

11-1934

EC868 Farm Inventory and Credit Statement

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

"EC868 Farm Inventory and Credit Statement" (1934). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 2321.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/2321>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

E.C.#868 (1934)

AGRI
S
85
E7
#868

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1970
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY

Extension Circular 868

November, 1934

FARM INVENTORY AND CREDIT STATEMENT

For year beginning _____

Farm of _____

Post Office _____

County _____

The University of Nebraska Agricultural College Extension Service
and Rural Economics Department, United States Department
of Agriculture, and Nebraska County Farm Bureaus
Cooperating, W. H. Brokaw, Director
Lincoln, Nebraska.

14218m

C.1

ESTIMATING GRAIN, HAY, AND SILAGE

1. To Find the Number of Bushels of Grain or Shelled Corn in a Bin: Multiply the length by the width by the depth (all in feet) and divide by $1\frac{1}{4}$.

2. To Find the Number of Bushels of Ear Corn in a Crib: Multiply the length by the width by the average depth (all in feet) and divide by $2\frac{1}{2}$. If the crib is round, multiply the distance around the crib by the diameter by the depth of the corn (all in feet) and divide by 10.

3. To Find the Number of Tons of Hay in a Mow: Multiply the length by the width by the height in feet and divide by 422 if the hay is well settled. If a mow is shallow or recently filled divide by 512 cubic feet.

4. To Find the Number of Tons of Hay in a Stack: Add the width of the stack and its "over" (distance from the ground on one side over the top to the ground on the other side), divide the sum by 4, and multiply this result by itself. The resulting product multiplied by the length of the stack will give its volume in cubic feet. Divide by 512, 422, or 343 cubic feet to find the number of tons.

5. To Find the Number of Tons in a Round Stack: Measure the distance around the stack, and the distance over the stack. Divide the distance "around" the stack by 4, subtract this quotient from the "over" and divide the remainder by 2 for the "height". Then multiply $\frac{1}{4}$ the distance "around" by itself and this product by the height for the cubic feet, and divide by 512, 422, or 350 for the number of tons.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF FARM PRODUCTS PER BUSHEL

	lbs.		lbs.
Shelled corn	56	Grain sorghums	56
Dry ear corn	70	Timothy	45
Oats	32	Clover	60
Wheat	60	Alfalfa	60
Barley	48	Blue grass	18
Rye	56	Brome grass	14
Buckwheat	50	Potatoes	60
Flax	56	Beans, dried	60
Soybeans	60	Beans, lima	56
Millet	50	Tomatoes	56
Sudan grass	50	Apples	48
Sweet sorghums (Cane)	50	Popcorn, shelled	56

HOW TO TAKE A FARM INVENTORY AND MAKE A CREDIT STATEMENT

Arthur W. Medlar and LeRoy F. Snipes

A farm inventory is a list of all the resources and liabilities of a farm business at a given time, together with the value of each item. It is simply a list of what a farmer owns and what he owes.

By taking one inventory a farmer can find out his net worth or how much he is really worth above all debts. Another inventory taken a year later will show him his gain or loss for the year.

WHEN TO TAKE A FARM INVENTORY: For most general farms, the best time to take an inventory is between January 1 and March 1. Convenience is the most important consideration. If the inventory is to be used for computing income tax, the best time to take it is January 1. The inventory should be taken at the same time each year.

HOW TO TAKE A FARM INVENTORY: This pamphlet has been prepared in order to make the work of taking a farm inventory as simple as possible. Go through the blank carefully, listing all the important items owned under each heading and recording the value of each item. Put the figures for the first inventory in the first column for values, indicating the year at the top of the column.

In fixing values on the various items of farm property, use your best judgment in estimating what the animal or article would sell for if you had a reasonable length of time in which to dispose of it.

INVENTORYING FARM MACHINERY: There is no fixed rate of depreciation on farm machinery but every added year of age means one less year of use. A good general rule is to value a machine at what you think it would bring at a well-attended farm auction in your community.

Depreciation is much higher on new inventions than on the standard pieces of farm equipment. The more complicated farm machines, such as tractors and harvesters, usually depreciate much faster than the more simple pieces, such as wagons and plows.

Accounts kept by farmers indicate that the rate of depreciation on a miscellaneous lot of farm machinery, some old and some new, will usually average about 10 per cent of its inventoried value of the previous year.

TAKING THE SECOND INVENTORY: Preserve this record, and take another inventory a year later. Follow the same procedure as before, valuing each item at the selling price at the farm. If the year's labor and cash outlay on buildings, fences, drains, and the like has not been sufficient to maintain the value of the buildings, decrease their value at the end of the year.

WHAT THE TWO INVENTORIES WILL SHOW: After completing the second inventory, find the net worth as before. A comparison of this net worth with the one of the previous year will show whether or not you are getting ahead, or falling behind and how much.

In order to find out how well the farm has paid, it is necessary to keep a record of farm receipts and expenses, in addition to taking an annual inventory.

A farm account book in which to record farm receipts and expenses can be obtained from your farm bureau, or your state college of agriculture. By using this book you can compute your labor income, or what your farm paid you for your year's work above farm expenses and interest on your investment. In addition to the above items you have a house in which to live and farm products to use in the home.

MAKING A CREDIT STATEMENT: After taking your inventory, fill out the summary and credit statements in the back of this book. If you have occasion to borrow money at the bank take a copy of your credit statement to your banker. The banker who loans a farmer money is entitled to the information that a credit statement shows, and the farmer is entitled to the better credit standing that the statement usually gives him. Your banker is quite likely to know what you owe, but both ^{he} and you may not know what you own unless you have taken an inventory.

Kind of improvement	Year built	Original cost	Owned Improvements	
			Value at beginning of year	Value at end of year
Land only	XXXXXX			
House				
Barn				
Cribs and granaries				
Hog house				
Machine shed				
Poultry house				
Windmill and well				
Fencing				
Silo				
Total value				

HORSES, MULES, COLTS (FARM VALUE)

[illegible]

14218m

CATTLE (FARM VALUE)

Description	Beginning of Year			End of Year		
	No.	Total weight	Total value	No.	Total weight	Total value
Cows: Beef						
Dairy						
Heifers (Over 1 year old)						
Steers (Over 1 year old)						
Bulls						
Calves (under 1 year old)						
Total value						

SHEEP (FARM VALUE)

Description	Beginning of Year			End of Year		
	No.	Total weight	Total value	No.	Total weight	Total value
Ewes						
Rams						
Lambs						
Total value						

HOGS (FARM VALUE)

Description	Beginning of Year			End of Year		
	No.	Total weight	Total value	No.	Total weight	Total value
Brood sows (over 6 mo.)						
Gilts						
Fattening hogs						
Boars						
Fall pigs (under 6 mo.)						
Market hogs (over 6 mo.)						
Total value						

POULTRY AND BEES (FARM VALUE)

Description	Beginning of Year			End of Year		
	No.	Total weight	Total value	No.	Total weight	Total value
Hens						
Pullets						
Roosters						
Ducks						
Geese						
Turkeys						
Bees						
Total value						

FEED, GRAIN, AND SUPPLIES (FARM VALUE)

Description	Beginning of Year			End of Year		
	Tons or bu.	Price	Total Value	Tons or bu.	Price	Total value
Grain: Corn						
Oats						
Wheat						
Barley						
Seed: Corn						
Clover						
Alfalfa						
Hay: Alfalfa						
Wild						
Roughage: Straw						
Silage						
Fodder						
Concentrates						
Potatoes						
Total value						

14218m

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Machine and description	Year bought	Original Cost	Beginning of Year		End of Year	
			No.	Total value	No.	Total value
Wagon						
Truck						
Tractor						
Auto						
Gasoline engines						
Tractor plow						
Walking plow						
Sulky plow						
Gang plow						
Tractor disc						
One-way disc						
Disc harrow						
Spike tooth harrow						
Cultivator (row)						
Cultivator (row)						
Lister corn cultivator						
Corn planter						
Lister						
Corn binder						
Ensilage cutter						
Corn picker						
Corn sheller						
Grain binder						
Threshing machine						
Header						
Combine						
Press drill						
Deep furrow drill						
Stalk drill						
Mower						
Hay loader						
Dump rake						
Side delivery rake						
Stacking outfit						
Harness (sets)						
Saddle						
Milking machine						
Cream separator						
Self feeders and feed bunks						
Brooder house, portable						
Hog houses, portable						
Manure spreader						
Feed grinder						
Grain elevator						
Beet machinery						
Potato machinery						
Stalk cutter						
Light plant						
Sprayer						
Small tools						
Total value						

14218m

BILLS RECEIVABLE

	Beginning of Year		End of Year	
Total				

CASH

	Beginning of Year		End of Year	
In bank				
On hand				
Total				

BILLS PAYABLE

	Beginning of Year		End of Year	
Total				

CREDIT STATEMENT

ITEMS	Actual Value	Insurance
Date		
ASSETS		
Real estate and buildings page 4		
Horses, mules, and colts " 4		
Cattle " 5		
Sheep " 5		
Hogs " 5		
Poultry and bees " 6		
Feed, grain, and supplies " 6		
Machinery and equipment " 7		
Bills receivable " 8		
Cash " 8		
Life insurance, cash value "		
Total		
LIABILITIES		
Bills payable Page 8		
Net worth		
Gain		
Loss		

I am also liable:

On endorsed notes

I have pledged future income as follows:

Milk checks \$

State and county tax (Due or paid this year)\$ School tax \$

My age is Married or single

Wife's name

I hereby certify that the figures, information and statements contained on this sheet, all of which have been read by me before signing, are true and give a correct showing of my financial condition on the date started.

Signed this day of

, 193 Name

-10-
APPROXIMATE CAPACITY OF CYLINDRICAL SILOS*
(In Tons of Corn Silage)

*A--When Filling is Completed

Inside diameter in feet	Depth of silage in feet											
	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
10	20	23	26	30	33	37	41
12	28	33	38	42	48	53	58	64	70
14	38	45	51	58	65	72	80	87	95	103	111	120
16	50	58	67	76	85	94	104	114	124	135	145	156
18	64	74	84	96	107	119	132	144	157	171	184	198
20	78	91	104	118	132	147	162	178	194	211	227	244
22	95	110	126	143	160	178	196	215	235	255	275	296

*B--After Silage Has Settled One Month or More

Inside diameter in feet	Depth of Silage in Feet											
	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
10	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	33	36	39	43	46
12	16	20	24	29	33	38	42	47	52	56	61	66
14	21	27	33	39	45	51	58	64	70	77	83	90
16	28	35	43	51	59	67	75	84	92	100	109	118
18	35	44	54	64	75	85	95	106	116	127	138	148
20	43	55	67	80	92	105	118	130	144	157	170	184

* From "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison.

* A--If corn is unusually dry when ensiled, deduct 10% from the capacity given. If corn is dry and very little grain is present, deduct 15%. If silo is filled rapidly and no time is allowed for settling, deduct 10%.

* B--For corn ensiled when less mature than usual, add 10 to 15% to the capacity given. If corn is unusually rich in grain, add 5 to 10%. If corn is unusually dry when ensiled, deduct 10 to 15%. If very little grain is present deduct 10%.

-11-

CREDIT STATEMENT

DATE	ITEMS	Actual Value	Insurance
ASSETS			
	Real estate and buildings page 4		
	Horses, mules, and colts " 4		
	Cattle " 5		
	Sheep " 5		
	Hogs " 5		
	Poultry and bees " 6		
	Feed, grain, and supplies " 6		
	Machinery and equipment " 7		
	Bills receivable " 8		
	Cash " 8		
	Life insurance, cash value "		
	Total		
LIABILITIES			
	Bills payable Page 8		
	Net worth		
	Gain		
	Loss		

I am also liable:

On indorsed notes

I have pledged future income as follows:

Milk checks \$

State and county tax (Due or paid this year)\$ School tax \$

My age is Married or single

Wife's name

I hereby certify that the figures, information and statements contained on this sheet, all of which have been read by me before signing, are true and give a correct showing of my financial condition on the date started.

Signed this day of

, 193 Name