on the Merchants' Bankk, in full, for consignment of flour, } \\
\text { Ans. Cash Dr. ot P. Lord, }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

## second series of apparatus.

(33.) If the merchant owes anything at the commencement of business, he must begin with Stock, and with the (33.) If he merchant owes anylhing at the

Inventory of property and debls, Jan. 1,1846 .


(34.) Write your debss on colored paper, and place the slips in their appropriate boxes.
(35.) No. 1 exhibits the boxes at the commencement of business.

| See Ledger Illustrative, Sec. 42. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock. | $\underbrace{\text { Cash. }}$ | Bills Payable | Profit \& Loss |
| Mhnds. 8250 | Mhnds. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. Dole. } \\ & \$ 85 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Balance. |

(36.) No. 2 sets capital afloat.

| Stock. | Cash. <br> $\$ 100$ | Bills Payable. <br> $\$ 75$ | Profit \& Loss. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Merchandise. <br> $\$ 250$ | S. Dole. <br> $\$ 85$ | Balance. |



No. 1.

(42.) Ledger illustrative of the second series of boxes.

See Sec. 34. . No. 2.


In the foregoing Ledger, reference is made, in the first column, to the section exhibiting the condition of the boxes as is indicated by the same figure opposite the Dr. and its corresponding Cr. The Journal is omitted.

LEDGER No. 3.
WASTE-BOOK No. 3


JOURNAL No. 3.

| L. |  |  | Boston, Jan. 1, 1846. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Dr. |  |  | L. $\quad$ Cr |  |  |
| Jan. 1. | A. <br> A. <br> A. <br> A. <br> A. <br> A. | Merchandise, | $\begin{array}{r} 692 \\ 2000 \\ 700 \\ 400 \\ 2000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | Stock, | A. | 5792 | 00 |
|  |  | Real Estate, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { E. R. R. } \\ \text { Movabes, Stock, }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cash, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { " } \quad .$ | B. | Merchandise, | $\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | 0000 | J. Nix, | B. | 420 | 00 |
|  |  | L. Brant, |  |  | Merchandise, | c. | 20 | 00 |
|  |  |  | 600 | 00 |  | $\frac{\mathrm{D}}{\mathrm{D}} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | 00 |
| " 15. | D. | Cash, |  |  | Movables, |  |  | 0000 |
|  |  |  | 490 |  |  |  |  |  |
| " 20. | E. | R. Moore, |  | 00 | Merchandise, | E. | 42070 | 0000 |
| " 25. |  |  | 2500 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | F. | J. Alley, |  |  | Real Estate, <br> Profit and Loss, | $\underset{\mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{F}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2000 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | 00 00 |
| " 31. | G. | Bills Receivable, | 1000 | 00 | Bills Payable, | G. | 1000 | 00 |



WASTE-BOOK No. 4.


A, B, \&c. on the Dr. side have duplicates on the corresponding Cr. side


Boston, Feb. 1, 1846.


JOURNAL No. 4.

| L. |  |  | Dr. |  |  | L. | Cr. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. 1. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { " } & \text { ". } \\ \text { " } & \\ \end{array}$ | A. | Merchandise, Real Estate, Bills Receivable, Cash, | $\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ 3000 \\ 1000 \\ 2500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{0 0} \\ & \mathbf{0 0} \\ & 00 \\ & \mathbf{0 0} \end{aligned}$ | Stock, | A. | 7202 | 00 |
| " 5. | B. | Merchandise, | 60 | 00 | R. Moore, | B. | 60 | 00 |
| " 10. | c. | J. Alley, | 150 | 00 | Merchandise, Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{c} . \\ & \mathbf{c} . \end{aligned}$ | 120 30 | 00 00 |
| " 17. | D. | Cash, | 35 | 00 | Merchandise, Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D} . \\ & \mathbf{D} . \end{aligned}$ | 28 7 | 00 00 |
| " 21. | E. | Cash, | 12 | 00 | Merchandise, Profit and Loss, | $\underset{\mathrm{E} .}{\mathrm{E} .}$ | 8 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{0 0} \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ |
| " 28. | F. | Bills Receivable, | 36 | 00 | Merchandise, Profit and Loss, | $\mathbf{F}$ | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 00 <br> 00 |

LEDGER No. 4.


26
Double entry.
CASH BOOK No. 5.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1846. \& Casm. \& L. \& \& \& L. \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Jan. } \& 1 . \\
" . \& 2 . \\
" \& " \\
" \& 3 . \\
" \& 7 .
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
To Stock, \\
" Merchandise, \\
" Profit and Loss, \\
By Merchandise, \\
" Balance,
\end{tabular}} \& 1
1
1
1 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2500 \\
16 \\
3
\end{array}
\] \& 00
00
20 \& 1
1
1
1
1 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
25 \\
2494 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
00 \\
20 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \& \& 2519 \& 20 \& \& 2519 \& 2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
To Balance rem. last week, \\
" Merchandise, \\
" Profit and Loss, \\
By Balance,
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{1}^{1}\)} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2494 \\
48 \\
412
\end{array}
\] \& 20
00
00 \& \({ }_{3}^{1}\) \& -2554 \& 20 \\
\hline \& \& \& 2554 \& 20 \& \& 2554 \& 20 \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
To Balance rem. last week, \\
" Bills Receivable, \\
By Merchandise, \\
" Balance,
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2554 \\
254
\end{array}
\] \& \[
{ }_{98}^{20}
\] \& \({ }_{1}^{2}\) \& 2400
439 \& 00
15 \\
\hline \& \& \& 2839. \& 18 \& \& 2839 \& 15 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { " } \& 22 . \\
" \& 23 \\
" \& \text { ". } \\
\text { " } \& " \\
" \& " \\
" \& 26 . \\
\text { " }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
To Balance rem. last week, \\
" Real Estate, \\
" Profit and Loss, \\
" Merchandise, \\
" Profit and Loss, \\
By Movables, \\
" Balance,
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \\
\& 1 \\
\& 1 \\
\& 1 \\
\& 2
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
439 \\
2000 \\
500 \\
50 \\
12
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18 \\
\& .0 \\
\& .00 \\
\& 00 \\
\& 50
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2
3
1
3 \& \(\begin{array}{r}112 \\ 2889 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 50
18 \\
\hline \& \& \& 3001 \& 68 \& \& 3001 \& 68 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{rl}
\text { "a } \& 29 . \\
\text { "eb. } \& 30 . \\
\text { e. } \& 1 . \\
" \& 2 . \\
" \& 3 . \\
" \& " \\
" \& 4 . \\
" \& 4 .
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
To Balance rem. last week, \\
By Profit and Loss, \\
To Bills Receivable, \\
By Profit and Loss, \\
To Merchandise, \\
" Profit and Loss, \\
" Bills Receivable, \\
By Balance,
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4 \\
\& 1 \\
\& 4 \\
\& 4 \\
\& 1 \\
\& 1 \\
\& 1
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 2599
360

300
100

491 \& | 18 |
| :--- |
| 00 $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | \& 1

2
1
1
1
1
4
2 \& $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ 30 \\ 50 \\ \hline \\ 4037 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 25
00
00 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 4143 \& 93 \& \& 4143 \& 93 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
" & 5 . \\
" & \text { ". } \\
" & 7 \\
" & 8 \\
" & 9 . \\
" & 9 \\
" & 11 .
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| To Balance rem. last week, By J. Ford, |
| :--- |
| To Movables, |
| "Profit and Loss, |
| By "̈rchandise, |
| " Profit and Loss, |
| By Balance, |} \& 2

2
2
2
4
$\mathbf{2}$
2 \& 4037
175
175
25
50
10 \& 68
00
00
00
00 \& 2
2
2
4
2
1
1
4 \& $\begin{array}{r}190 \\ 2 \\ 4105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 00 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 4297 \& 68 \& \& 4297 \& 68 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { " } \\
\text { " } & 12 . \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& To Balance rem. last week, By Balance \& \& 4105 \& 68 \& \& 4105 \& 6 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

CASH BOOK No. 5-Continued.

| $1846 . \quad$ Cash |  | L. | Dr. |  | L. | Cr. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{rl} \text { Feb. } 19 . \\ " & 20 . \\ " & 22 . \\ " & 25 . \end{array}$ | To Balance rem. last week, By Profit and Loss, <br> " Balance, | $4$ | 4105 | 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 . \end{aligned}$ | 15 4 4055 | 00 80 88 |
|  |  |  | 4105 | 68 |  | 4105 | 68 |
| $\begin{aligned} & " \\ & "{ }_{2}^{26} \\ & \text { " } \end{aligned}$ | To Balance rem. last week, By Profit and Loss, <br> "Balance, | 4 | 4085 | 88 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 3985 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 00 <br> 88 |
|  |  |  | 4085 | 88 |  | 4085 | 88 |
|  | The Balance remaining corroborates the Cash account, L. 5, |  |  |  |  | 3995 | 58 |

Every transaction into which Cash enters, is to be recorded in the Cash Book at the sane time in which it is recorded in
the Waste Book; and the Cash account in the Ledger is to be carefully compared with it

## INVENTORY.

In the following inventory, the name of the article, quantity, quality, mark, \&e., will be found on the left hand; the figures multiplied by the second, produces the third, the the whice per y..., lb., sc.., in the next column. The first column of
 the books, of the same denomination, yds., lbs., de., as the figures in the first column. The fourh, multiplied by the second, , roduces the fifth. Add the several sums in the fifth column, and the result is the value of the unsold Merchanuse, and is equal to the Balance of the Merchandise account in the Ledger.

Nandise ox comorencivg business,

|  | quant. | per. | amt. | left. | amt. | cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 300 | 5.00 | 1500 | 132 | 8660 | 00 |
|  | 1230 | . 25 | 320 | ${ }_{8} 89$ | 224 | ${ }_{0} 0$ |
|  | 1200 | . 08 | 96 | 180 | 14 | 40 |
|  | 1050 5000 | . 10 | 105 50 5 | 990 | 99 | 00 |
|  | 1000 | . 10 | 100 | 500 |  | 00 |
|  | 15 | 2.00 |  | 9 | 15 | 00 |
|  | 100 | . 25 | 25 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
|  | 1000 | . 02 | 20 | 1000 |  | 00 |
|  | 500 | . 10 | 50 | 500 | 50 | 00 |
|  | 3000 | . 05 | 150 | 2000 | 100 | 00 |
|  | 25 50 | 4.00 .30 | 100 15 | 20 50 | 80 15 | 00 00 00 |
|  | 100 | 1.00 | 100 | - 100 | 15 100 | - 00 |
|  |  |  | 2661 |  | 1442 | 90 |
| Gloves, Ladies' kid, pairs, 50 , | 50 | . 50 |  |  |  |  |
| - Jan. 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves, Gents'. black, pairs, 100, | 100 | . 75 | 75 |  |  |  |
| Jan. 21. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kerseymere, 80 pieces, each 20 yards, | 1600 | 1.50 | 2400 | 800 | 1200 | 00 |
| Jan. 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk shawls, 50 , $\$ 2.00$ each, No. 1 , <br>  |  | 2.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30 | 3.00 4.50 | ${ }_{90}^{90}$ | 10 | 30 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2712 | 0 |
| WASTE BOOK No. 5. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory of my whole property on commencing business, Jan. 1, 1346 : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, as per inventory on the first of January, |  |  |  |  | 2661 | 00 |
| Cash,Note, by J. Lord, |  |  |  |  | 2500 | 00 |
| House and Land, |  |  |  |  | 500 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8000 | 00 |
| Furniture, <br> Horse and Wagon, |  |  |  |  | 500 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 175 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 9136 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 200 300 | 00 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WASTE BOOK No. 5.


Transfer a record of all parchases to the Inventory.

WASTE BOOK No. 5-Continued.

| Boston, Feb. 2, 1846. |  | 8 | cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sold to N. Dane, on Lot Allen's note, 30 silk shawls, No. 1, \$3.00 each, |  | an90303010100 | 000000 |
| Paid Cash for 6 cords of wood, \$5.00, |  |  |  |
| Sold to Charles Lee, on acc', 100 pairs of gents'. kid gloves, $\propto \mathbf{\otimes 1 . 0 0}$, |  |  |  |
| Paid Cash for my pew tax, |  | 50 | 00 |
| Sold to S. Brown, for Cash, 10 pieces of kerseymere, each 20 yards, $\bullet$ \$2.00, |  | ${ }_{400}^{8 \mathrm{gnn}}$ | 00 |
| Exchanged notes with N. Dane, each note to run 60 days, |  | 500 | 00 |
| Merchants' Bank has discounted Dane's note, with grace ; received Cash, Discount taken, | $\begin{array}{r} 8494.75 \\ \hline 8.25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 500 | 00 |
| I have paid J. Ford's acc', Cash, Deducting 5 per cent., | $\begin{array}{r} 8190.00 \\ 10.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 200 | . 00 |
| Sold to J. Rand, on his note at 2 months, 20 silk shawls, No. 2, $\$ 4.00$ each, 20 " " No. 3, © $\$ 5.00$ " | $\begin{array}{r} 80.00 \\ 100.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{180}^{\text {rin }}$ | 00 |
| Sold to J. Nix, for Cash, my horse and wagon, |  | ${ }_{200}^{\mathrm{rl}}$ | 00 |
| Paid S. Brown for the use of his team, |  | 2 | 00 |
| Sold to B. Moore, for Cash, 1000 pieces of tape, © .06, |  | 60 | 00 |
| Sold to Lot Allen, on acc't, 50 pairs of Ladies' kid gloves, © . 60 , |  | el | 00 |
|  |  | ${ }_{400}$ | 00 |
| Sold to J. Rand, on acc't, 5 pieces of broadcloth, each 12 yards, $\otimes 8.00$, |  | ${ }_{360}$ | 00 |
| Paid Cash for insurance, |  | 15 | 00 |
| Bought of L. Gould, for Cash, $\mathbf{2}$ boxes of candles, each $\mathbf{3 0} \mathrm{lbs}$, 0.08 , for family use, |  | 4 | 80 |
| Sold to B. Moore, on acc't, 10 pieces of chintz, each 32 yards, © . 23 , |  | ${ }_{73}$ | 60 |
| Sold to J. Rand, on acc't, 12 pieces of sheeting, each 30 yards, ©.10, |  | $\underset{36}{\text { ei }}$ | in 00 |
| Paid my clerk, Cash, for 2 months' wages, 050 dollars per month, |  | 100 | 00 |




OURNAL No. 5-Continute

| Ledger. |  | Boston, Feb. 5, 1846. |  | s | cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2 4 | J. Ford Dr. to Cash, <br> "، " " to Profit and Loss, | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 199.00 \\ 10.00 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 200 | 00 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | Bills Receivable Dr. to Merchandise, <br> " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{array}{r} 150.00 \\ 30.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 150 | 00 |
| 2 | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ | Cash Dr. to Movables, " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{array}{r} 175.00 \\ 25.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 200 | 00 |
| 4 | 2 | Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, |  | 2 | 00 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | Cash Dr. to Merchandise, " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 10.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 60 | 00 |
| 3 | $1$ | Lot Allen Dr. to Merchandise, " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{gathered} 25.00 \\ 5.00 \end{gathered}$ | 30 | 00 |
| 3 | $1$ | B. Moore Dr. to Merchandise, " " Dr. to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & 300.00 \\ & 100.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 400 | 00 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | J. Rand Dr. to Merchandise, " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{array}{r} 300.00 \\ 60.00 \end{array}$ | 360 | 00 |
| 4 | 2 | Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, |  | 15 | 00 |
| 4 | 2 | Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, |  | 4 | 80 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | B. Moore Dr. to Merchandise, Profit and Loss Dr. to Merchandise, | $\begin{aligned} & 73.60 \\ & 6.60 \end{aligned}$ | 80 | 00 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | J. Rand Dr. to Merchandise, " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{array}{r} 28.50 \\ \end{array}$ | 36 | 00 |
| 4 | 2 | Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, |  | 100 | 00 |

INDEX TO LEDGER No. 5:

|  | A. |  |  | L. | P4se |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allen Lot, |  | 3 | Lee Charles, |  | 3 |
|  | B. |  |  |  |  |
| Bills Receivable, | - | 2 |  | M. |  |
| Bills Payable, |  | 2 | Merchandise, |  | 1 3 |
| Brown S., |  | 4 | Moore B., Movables, |  | 1 2 |
| Balance, Trial, Balance, |  | 4 |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | P. |  |
|  | c. |  | Profit and Loss, |  | 3, 4 |
| Cash, |  | 1,2 |  |  |  |
|  | F. |  |  | R. |  |
|  | F. |  | Real Estate, |  | 2 3 |
| Fay B., |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |
|  | J. |  |  | S. |  |
| Jones N., |  | 3 | Stock, |  | 1 |



36
DOUBLE ENTRY.
Ledger No. 5-Contivurd.


LEDGER No. 5-Continubd


LEDGER No. 5-Continued.

double entry.
LEDGER No. 5-Continued.

| 1846. | Balance. | L. |  |  | L. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To B. Fay, <br> To Bills Receivable, <br> " Real Estate, <br> " Movables, <br> By N. Jones, <br> " Charles Lee, <br> " J. Rand, <br> " Cash, <br> "Merchandise, <br> By Bills Payable, <br> To S. Brown, <br> By Stuck, | 3 | 7 | 50 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 27 | 50 |
|  |  | 2 | ${ }_{800}$ | ${ }_{00} 0$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 725 | 00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 300 | 00 |
|  |  | 3 3 | 573 100 | 60 00 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}$ | 1196 | 00 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 3985 | 88 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 90 | 2 | 1392 | 50 |
|  |  | 3 | 6 | 00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 9171 | 88 |
|  |  |  | 10891 | 88 |  | 10891 | 88 |

THE FARMER'S SERIES. No. 6.
THE agriculturist will find the application of the principles of Double Entry extremely useful in enabling him to com-
pare the profits of the different branches of his business, or of the different fields, by keeping a separate account with each. Inventory and waste-book of the farmer's series. - No. 6


JOURNAL OF THE FARMER'S SERIES, No. 6.


April 20, West Field is made Dr. to Dairy for manure made in the yard.
Since the
Loss is reserved to close their accounts in the Ledger.

LEDGER OF THE FARMER'S SERIES, No. 6.


LEDGER of the farmer's SERIES, No. 6-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1846. \& Front Field. \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dr.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cr.} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \hline \text { Jan. } 1 . \\
\& \text { Sept. } 30 .
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{To Stock,
By Balance,} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{L. 3} \& 500 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{0} \\
\hline \& \& \& 500 \& 00 \& \& 500 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(1846 . \quad\) West Field.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dr.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cr.} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Jan. 1.
April 20.
S. Sept. 30.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
To Stock, \\
" Sundries, \\
By Storehouse, \\
"Balance, \\
To Profit and Loss,
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{L. \(\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
480 \\
49 \\
\\
\hline \\
\hline 794 \\
\hline 724
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{00
50

50
00} \& \& ${ }_{450}^{24}$ \& 00
00 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 724 \& 00 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{1846. Bald Pate. J. Dr. J. ${ }_{\text {der }}$} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\hline \text { Jan. } 1 . \\
\text { Sept. }
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{To Stock, By Balance,} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{L. 3} \& 600 \& 00 <br>

\hline \& \& \& 600 \& 00 \& \& 600 \& 00 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1846. Farming Tools.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dr.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cr.} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Jan. } 1 . \\
& \text { May } 30 . \\
& \text { Sept. } 30 .
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| To Stock, |
| :--- |
| " Cash, |
| By Balance, |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{1}^{1}$} \& 300

2 \& 00
00 \& L. 3 \& 302 \& 00 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 302 \& 00 \& \& 302 \& 00 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1846. Storrhoiss.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Dr.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cr.} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\hline \text { Jan. } & 1 . \\
\text { April } & 20 \\
\text { Ma } & \text { "4 } \\
\text { May } & 30 . \\
\text { Sept. } & 30 . \\
\text { "̈ } & \text { "" }
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| To Stock, |
| :--- |
| By West Field, |
| " Bills Receivable, |
| To West Field, |
| By Dairy, |
| " Balance, |} \& \& \& \&  \& 3 \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& 60 \& 00 <br>
\hline \& \& 1 \& 244 \& 00 \& \& 30 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& L. 3 \& 745 \& 90 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 889 \& 00 \& \& 599 \& 00 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1846. Burs Reczivable.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Dr.} \& J. \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cr.} <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { April 20. } \\
& \text { Sent. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& To Sundries, \& 1 \& 100 \& 00 \& L. 3 \& 100 \& 00 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$1846 . \quad$ Samuel Masor.}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{J.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{- Dr.}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{J.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Cr.}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Jan. } 1.1 \\
& \text { May } 30 . \\
& \text { Sept. } 30 .
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| By Stock, |
| :--- |
| To Sundries, |
| " Balance, |} \& \multirow{3}{*}{L. ${ }^{1}$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{00} <br>

\hline \& \& \& 80
20 \& 00
00 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 100 \& 00 \& \& 100 \& 0 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$1846 . \quad$ Labor.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{J.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dr.}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{J.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cr.} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline \begin{array}{l}
\text { April 20. } \\
\text { Sept. }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{By West Field, To Belance,} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{L. 3} \& \& \& 1 \& 15 \& 00 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 15 \& 00 \& \& 15 \& 00 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



LEDGER No. 7.


LEDGER No. 7-Continued.


SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

## OMPANY ACCOUNTS.

(1.) In forming a partnership with one or more persons, it is necessary to distinguish the firm by some name. When the partnership is designed to be permanent, the names of the partners are usually adopted; as, Howard \& Green. An agreement is drawn up and signed by each member of the firm, in which are specifed all the terms or
the place of business, the name of each partner, the name of the firm, the kind of business, the amount of each partner's the place of business, the name of each partner, the name of he deposite, the division of profits, the compensation to be made to each partner for his personal services, the time of contindeposite, the division ond profirs thich may be necessary to exhibit the rights of each partner.
(2.) A partnership designed to be permanent, requires the books to be kept in the same manner as are those of an individual.
(3.) But when several persons, who are engaged in other business
who transacts the who transacts the business opens an account with Merchandise in Co.
(4.) This account represents all the property embarked in the concern, and is to be treated as an individual.
(5.) The agent exhibits his own interest in the company, under the usual forms of Cash, Merchandise, \&cc., which ae may keep separate from his general business or not, as his convenience dictates.
If the same name occur in the company book as in your own set, write Co. after it.

1. Give the substance of Section 1.
2. How are the books of a permanent parnersship to be kept?
3. How are the books of a permanent parnership to be kept?
4. How are the books of a speculation in company to be kept?
5. What does Merchansise in Company represent !
6. What of the azent's interest 5. What of the agent's interest !

Journal co. A., No. 8.

| Boston, June 1, 1546. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 1. | Merchandise, Co. A. Dr. to Sundries; viz., Merchandise, Moses Allen, George Brown, | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 200.00 \\ 100.00 \\ 800.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 1 \end{array}{ }_{1}^{1} \end{aligned}$ | 1 1 2 | 1100 | 00 |
| " 2. | John Allen Dr. to Merchandise, Co. A., " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{array}{r} 100.00 \\ 25.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\underset{2}{1}$ | 125 | 00 |
| " 4. | Cash, Co. A. Dr. to Merchandise, Co. A., "" " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & 80.00 \\ & 10.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 90 | 00 |
| " 20. | Bills Receivable Dr. to Merchandise, Co. A., " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 10.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3} \\ & \mathbf{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 60 | 00 |
| " 25. | Merchandise, Co. A. Dr. to Bills Payable, |  | 1 | 3 | 480 | 00 |
| " 30. | Bills Receivable Dr. to Merchandise, Co. A., <br> " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 10.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{3}_{3}^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 60 | 00 |
| July 1. | Cash, Co. A. Dr. to Mcrchandise, Co. A., " " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{array}{r} 160.00 \\ 40.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 200 | 00 |
| " 15. | Merchandise, Co. A. Dr. to Cash, Co. A., |  | 1 | 2 | 50 | 00 |
| Aug. 1. | Merchandise, Co. A. Dr. to Moses Allen, |  | 1 | 1 | 150 | 00 |
| " 12. | Bills Receivable Dr. to Merchandise, Co. A., " " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 10.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3} \\ & \mathbf{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 35 | 00 |
| Sept. 1. | Cash, Co. A. Dr. to Merchandise, Co. A., "" " " to Profit and Loss, | $\begin{array}{r} 1315.00 \\ 195.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\underset{2}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1510 | 00 |
|  | Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, Co. A., rec. by m | commission, | 2 | 2 | 41 | 60 |

## LEDGER Co. A., No. 8.



| 1846. Proftr and Loss. |  | J. Dr. |  |  | J. | Cr. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 2 . \\ & \text { "a } 4 . \\ & \text { "a } 20 . \\ & \text { July } 30 \\ & \text { Aug. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sep. } \\ & \text { an } \text { ". } \end{aligned}$ | By John Allen, <br> Cash, Co. A., <br> " Bills Receivable, <br> " Cash; Co. A., <br> " Bills Receivable, <br> " Cash, Co. A., <br> To Cash, Co. A. <br> " Merchandise, Co. A., | $\text { L. }{ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 41 \\ 258 \\ \hline 300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|\|} 60 \\ 40 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 25 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 40 <br> 10 <br> 195 <br>  <br> 300 | 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br>  <br> 00 |
| 1546. | Cash, Co. A. | J. | Dr. |  | J. |  |  |
| June 4. <br> July 1. <br> " 15. <br> Sept. 1. <br> ". ". <br> " " | To Sundries, <br> By Merchandise, Co. A., <br> To Sundries, <br> By Profit and Loss, <br> " Balance, | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 90 <br> 200 <br> 1510 | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ \text { L. } 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 41 \\ 1708 \\ \hline 1800\end{array}$ | 00 <br> 60 <br> 40 <br> 00 |
| Buls Receivable. |  | J. | Dr. |  | J. |  |  |
| June 20. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \text { Aug. } \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ Sept. 1 | To Sundries, " " By Balance, | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 60 <br> 60 <br> 35 <br> 155 | 00 00 00 00 | L. 3 | 155 | 00 |
| 1846. Buls Payable. |  | J. | Dr. |  | J. | Cr. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 25 . \\ & \text { Sept. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | By Merchandise, Co. A., To Balance, | L. 3 | 480 | 00 00 |  | 480 | ${ }^{00}$ |
| 1846. Trial Balance. |  | L. | Dr. |  | L. |  | $r$. |
|  | Merchandise, Co. A., <br> Merchandise, <br> Moses Allen, <br> George Brown, <br> John Allen, <br> Profit and Loss, <br> Cash, Co. A., <br> Bills Receivable <br> Bills Payable, | 1 2 2 2 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 1780 \\ \\ 125 \\ 41 \\ 1800 \\ 155 \\ \hline 3901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 00 \\ & \\ & 00 \\ & 60 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & \hline 60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1780 \\ 200 \\ 250 \\ 500 \\ 300 \\ 91 \\ 98 \\ 480 \\ \hline 3901\end{array}$ | 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 00 <br> 60 <br> 00 <br> 60 |


| Balance. |  | L | Dr. |  | L. | $C_{r}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 1. | By Merchandise, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "*" | " Moses Allen, |  |  |  | 1 | 250 | 00 |
| ". " | "\% George Brown, |  |  |  | 1 | 800 | ${ }^{00}$ |
| " " | " Cash, Co. A. | ${ }_{2}$ | 1705 | 40 |  |  |  |
|  | " Bills Receivable, | 2 | 155 | 00 |  |  |  |
| "، " | - By Bills Payable, ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Merchandise, Co. A, |  |  |  | 2 | 450 | 00 |
|  |  |  | 1959 | 40 |  |  |  |

Since all the Merchandise in the foregoing Company has been sold, the difference between the Dr. and the Cr . of

Balance, must be the profit. Merchandise in Co. must be closed in the same manner as the Stock account. It remains Salance, must to the profit. Merchandise in | I had in Co., $\$ 200$ for 3 months, or $~$ |
| :--- |


George Brown, $\$ 800$ for 3 monhths, $\frac{200 \times 3=}{800 \times 3=} \quad \frac{2400}{3450}$ "" ""
As $83450: \quad 600:: 258,40: 44,93 \quad$ My Share. $\begin{array}{llll}3450: & 450:: 258,40: \quad 33,70 & \text { Moses Allen's. } \\ 3450: 2400: & 255,40: 179,75 & \text { George Browns. }\end{array}$
The teacher should now give to the pupil an inventory and a few rransactions, to be posted from the Waste Book t the Ledger, without a o Journal. After having closed and balanced five tr six sets of books in this manner, the pupil will
find no difficulty in keeping the books of any wholesale or retail mercantile house.

The Trial Balance may be made at any time. It is customary to make it once a month, and immediately before closing books.
mercantile forms.

CONTRACTIONS IN MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC.
multiplication and division.
(1.) In every fraction, the numerator is a dividend, and
he denominator is a divisor; as, $\frac{9}{4}$ is equal to 2 . (2.) $T_{0}$ multiply several fractions. Multiply all the numerators for a new numerator, and all the denominators for a new
terins.

Ans. (3.) Contracted by cancelling each numerator and de-
nominator when they are alike, or by dividing them by a
common divisor:-thus, $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{4}{5}$ by $\frac{5}{6}$ by $\frac{6}{10}=\frac{2}{10}=\frac{1}{5}$
(4.) The answer is composed of the figures that remain after cancelling. What cost 16 yards of cloth, $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ per
yard?
$82.12 \frac{1}{2}$
Example $3=\frac{J_{5}^{7}}{6}$ and $\frac{12}{8} \times 16=17 \times 2=834.00 \mathrm{An}$ Example 3. What cost 12 bushels of wheat, $\infty 1.25$ pe
bushel?
$\$ 1.25=1+\frac{8}{4}$ and $8 \times 12=5 \times 3=815.00$ Ans.
Example 4 . Bartered $4 \mathrm{sbls}$. of flour, $\oplus \$ .00$ per bbl
for cloth, $\$ \$ 8.00$ per yard; how much cloth was received
$\frac{48 \times 6.0}{8.00}$
Cancel by dividing by 8 and 100 , and the answer is 36 . Example 5. Multiply 464 by 630 , and divide by 232
$\frac{464 \times 650 \times 24}{232 \times 10 \times 816}$
$\frac{2 \times 2 \times 1=4}{1 \times 1 \times 1=1}=4$
Cancel by dividing an upper and lower term by 232, 10, 31 (5.) To Multiply any number by 25.

Rule. Annex two ciphers and divide by 4.
Example 6. $\quad 676 \times 25=\frac{4) 67600}{1600}$
(6.) To multiply by 12 , annex 2 ciphers and divide by 8 .

(7.) To divide any number by the same quantities 1. What are the parts of every vulgar fraction? Mule for milliplying fractions?
Oow may a fraction be contracted
Of what is the answer composed? Perform on the black-board the difierent examples.
5. What is the rule for multiplying by 25 ?

Rcue. Multiply by $4,8,6,3$, and 8 , and cut off as many
cures from the product as there were ciphers annexed in cures from the
ections 5 and 6 .
Example 7. Divide 16990 by $25.6760 \times 4=676.00$. Ans. 676.
(8.) To multiply by any number of 9 's.

Rus.. Annex as inany ciphers as there are 9 's, and sub-
tract the number to be multiplied. Example 8. Multiply 87635 by 999.
Example 8. Multiply $\begin{gathered}876355000 \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{gathered}$
87517365
(9.) To multiply by any number from 10 to 19 inclusive RoL.E. Multiply together the unit figures; to the $10^{\prime}$ s in
e product, add the sum of the unit figures, and increase he product, dd
Example 9 . Multiply 19 by 19.
$9 \times 9=81$
$9+9=18$
To perform this question mentally, say 9 times 9 are 81 ,
9 and 9 are 18 , added to 8 are 26 , making 261 , to 100
make 361 . 9 are 15 , added to 8 are 26 , making 20 , to 100 (10.) The ordinary rule for discount found in arithmetics is not generally applied by merchants and banking institu-
tions ; but it is the usual custom to deduct the interest from the sum to be discounted.
(11.) $T o$ find the interest of any sum of dollars for 60 ays, $\oplus 6$ per cent
RoLe. Cut off tiwo figures from the right for cents, and
those on the left will be dollars. But if there are cents in the given sum, cut off four figures. from the right.
Example 10 . What is the interest of 8465 . Example 10. What is the interest of 8465 for $\mathbf{6 0}$ days, © 6
per cent.? Ans. $\$ 4.65$. Example 11 . What is the interest of $\$ 864.25$ for 2
nonths, 66 per cent.? Ans. $\$ 8.64\}$. (12.) A dollar, 66 per cent., will gain 1 mill in 6 days; ime,
ime, mutioply the sum by t of the number of days and the product is the answer in mill
Example 12. What is the interest of $\$ 543$ for 120 days, $543 \times \frac{120}{6}=10.86,0 . \quad$ Ans. $\$ 10.86$
6. What is the rule for multiplying by $12 b, 163,33,123$

chans. T.ind the interest of any sum of dollaras for 6 d days?
12. How much will one dulur gain in 6 days, alt 6 per cent.?
(13.) Notes given on time, discounted by banks, are the principle (P). Of the quantities, if three are giren, the
allowed to run 3 days of grace longer than the time speci- fourih may be obtained.
fied on their faces for which interest is to be paid, amounting
to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill for each dollar.
(14.) Rors. To find the interest for days of grace; divide
the dollars by 20 , which will give cents. of any number of dollars for (15.). To find the interest of any number
months, 5 per cent.
RuLe. Annex 1 cipher, and divide by

RoLE. Annex 1 cipher, and divide by 4 .
Example 13. What is the interest of $\$ 152$ for 6 months, © 5 per cent. per annum ?
4) 4520
12.05

Ans. $\$ 12.05$.
(16.) To find the interest for 3 months, 5 per cent.
RoLE. Annex 1 cipher and divide by 8 .

In casting interest there are four quantities to be consid-
ered; viz., the time (T), the rate (R), the interest (I), and
ered ; viz., the time (T), the rate (R), the interest (I), an
13. What are days of grace ?
13. What are days of grace ?
14. Rule e
15. Rule for the interest for six months, at five per cent.?

Rule. Multiply the principle by the rate (R) for the
ime (T), and the product is the answer.
(18.) There are three cases remaining; viz.,


nd divide the given interest (I) by the interest found. It may be seen that we here assume one of that quantity
which we wish to find.
16. Rule for three months?


18. Rule for the three cases remaining?
or what do we assume 1 in the last thre cases?

MERCANTILE FORMS.
 Are foreign drafts made for the convenience of persons $\begin{aligned} & \text { only in it their number, and in the words included in the the } \\ & \text { parenthesis ; which, in form } 2 \text {, should be written, the firs }\end{aligned}$ who wish not to convey money across the ocean, subject to parenthesis; which, in form 2 , should be writen, (the first the dangers of the sea. To ensure the salety of the trans- and the third being unpaid;) in the third form, (the first and noting on each its number, and the numbers of those tha are to be considered as parts of the same set ; only one of are to be considered
which is to be paid.

Form.

J. A. C. Butters, Salem, Jan. S, 1846.
 reams of letter paper, $\infty 84.00,124.00$
 Rec'd pay't in Cash, John P. Jewetr \& Co.

Form of a Check Book with Merchant's Bank.

| 1546. |  | Dr. |  | Cr. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 15. | Deposited in Cash, | 1000 | 00 |  |  |
| " | Withdrew for R. Moore, No. 1, <br> " J. Dix, No. 2, |  |  | 200 100 | ${ }_{00}^{00}$ |
|  | Deposited in Cash, | s00 | 00 |  |  |
| " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Withdrew for J. Alley, No. 3, |  |  | 500 | 00 |
|  | Deposited in Charh, ${ }^{\text {ches }}$ B. Holmes, No. 4, | 1200 | 00 | 1000 | 00 |
|  | Withdrew for D. Taylor, |  |  | 80 | 00 |
| " " | Remaining on deposite, | 400 | 00 |  |  |

Form of a Table for Bills Receirable.

| Date. | Account of. | Drawn on. | Time. | Due. | 8 Amount. |  | Resant. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1846. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 20. | Caleb Burt. | Himself. | 2 months. | March 20. | 1200 | 00 |  |
| " 30. | ${ }_{\text {R }}$ R. Snow. | L. Frost. | 4 months. | May 30. | 1000 | 00 |  |
| Feb. 12. | P. May. | N. Bond. | 6 months. 4 months. | August 12. | 500 200 | 00 00 |  |

Form of a Table for Bills Payable.

| Given. | Drawn by. | Payable to. | Time. | Due. | \$ Amount. |  | Result. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 20. | R. King. | P. Swain. | 2 months. | August 20. | 450 600 | 00 00 |  |
| July 10. | N. Lix. | S. Paine. | 4 months. | September 30. Norember 10. | 600 400 | 00 |  |
|  | Myself: | R. Maw. | 2 mouths. | September 19. | 200 | 00 |  |
| 15. |  | N. Wim. | 3 mowihs: | October 15. | 300 | 0 |  |

The Invoice Book consists of thick paper, on which are lers sent, most conveniently taken on thin paper by a copy| pasted all invicees of goods received. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| In the Invoice Book of goods delivered, are to be copied | ing machine. |
| A Letter Book for letters received, is made of thick \& , urr, |  | dupicates of the invoices or bills of goods delivercd.

The Account Current Book contains individual accounts, on which the margin of the letters may be pasted. The Account Current Book contains individual accounts,
Ocher books are kept, varying in their form and nature,
according to the character and extent of the businuess they A Letier Book for letters sent, contains a duplicate of let- are designed to facilitate.

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## END OF TITLE

