404 AEC Agriculture Accounting

Lecture#3

Subdivision of the Journal By

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Subdivision of the Journal

Where the number of transactions are many it would be time consuming and cumbersome if each and every transaction were to be entered in a single Journal.

Usually firms maintain subsidiary books to record transactions.

These books are:

- 1. Cash Book (to record cash and bank transactions)
- 2. Petty Cash Book (to record cash payments involving small amounts)
- 3. Sales Book (to record credit sales)
- 4. Purchase Book (to record Debit purchases)
- 5. Sales Return Book (to record return from customers)
- 6. Purchase Returns Book (to record return to suppliers)
- 7. Bills Receivable Book (to record acceptances received)
- 8. Bills Payable Book (to record acceptances given)
- 9. Journal Proper (to record transactions which cannot be entered in any of the above specialized Journals)

1-Cash Book

All transactions relating to each cash are recorded in the cash book, and on the basis of such a record ledger accounts are prepared.

The different types of cash book are:

- (a) Simple Cash Book
- (b) Two Column Cash Book
- (c) Three Column Cash Book:

1-Cash Book

(a) Simple Cash Book

The simple cash book is maintained strictly for cash transactions, a bank book being maintained separately for bank transactions.

Dr.	Receipts				Payments		Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Amount	Date	Particulars	LF	Amount

1-Cash Book

(b) Two Column Cash Book

Unlike the simple cash book, the Two Column Cash Book combines both bank and cash transactions for the sake of convenience due to the ever increasing bank transactions.

Dr.	Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank

The cash book is so ruled that the debit column of cash and bank are placed alongside each other likewise with the credit column of cash and bank.

The bank column contains details of payment made by cheques and money received and paid into the bank A/c.

Dr.	Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank

Illustration

Enter the following transactions in a two column cash book, 1997

Jan 1	Balances brought dawn – bank Rs. 5,000 and cash Rs. 450
Jan 3	Withdrew Rs. 2,000 from bank
Jan 5	Bought goods for Rs.1,500 paying by cheque
Jan 8	Purchased stationery by cash Rs.50
Jan 11	Paid electricity bill Rs.100 by cheque
Jan 15	Sold goods for Rs.2,000 and received cheque
Jan 20	Paid into bank Rs.150

Note that .. Record Debit in Credit and Credit in Debit

First Analyze Transactions

Balance brought dawn of 5,000

Balance brought dawn of 450

Bank

Cr.

Cash

Dr.	Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	L	Cash	Bank
1997							F		
Jan 1	To Balance b/d		450	5,000					

First Analyze Transactions



Dr.	Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	L	Cash	Bank
1997							F		
Jan3	To Bank	С	2,000		Jan 3	By Cash	С		2,000

In the folio columns the letter "C" is used whenever cash is being paid into the bank or there is a receipt from the bank, "C" means contra item and described transaction affecting only cash and bank accounts.

Bought goods for Rs.1,500 paying by cheque

Purchased

Dr.

Bank

Dr. Receipts Payments			Cr.
Date Particulars LF Cash Bank Date Particulars	s L	Cash	Bank
1997	F		
Jan 5 By Purcha	ses		1,500

Purchased stationery by cash Rs.50

stationery

Dr.

Cash

Dr.	Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	L	Cash	Bank
1997							F		
					Jan 8	stationery		50	

Paid electricity bill Rs.100 by cheque

electricity

Dr.

Bank

eceipts					Payments			Cr.
articulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	L	Cash	Bank
						F		
				Jan 11	electricity			100
	•	•	•	•	rticulars LF Cash Bank Date	' ' '	rticulars LF Cash Bank Date Particulars L	rticulars LF Cash Bank Date Particulars L Cash F

Sold goods for Rs.2,000 and received cheque

Bank
Sales
Dr.
Cr.

Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	L	Cash	Bank
						F		
To Sales			2,000					
	Particulars	Particulars LF	Particulars LF Cash	Particulars LF Cash Bank	Particulars LF Cash Bank Date	Particulars LF Cash Bank Date Particulars	Particulars LF Cash Bank Date Particulars L F	Particulars LF Cash Bank Date Particulars L Cash F



Cash

Cr.

Bank

Dr.

Dr.	Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	L	Cash	Bank
1997							F		
Jan20	To Cash	С		150	Jan20	By Bank	С	150	

Make Balance

Dr.	Receipts					Payments			Cr.
Date 1997	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	L F	Cash	Bank
Jan 1	To Balance b/d		450	5,000	Jan 3	By Cash	С		2,000
Jan3	To Bank	С	2,000		Jan 5	By Purchases			1,500
Jan15	To Sales			2,000	Jan 8	By Stationery		50	
Jan20	To Cash	С		150	Jan11	By Electricity			100
					Jan20	By Bank	С	150	
					Jan30	By Balance		2,250	3,550
			2,450	7,150				2,450	7,150
Feb 1	To Balance b/d	2,250	3,550			the dif	fe	ren	ce

in smaller side

(c) Three Column Cash Book:

The three column cash book has the cash and bank discount column.

Cash discount is an incentive given to customers to pay before the date specified.

It encourages early payment and when given to a customer is a loss and when received from a supplier is a gain.

Since this discount arises only when cash is received or paid it is recorded in the cash book, discount allowed on the debit side and discount received on the credit side of the cash book.

Dr.	Receipts	Receipts Payments (Cr.
Date (may)	Particulars	LF	Disc . allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particulars	F	Disc . Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.

Illustration

Enter the following transactions in the form of a three column cash book.

May 1	Balances Brought down – bank Rs. 3080, cash Rs. 709
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- May 2 Paid wages in cash Rs. 218
- May 4 Received Rs. 177 cash from Kiran after allowing him a discount of Rs. 13.
- May 6 Paid Ravi Rs.188 after deducting discount of Rs. 12 by cheque.
- May 8 Received cheque for Rs. 485 from Ali after allowing him a discount of 3%.
- May 10 Received cash from Joshi of Rs. 145.5 a discount 3% being deducted.

First Analyze Transactions

Balance brought dawn of 3080

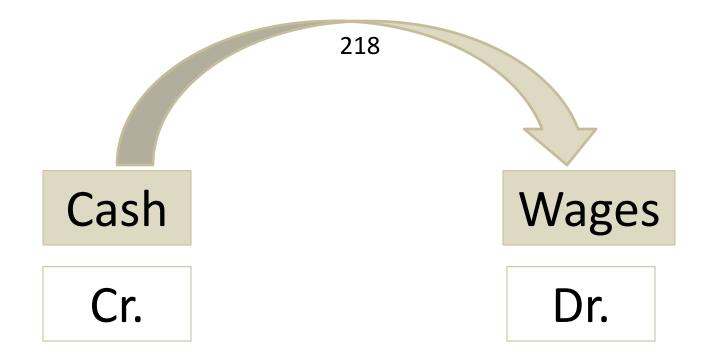
Balance brought dawn of 709

Bank

Cash

Cr.

	Dr.	R	eceipts		Payments Cr.						
Date (may)	Particulars	듀	Disc allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particulars	F	Disc Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.



	Dr.	R	eceipts		Payments Cr.						
Date (may)	Particulars	ᄕ	Disc allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particulars	F	Disc Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.



Cr.

Cash

177

Dis. Allow.

13

Dr.

	Dr.	R	eceipts		Payments Cr.						
Date (may)	Particulars	ᄕ	Disc allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particulars	F	Disc Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.

Bank

188

Dis. Rec.

12

Ravi

Dr.

	Dr.	R	eceipts		Payments Cr.						
Date (may)	Particulars	ĹF	Disc allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particulars	Ę	Disc Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.



Cr.

Bank

485

Dis. Allow.

3% (15)

Dr.

	Dr.	R	eceipts		Payments Cr.						
Date (may)	Particulars	ᄕ	Disc allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particulars	F	Disc Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.



Cr.

Cash

145.5

Dis. Allow.

4.5

Dr.

	Dr.	R	eceipts		Payments Cr.						
Date (may)	Particulars	F	Disc allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particulars	듀	Disc Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.

	Dr.	R	eceipts			Pay	yments		C	r.	
Date (may)	Particul ars	두	Disc allowed	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.	Date (may)	Particul ars	두	Disc Rec.	Cash Rs.	Bank Rs.
1	To balance b/d			709	3080	2	By wages			218	
4	To kiran		13	177		6	By ravi		12		188
8	To Ali		15		485						
10	To joshi		4.5	145.5		11	By balance c/d			813.5	3377
			32.5	1031.5	3565				12	1031.5	3565
11	To balance b/d			813.5	3377						

Discount allowed is transferred to the discount allowed account in the ledger.

Similarly, discount received (credit discount column) is transferred to the discount received account in the ledger.

2-Petty Cash Book

In any business there will be numerous small cash payments.

It would be advantageous if these payments could be kept separate from the main cash book.

This separate book is called Petty Cash Book.

In this system the cashier gives the petty cashier a fixed amount of cash to meet his needs for the ensuring period.

At the end of the period the cashier make sure of the amount spent by the petty cashier and repay the same to him.

The petty cash in hand will then be equal to the original amount at the beginning of the period.

example

Amount given by cashier at the beginning	Rs. 200
Expenses during the period	Rs. 142
Petty cash in hand	Rs. 58
Reimbursement from cashier	Rs. 142
Petty cash at the end of the period	Rs. 200

Illustration

July 1The cashier of a firm gives Rs. 200 as imprest to the petty cashier. Payments of petty cash during July are :

July 2 Postage stamps purchased Rs. 10

July 3 Pencils bought Rs. 3

July 4 Bus fare Rs. 3

July 5 Cleaning charges Rs. 15

July 6Wages to coolie for shifting furniture Rs. 15

July 9 Taxi fare paid Rs. 10

July 10 Refreshments bought for customers for Rs. 17

July 14 Telegram charges Rs. 7

July 15 Stationery bought Rs. 9

July 17 Repair of chair Rs. 12

July 18 Battery for clock purchased Rs. 6

July 21 Stamps bought Rs.8

July 23 Spare keys made for manager's cabin Rs.5

July 24 Busfare Rs. 2

July 26 Casual labour Rs. 9

July 27 Carbon paper Rs.5

July 29 Newspaper (special edition) Rs. 3

July 30 Busfare Rs. 3

Write up the petty cash book, cash book and the necessary ledger accounts.

	1		1	Petty Cash B	ook					
Dr.		Rec	ceipt					Payn	nent	Cr.
Date 2003	Partic ular	Amt. Rs.	Recei pt Date 2003	Partic ular	Total Rs.	Posta ge	statio	Paym ent Travel ling	Cleani ng	Other Expns
July1	To cash book	200								
			Jul2	By Postage	10	10				
			3	By Stationary	3		3			
			4	By Travelling	3			3		
			5	By Cleaning	15				15	
			6	Other Expns.	15					15 wages to colic
			9	By Travelling	10			10		
	T .		10	Other Expns.	17					17 refreshment
	<u> </u>		14	By Postage	7	7				
			15	By Stationary	9		9			
			17	Other Expns.	12					12 Repair of chair
	<u> </u>		18	Other Expns.	6					6 battery
	1	1	21	By Postage	8	8				
	1	1	23	Other Expns.	5	5				5 spare Key
		1	24	By Travelling	2			2		
	1	1	26	Other Expns.	9					9 Casual labor
	1	1	27	By Stationary	5		5			
			29	Other Expns.	3					3Newspaper (spl.Edition)
		I	30	By Travelling	3					
					142	25	17	18	15	67
	T .		31	ByBalance b/d	58					
	1		1		200					
Augst1	To Balance b/d	58								
Augst1	To Cash	142								

Dr.				Cash Boo	k		a		Cr.
Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Particulars	LF	Cash	Bank
2003	_		Rs.	Rs. Rs.		=	1 1	Rs.	Rs.
					Jul1	To Petty Cash		200	

General Ledger

Dr.	Travelling Account				Cr.
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2003		Rs.	2003		Rs.
July31	To Petty Cash	18	-		-

Dr.	Printing & Stationery Account				Cr.
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2003		Rs.	2003		Rs.
July31	To Petty Cash	17	<u> </u>		L

Dr.	Postage & Telegram Account				Сг.
Date 2003	Particulars	Amount	Date 2003	Particulars	Amount
Ju ₂ /31	To Petty Cash	<u>Rs.</u> 25	2003		<u>F</u> .s.

Similarly there will be Clearing Expenses and Other Expenses Accounts.

3-Sales Book

The sales book records all credit sales of goods of business, cash sales are recorded in cash book.

The form of a sales book can be explained with the following example:

	Sales Book				
Date	Particulars	LF	Invoice	Amount	Amount
2003			No.	Rs.	Rs.

Illustration

Transactions of Beauty Ltd, 2003, June

- 1 Sold to P Ltd. 25 jars of cream @ Rs. 37 and 200 packets of powder @ Rs. 9.50 each less trade discount T.D. @ 10%.
- 2 Sold old books to B Ltd. on credit Rs. 750
- 4 Sold to S stores 35 packets of powder @ Rs. 9.50 for cash. (35*9.5=332.5)
- 7 Sold to A departmental stores 310 packets of powder
 @ Rs. 9.50 and 40 jars of cream @ Rs. 36 each less T.D.
 @ 10%.

Note.

Cash sales and sale of the old books (asset) in cash are not entered in the sales book.

Trade discount is allowed where a customer purchases goods above a certain quantity or amount.

Only the net amount i.e., after deduction of **trade discount** is considered.

No entry is made in the ledger accounts.

	Sales Book				
Date	Particulars	LF	Invoice	Amount	Amoun
2003			No.	Rs.	t
					Rs.
Jun1	P. Ltd.				
	- 25 jars of cream@Rs. 37			925	
	- 200 packets of powder@Rs.9.5			1,900	
				2,825	
	Less : T.D. @ 10%			282.5	2.542.5
Jun 7	A Departmental Stores				
	– 40 jars of cream @ Rs. 36 1,440			1,441	
	– 310 packets of powder @ Rs. 9.5			2,945	
				4,385	
	Less : T.D. @ 10%			438.5	3,946.5
					6,489

Dr.	Sales Account						
Date 2003	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Date 2003	Particulars	Amount Rs.		
June 1	To Balance c/d	6821.5	4	By Cash (35*9.50)	332.5		
			7	By Sales as per sales book	6489		
		6821.5			6821.5		

Difference between Trade discount and Cash discount

Cash Discount	Trade Discount
When payment is made earlier than the stipulated date.	•
Cash discounts allowed/ received are accounted for in the ledger.	Trade Discount is not entered in ledger.
It is not deducted from the invoice.	The amount of trade discount is deducted from the invoice.

4-Purchase Book

The purchase book records all credit purchases of goods of business, cash purchases and credit purchases of assets are not entered in this book. The form of a purchase book as the following.

	Purchase Book							
Date 200*	Particulars	LF		Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.			

Illustration

Transaction of M/s Sporting Ltd, 2003

- July 1 Purchased from Indian Sports Co. on credit 75 cricket bats at Rs. 100 each 90 footballs at Rs. 80 each less trade discount at 10%.
- July 3 Purchased from Gripwell Co. 45 hockey sticks at Rs. 85 each for cash.
- July 7 Purchased vacuum cleaner for office use from M/a Spic & Span on credit Rs. 3050
- July 8 purchased on credit from Wicket Pvt. Ltd. 40 Cricket bats at Rs. 105 each 70 footballs at Rs. 82 each less trade discount at 10%
- July 9 Purchased from Green & Co. 15 Hockey sticks at Rs.
 75 each on credit.

Notes

- Cash purchases of goods and purchase of assets (i.e., vacuum cleaner) are not entered in the purchase book.
- From the purchase book a purchase account is prepared.
- The Purchase account records the cash purchases also.

	Purchase Book			
Date 2003	Particulars	LF	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
Jun1	Indian Sports Co. 75 Cricket bats @ Rs. 100 each Footballs @ Rs. 80 each		7,500 7,200	
			14,700	
	Less : Trade Discount 10 %		1,470	13,230
Jun 8	Wicket Pvt. Ltd. 40 Cricket bats @ Rs. 105 each 70 Footballs @ Rs. 82 each		4,200 5,740	
			9,940	
	Less : T.D. @ 10%		994	8,946
Jun 9	Green and Company 15 Hockey Sticks @ Rs. 75 each			1,125
	Total			23,301

Dr.	Pt		Cr.				
Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	JF	Amout
(Jul,			Rs.	((Jul,			Rs.
'03)				'03))			
3	To Cash		3,825	Oct 9	By Balance c/d		27,126
9	To Purchases as per purchase		23,301				
	book						
			27126				27126

Dr.		Purchase Ledger							
Date (Jul, '03)	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Date (Jul, '03)	Particulars	Amout Rs.				
			1	By Purchases A/c					
				Wicket Pvt. Ltd	8,946				
			8	By Purchases A/c	23,301				

5-Sales Return Book:

The sales return book is also known as <u>Returns Inward Book</u>. Where customers frequently return the goods sold to them it would be convenient to record the returns in a separate book called the Sales Return Book.

Where goods are returned by customers a document known as credit note will be sent to them, showing the amount of allowance given in respect of the returns.

The term credit note takes its name from the fact that the customer's account will be credited with the amount of the allowance, so as to show the reduction in the amount owed by him.

5-Sales Return Book:

The Sales Return Book is illustrated below with assumed figures:

Date (July 2003)	Particulars	JF	Amt. Rs.	Amt. Rs.
5	Indian Glassware Co.			
	20 Glass Cups @ Rs. 8		160	
	Less : Trade Discount @ 10@		16	144
27	Hindustan Dept. Stores			
	15 Coffee Cups @ Rs. 10		150	
	Less : Trade Discount @ 10%		15	135
	Total			279

The form of credit note is illustrated below:

Date (July 2003)	Particulars	JF	Amt.Rs.	Amt. Rs.
				Indian Glassware Co.
				15,N.S.C.Road
				Chennai-600 052
to	Bric - A - Brac Co.			
	Ltd. 19, Lal Street,			
	Delhi - 110 103			
		Credit Note No) .	166
		8/83 Per uni	t	
		Rs.		
20 Glass Cups		8		16
Less:Trade discount 10%			Total	144

The total of the Sales Return Book is transferred to the sales returns account.

Dr.	Sale		Cr.				
Date (2003)	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.	Date (2003)	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.
Jul 31	To Sales returns as per sales return book		279	Jul 31	By Balance c/d		279
			279				279
Aug 1	To Balance b/d		279				

The total of the Sales Return Book is transferred to the sales returns account.

Dr.	Indian (Cr.				
Date (2003)	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.	Date (2003)	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.
Jul 31	To Balance c/d		144	Jul 5	By Sales Returns		144
			144				144
				Jul 6	By Balance b/d		144

The total of the Sales Return Book is transferred to the sales returns account.

Dr.	Н		Cr.				
Date (2003)	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.	Date (2003)	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.
Jul 27	To Balance c/d		135		By Sales Returns		135
			135				135
				Jul 28	By Balance b/d		135

6-Purchases Returns Book:

When goods are returned to suppliers these are recorded in the Purchases Returns or Returns Outward Book.

A debit note is sent to the supplier stating the amount of allowance to which the firm returning the goods is entitled.

The term Debit Note stems from the fact that as the liabilities to the supplier is accordingly reduced and his personal account must be debited to record this.

The Return Outward book is illustrated below.

Date	Particulars	JF	Rs.	Rs.
May 15	Travel Luggage Co.			
	2 40" Suitcases @ Rs. 500		1,000	
	Less : Trade discount @ 10%		100	900
May 26	Bags & Bags Co			
	One 24" travel bag			200
			Total	1,100

The total of the Returns Outward Book is transferred to the Returns Outwards account.

Dr.		Return Outward Account							
Date	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.	Date	Particulars	JF	Rs. P.		
May31	To Balance c/d		1,100	May31	By Returns		1,100		
					Less: Outwards as per Returns Outwards Book				
			1,100				1,100		
				June 1	By Balance b/d		1,100		

Dr.	Travel Luggage Co.							
Date	Particulars	J F	Rs. P.	Date	Particulars	J F	Rs. P.	
May15	To Returns Outward		900	May15	By Balance c/d		900	
			900				900	
May16	To Balance c/d		900					

Dr.			Cr.				
Date	Particulars	J F	Rs. P.	Date	Particulars	J F	Rs. P.
May26	To Returns Outward		200	May26	By Balance c/d		200
			200				200
May27	To Balance b/d		200				

7-Bills Receivable Books:

When the number of bills or promissory notes received is large, instead of journalizing each receipt of bills, which would be difficult, a register to record all receipts of bill is maintained.

Every month this register is totaled.

Receipts of cash in respect of bills will be recorded in the cash book.

Only the endorsement of bills in favor of other parties or dishonor (not paid) will be journalized.

Illustration

X received the following bills:

Sept 5

 Drew on A a bill of exchange at 3 months which was accepted and returned by him on 5th Sept. 2002 The amount being Rs. 1,500.

Sept 20

 Drew on C a bill of exchange for Rs. 2,500 at 2 months which was accepted on the same day.
 The bill was payable at Union Bank of India.

The Bill Receivable Book can be illustrated with the following example :

Sr. No.	From whom received	Acceptor	Date of bill	Term	Date of maturity	Amount	How disposed of
1	А	А	Sept5	3mths	Dec. 8	1,500	
2	С	С	Sept20	2mths	Nov 23	2,500	
						4,000	

The total of the Bills Receivable is transferred to the Bills Receivable A/c.

8-The Bills Payable Book

The Bills Payable Book recording the acceptances given.

		Bills Payable Book								
Sr. No.	Date of issue	To whom given	Term	Date of maturity	Where maturity	Amount Rs.	Remarks			
1	Aug 13	Р	1 mth	Sep 16		3,000				
2	Aug 17	Q	2 mth	Nov 20	Canara Bank	5,000				
						8,000				

Illustration:

M accepted the following bills, 2002

Aug 13 Accepted P's bill for Rs. 3,000 due in one month.

Aug 17 Accepted Q's bill for Rs. 5,000 due in two months payable at Canara Bank

		Bills Payable Book								
Sr. No.	Date	of	То	whom	Term	Date	of	Where	Amount	Remarks
	issue		give	en		maturity		maturity	Rs.	
1	Aug 13		Р		1 mth	Sep 16			3,000	
2	Aug 17		Q		2 mth	Nov 20		Canara Bank	5,000	
									8,000	

Dr.	Bills Payable Account						Cr.
Date	Particulars J Rs. P. Date Particulars J						
		F		2002		F	
				Aug 31	By Sundries		8,000
					as per Bills Payable		
					Book		

Dr.			Cr.				
Date	Particulars	J	Rs. P.	Date	Particulars	J	Rs. P.
2002		F		2002		F	
Aug 13	To Bills Payable A/c		3,000				

Dr.			Cr.				
Date	Particulars	J	Rs. P.	Date	Particulars	J	Rs. P.
2002		F		2002		F	
Aug 17	To Bills Payable A/c		5,000				

9-Journal Proper:

All transactions which do not find place in the subsidiary books find place in the journal proper.

Opening entries, closing entries, adjustment entries, rectification entries etc. appear in the journal proper.

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e.g. Purchase of fixed asset on credit:
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Asset A/c

Dr.

To Creditor's A/c

e.g. Drawings made by the proprietor

a) Cash drawn

Drawings A/c

Dr.

To Bank/Cash A/c

b) Goods withdrawn at sale or purchase price for personal use:

Drawings A/c

Dr.

To Purchase/Sale A/c