

the cost of the same. In the case of horse labor we have a record of the hours of labor only. The cost per hour is obtained at the end of the year and this rate is charged for the total number of horse hours spent on the different crops.

The total cost of horse labor for the year is determined by adding

ing the total number of hours the horses worked into the total cost of horse labor as determined above; eg. suppose the horses worked 45,000 hours during the year and their cost for the year was \$5,000.00 then $5,000.00 \div 45,000 = 11.11c$ per hr. This is about what the cost per hour works out with us.

1915 Weeks Ending		Hoeing Beans		Hoeing Tobacco		Picking Cherries		Drawing Hay	
		Hrs.	\$ c.	Hrs.	\$ c.	Hrs.	\$ c.	Hrs.	\$ c.
July 24	John Jones.....	20½	4.86¾	8	1.32	20	3.30	2½	.41¼
	L. Brown.....	etc.							
	Sam Green.....	etc.							
July 31	Etc.....								

Fig. 4

together the following items for the year:

Cost of horse feed of all kinds.

Cost of bedding.

Cost of veterinary service.

Cost of horse shoeing and harness repairs.

Cost of labor of feeder and foreman.

Cost of depreciation on horses and harness.

Interest on money invested in horses and harness as shown by annual inventory.

To be just, there should be deducted from the total of the above items a credit for the estimated value of the manure produced by the horses.

These items are obtained from our records in the same way as the items of any produce account as shown later in Fig. 6.

The cost of horse labor per hour, during the year, is obtained by divid-

Fig. 4, shows a sheet of our 12 column Journal in which we record all expenditures, and wherever possible the expenditure is charged directly against the crop or product for which it is made, by the use of the columns for the different crops or products. In this way all costs outside of labor are tabulated. With some expenditures for such things as spray material, binder twine, etc., where the articles purchased are for different crops, the amount is lumped into one account as "Spray Material Account," "Twine Account," etc., and a record made when the material is used showing what it is used for, and charged against crops accordingly, directly into the ledger, when the account is made up. Book No. 1, mentioned previously is used for keeping this information.

Fertilizer, if purchased, is charged at cost in the above manner. If pro-