September 12, 1985

Lifestyles



End of summer Summer is over, and this discarded horse might not

get another ride for a while, now that children are

putting down toys and taking up the books for school

Answering dinner question could be difficult to do

Answering the question "What's for dinner?" can be difficult. It is sometimes hard to come up with something which is new to the family, reasonably priced and not full of extra calories.

Now you can get just such a recipe over the telephone. The N.C. Agricultural Extension Service offers a special "recipe of the week" on Extension Teletip. Dial toll-free 1-800-662-7301, and ask for tape number 5.

These are taste-tested econo-mical and nutritious recipes. Another tape you may want to ask for is tape number 1101 on good food buys every two weeks.

Here is one recent recipe of the week. This one takes advantage of garden-fresh vegetables.

French-styled Vegetable Stew 1 cup chopped onions

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On the Front Burner Alice Pettitt **Home Economics** Agent

2 small zucchini, thinly sliced 1/3 cup salad oil 3 tablespoons flour 1/4 cup catsup teaspoons vinegar cloves garlic, minced medium green pepper, cut into thin strips 1 medium eggplant, pared, cut into

strips 4 medium tomatoes, peeled, cut in-

to eights 2 teaspoons oregano

In a Dutch oven, saute the first

four ingredients in oil until onion is transparent. Coat the eggplant strips with flour, add with tomatoes to sauteed vegetables. Combine catsup and remaining ingredients. Pour over vegetables. Cover, simmer 30-35 minutes, stirring occasionally. Yield: 8 to 10 servings.

Melon Cooler

1 cup diced honeydrew or cantaloupe melon 1 tablespoon light corn syrup cup lime sherbert cup crushed ice Juice of one fresh lemon

Combine melon and sherbert in blender. Blend a few seconds. Then add ice, syrup and lemon juice. Blend until smooth. Garnish with lemon slice or melon ball. For a deeper green color, add a drop or two of green food coloring. Yield:

Farm overhead needs defining

Most farm enterprise budget guidelines show a bottom-line figure named "returns of land, overhead and management.

It's important to understand what overhead is composed of. Accountants broadly define overhead to include business costs that are neither direct labor or direct "material" used in produc-

ing a product. agricultural production, In overhead is similarly defined as "those costs which are not distinctly related to a single enterprise or portion of an enterprise" (Earl O. Heady, 1962).

Certainly, such variable costs as fertilizer, chemicals, seed, feed, and vet fees are distinctly related to individual enterprises and are not overhead.

If analysis is made of equipment and labor requirements for each product (enterprise), then these services, represented by labor costs, fuel, lubricant and repair expenses, should be added to other direct materials and services since they have a direct association with production of each crop or livestock product.

To fully evaluate the enterprise, the fixed costs of equipment ownership (depreciation, property taxes and insurance) or lease should also be allocated to the enterprise as a direct fixed cost, based on the proportion of annual hours of use in the enterprise.

So what's left to classify as farm "overhead?" Obvious categories are accounting fees, supervisory hired labor (indirect labor), minor supplies, property insurance, and

Extension News Willie Featherstone Jr. County Extension Chairman

specifically identified with an enterprise (due to the time and effort needed to allocate it). Utilities, building repairs, payroll taxes and employee fringe benefits are other usual representatives of overhead costs.

Accountants generally place land charges (real estate taxes and rent) in overhead.

Farm management specialists are inclined to make a separate category for these major items separate from overhead.

Accountants customarily exclude cash interest paid from pro-duction overhead, classifying it as an administrative and financing (higher-level overhead) cost. Accountants, as well as economists, recognize "opportunity" cost, the value of an asset (equipment, cash, land) in its most profitable alternative use, and use the idea in decision making. Interest on operating capital (a variable cost) and interest on investment in fixed assets (a fixed cost) can, with some exertion, be allocated to specific enterprises, thus excluding them from the overhead classification. Some farm operators do not

allocate to enterprises such costs as fulltime hired labor, equipment and jointly in several enterprises, and even some materials such as

All is not lost, so to speak. They

simply have a "broader" defini-tion of overhead and must be aware of this when comparing their actual results with more refined published enterprise budget guidelines.

It should be noted that regardless of the precision in cost allocation, overhead includes cost components that are both variable (varying in direct proportion to production volume) and fixed (unaffected by production volume, at least within a range of production volume).

Some costs may be "mixed" costs. Utilities expense, for example, often has a fixed component (such as a flat monthly charge) and variable component (rising with increased production of crops and livestock).

If you hear a farm management advisor using the terms "overhead" and "fixed costs" interchangeably -- you should correct him.

I once heard a farmer say, "If it weren't for overhead, I'd make a fortune." The business challenge is to discover the combination of resources and enterprises that "contribute" (sales less direct variable and overhead variable costs) the most to covering fixed costs.

Cost analysis can show the path to earning higher net (taxable) farm income. You may have to make substantial adjustments in enterprise and resource combinations (and your accounting system) to improve business income. Some overhead expenses can be controlled by careful observation and

analysis during the year.





Most Items Listed Below On Dinner Menu

P.O. Box 729



£



