FORM 1040 F
Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

UNITED STATES
SCHEDULE OF FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES
For Calendar Year 1943

1943

Attach This Form to Your Income Tax Return Form 1040 and File It With the Collector of Internal Revenue for Your District

Or for year beginning ____________, 1943, and ending ____________, 1944

Name ____________
Address ____________
Location of farm or farms ____________
Number of acres in each farm ____________

Fill in Pages 1 and 3 if Your Accounts Are Kept on a Cash Basis.

If You Keep Books on an Accrual Basis and Desire to Use This Form, Fill in Pages 2 and 3 Instead

FARM INCOME FOR TAXABLE PERIOD

1. SALE OF LIVESTOCK RAISED

Kind	Quantity	Amount
Cattle		$
Horses		
Mules		
Sheep		
Swine		
Chickens		
Turkeys		
Ducks		
Goats		
Bees		
Other (specify):		
TOTAL		$ (Enter on line 1 of summary below)

2. SALE OF PRODUCE RAISED

Kind	Quantity	Amount
Grain		$
Hay		
Cotton		
Tobacco		
Potatoes		
Sugar beets		
Vegetables		
Fruits		
Nuts		
Dairy products		
Eggs		
Meat products		
Poultry, dressed		
Wool and mohair		
Honey		
Sirup and sugar		
Other (specify):		
TOTAL		$ (Enter on line 2 of summary below)

3. OTHER FARM INCOME

Items	Amount
Mdse. rec'd for produce	$
Machine work	
Hire of teams	
Breeding fees	
Rent rec'd in crop shares	
Work off farm	
Wood and lumber	
Other forest products	
Agricultural program payments	
Other (specify):	
TOTAL	$ (Enter on line 3 of summary below)

4. SALE OF LIVESTOCK AND OTHER ITEMS PURCHASED

1. Description	2. Date acquired	3. Gross sales price (contract price)	4. Cost or other basis	5. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) since acquisition or March 1, 1913	6. Profit (column 3 plus column 5 minus column 4)
		$	$	$	$
TOTAL (enter on line 4 of summary below)					$

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS COMPUTED ON A CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BASIS

1. Sale of livestock raised	$	6. Expenses (from page 3)	$
2. Sale of produce raised		7. Depreciation (from page 3)	
3. Other farm income			
4. Profit on sale of livestock and other items purchased			
5. GROSS PROFITS	$	8. TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	$

9. Net farm profit (line 5 minus line 8) to be reported in item 8 on Form 1040 $

FARM INVENTORY FOR INCOME COMPUTED ON AN ACCRUAL BASIS

Description (Kind of livestock, crops, or other products)	On Hand at Beginning of Year		Purchased During Year		Raised During Year		Consumed or Lost During Year		Sold During Year		On Hand at End of Year	
	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Amount paid	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Amount received	Quantity	Inventory value
		$		$		$		$		$		$
Totals		$ (Enter on line 4)		$ (Enter on line 5)		$		$		$ (Enter on line 2)		$ (Enter on line 1)

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS COMPUTED ON AN ACCRUAL BASIS

1. Inventory of livestock, crops, and products at end of year $
2. Sales of livestock, crops, and products during year

2a. Other miscellaneous receipts (specify):

3 Total $

4 Inventory of livestock, crops and products at beginning of year $

5. Cost of livestock and products purchased during year

6. Gross profits (line 3 minus the sum of lines 4 and 5) $

7. Expenses (from page 3) $

8. Depreciation (from page 3)

9. Total Deductions $

10. Net farm profit (line 6 minus line 9) to be reported in item 8 on Form 1040 $

1. Items	2. Amount		3. Items (Continued)	4. Amount (Continued)	
Labor hired	$		Other farm expenses (specify):		
Feed purchased				$	
Seed, plants, and trees purchased					
Machine hire					
Supplies purchased					
Cost of repairs and maintenance					
Breeding fees					
Fertilizers and lime					
Veterinary and medicine for livestock					
Gasoline, other fuel and oil for farm business					
Storage and warehousing					
Taxes					
Insurance on property (except your dwelling)					
Interest on farm notes and mortgages					
Water rent, electricity, and telephone					
Rent of farm, part of farm, or pasturage					
Freight, yardage, express, and trucking					
Automobile upkeep (farm share)					
Total of Columns 2 and 4 (enter on line 6 of summary on page 1 (cash basis) or line 7, page 2 (accrual basis))				$	

DEPRECIATION (See Instructions)

1. Kind of property (if buildings, state material of which constructed)	2. Date acquired	3. Cost or other basis (do not include land or other nondepreciable property)		4. Assets fully depreciated in use at end of year		5. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) in prior years		6. Remaining cost or other basis to be recovered		7. Estimated life used in accumulating depreciation	8. Estimated remaining life from beginning of year	9. Depreciation allowable this year	
		$		$		$		$				$	
Total (enter on line 7 of summary on page 1 (cash basis) or line 8, page 2 (accrual basis))												$	

Remarks: ____________________

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METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

Farmers may compute their income either on the cash receipts and disbursements basis or the accrual basis, but whichever method is adopted must be followed until the consent of the Commissioner is received to compute the income upon a new basis.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BASIS

A farmer reporting on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements shall include in his gross income for the taxable year (1) the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of livestock and produce which were raised during the taxable year or prior years, (2) the profits from the sale of any livestock or other items which were purchased, and (3) gross income from all other sources. The farm expenses will be the actual amounts paid out during the taxable year.

ACCRUAL BASIS

If your farm books of account are kept on the accrual basis, the filing of this form is optional.

For those reporting on the accrual basis, the gross profits are obtained by adding to the inventory value of livestock and products on hand at the end of the year the amount received from the sale of livestock and products, and miscellaneous receipts for hire of teams, machinery, and the like, during the year and deducting from this sum the inventory value of livestock and products on hand at the beginning of the year and the cost of livestock and products purchased during the year. The farm expenses will be the actual expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or not.

Inventories of livestock raisers and other farmers.—Farmers may change the basis of their returns from that of receipts and disbursements to that of an inventory basis provided adjustments are made in accordance with one of the two methods outlined in (1) and (2) below. It is optional with the taxpayer which method is used, but, having elected one method, the option so exercised will be binding upon the taxpayer for the year for which the option is exercised and for subsequent years unless another method be authorized by the Commissioner.

(1) Opening and closing inventories shall be used for the year in which the change is made. There should be included in the opening inventory all farm products (including livestock) purchased or raised which were on hand at the date of the inventory, and there must be submitted with the return for the current taxable year an adjustment sheet for the preceding taxable year based on the inventory method, upon the amount of which adjustment the tax shall be assessed and paid (if any be due) at the rate of tax in effect for that year. Ordinarily an adjustment sheet for the preceding year will be sufficient, but if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, such adjustment is not sufficient clearly to reflect income, adjustments for earlier years may be accepted or required. If it is impossible to render complete inventories for the preceding year or years, the Commissioner will accept estimates which, in his opinion, substantially reflect the income on the inventory basis for such preceding year or years; but inventories must not include real estate, buildings, permanent improvements, or any other assets subject to depreciation.

(2) No adjustment sheets will be required, but the net income for the taxable year in which the change is made must be computed without deducting from the sum of the closing inventory and the sales and other receipts, the inventory of livestock, crops, and products at the beginning of the year; provided, however—

(a) That if any livestock, grain, or other property on hand at the beginning of the taxable year has been purchased and the cost thereof not charged to expense, only the difference between the cost and the selling price should be reported as income for the year in which sold;

(b) But if the cost of such property has been charged to expense for a previous year, the entire amount received must be reported as income for the year in which sold.

Because of the difficulty of ascertaining actual cost of livestock and other farm products, farmers who render their returns upon an inventory basis may value their inventories according to the "farm-price method," which provides for the valuation of inventories at market price less direct cost of disposition. If the use of the "farm-price method" of valuing inventories for any taxable year involves a change in method of valuing inventories from that employed in prior years, permission for such change shall first be secured from the Commissioner. In such case the opening inventory for the taxable year in which the change is made should be brought in at the same value as the closing inventory for the preceding taxable year. If such valuation of the opening inventory for the taxable year in which the change is made results in an abnormally large income for that year, there may be submitted with the return for such taxable year an adjustment statement for the preceding year. This statement shall be based on the "farm-price method" of valuing inventories, upon the amount of which adjustments the tax, if any be due, shall be assessed and paid at the rate of tax in effect for such preceding year. If an adjustment for the preceding year is not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, sufficient clearly to reflect income, adjustment sheets for prior years may be accepted or required.

If returns have been made in which the taxable net income has been computed upon incomplete inventories, the abnormality should be corrected by submitting with the return for the current taxable year a statement for the preceding year. In this statement such adjustments shall be made as are necessary to bring the closing inventory for the preceding year into agreement with the opening complete inventory for the current taxable year. If necessary clearly to reflect income, similar adjustments may be made as at the beginning of the preceding year or years, and the tax, if any be due, shall be assessed and paid at the rate of tax in effect for such year or years.

INCOME

All the farm income from whatever source must be reported in this schedule. Anything of value received instead of cash must be treated as income to the extent of its market value. Thus, the market value of groceries, merchandise, or the like, received in exchange for butter, eggs, or other farm produce must be reported as income.

Hail and fire insurance on growing crops should be included in gross income to the amount received in cash or the equivalent for the crop injured or destroyed.

A taxpayer electing to include in gross income amounts received during the year as loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation should file with his return a statement showing the details of such loans. (See section 123.)

If you sold your farm, or any part of it, fill in Schedule B (Form 1040) in accordance with the instructions thereon.

The value of farm produce which is consumed by the farmer and his family need not be reported as income; but expenses incurred in raising produce thus consumed must not be claimed as deductions.

The term "farm" embraces the farm in the ordinarily accepted sense, and includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, and truck farms; also plantations, ranches, and all land used for farming operations. All individuals, partnerships, or corporations that cultivate, operate, or manage farms for gain or profit, either as owners or tenants, are designated farmers. A person cultivating or operating a farm for recreation or pleasure, the result of which is a continual loss from year to year, is not regarded as a farmer.

EXPENSES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS

In general, a farmer who operates a farm for profit is entitled to deduct from gross income as necessary expenses all amounts actually expended in carrying on the business of farming, except those which represent capital investment. A suggested classification of farm expenses is given on page 3 of this form. Any other equally descriptive classification may be used.

Labor hired.—Amounts paid for regular farm labor, piece work, contract labor, and other forms of hired labor are deductible. Do not deduct the value of your own labor or that of your wife or dependent minor children. Only that part of the board which is purchased for hired labor should be included as a deduction. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in the board of hired labor is not deductible expense. Rations purchased and furnished to laborers or sharecroppers are deductible as a part of the labor expense. Do not deduct amounts paid to persons engaged in household work, except to the extent that the services of such persons are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers. Services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not a deductible expense.

Feed purchased.—The cost of grain, hay, silage, mill feeds, and other concentrates and roughages purchased is deductible. Amounts paid for grinding, mixing, and processing of feed are also deductible.

Machine hire.—Amounts paid for threshing, combining, silo filling, baling, ginning, and other machine hire are deductible.

Supplies purchased.—The cost of twine, spray material, poisons, disinfectant, cans, barrels, baskets, egg cases, bags, and other similar farm supplies purchased may be deducted as a farm expense.

Cost of repairs and maintenance.—Amounts expended for repairs and maintenance of farm buildings (except your dwelling), fences, drains, and other farm improvements, and for repairs and maintenance of farm machinery and equipment are deductible. Amounts expended for replacements of, or additions to, farm machinery, farm buildings, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature are not deductible as expenses as such expenditures are regarded as investment of capital which is returned to the owner through depreciation allowances prorated over the useful life of the property. The cost of small tools of short life such as shovels, rakes, etc., may be deducted as an expense. You may deduct expenses of operation, repairs, and depreciation on automobiles used exclusively in farm business. If an automobile is used in farm business for a part of the time only, a corresponding part of the expense may be deducted.

Fertilizers and lime.—The cost of commercial fertilizers, lime, and manure purchased during the year, the benefit of which is of short duration, is deductible as an expense. The amount expended in the restoration of soil fertility preparatory to actual production of crops and the cost of liming soil to increase productiveness over a period of years are capital expenditures.

Taxes.—State and local taxes are deductible. Do not deduct Federal income taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; nor taxes assessed for any improvement or betterment tending to increase the value of the property assessed. Be ready to show tax receipts for taxes claimed as a deduction. Taxes on your dwelling or household property and other personal taxes should be reported in item 13 on Form 1040. Taxes, such as those on retail sales, which apply to items used in the farm business, may be considered as part of the cost of such items.

Insurance on farm property.—The cost of all insurance on farm buildings (except your dwelling) and improvements, equipment, crops, and livestock is deductible as an expense.

Interest on farm notes and mortgages.—Any interest paid on farm mortgages, notes, and other obligations incurred to carry on the farm business may be deducted.

Water rent, electricity, and telephone.—Report only the farm share of these expenditures.

Rent of farm, part of farm, or pasturage.—Rent paid in cash is deductible. Where a tenant farmer pays his rent to the landlord in the form of crops raised on the farm (the agreement being on a cropshare basis), the tenant may not deduct as rent the value of the crop given to the landlord, but the tenant may deduct all amounts paid by him in raising the crop.

Automobile upkeep.—For automobiles used exclusively in farm business, all expenses of operation, repair, and depreciation may be deducted. For automobiles used both for farm business and for personal use, only that part of the expense corresponding to the business use may be deducted. If some items, such as gasoline or repairs, are included under other headings, include here only those expenses not shown elsewhere. The farm share of automobile depreciation should be entered in the depreciation table.

Other farm expenses.—Any expenditures, except those for capital investment, made in connection with the farm business and not shown elsewhere may be listed here under appropriate headings. Fees paid for advertising farm products; expenditures for stamps, stationery, account books, and other office supplies purchased for farm use; expenditures for travel in connection with the farm business; and other similar miscellaneous expenditures are deductible. Amounts expended for purchase of automobiles, farm machinery, farm buildings, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature are not deductible as expenses, as such expenditures are regarded as investment of capital which is returned to the owner through depreciation allowances prorated over the useful life of the property.

Depreciation.—An allowance for depreciation of buildings, improvements, machinery, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature is deductible. The amount claimed on account of depreciation should not exceed the original cost (not replacement cost) of the property, or if acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the cost or value as of that date, divided by the probable number of years remaining of its useful life. In computing depreciation do not include the value of farm land nor the land on which farm buildings are located. Do not deduct repairs or depreciation on the dwelling you occupy or on your personal or household equipment. Do not claim as a separate item depreciation on livestock or any other property included in your inventory. Depreciation, however, may be claimed on livestock acquired for work, breeding, or dairy purposes which are not included in your inventory of livestock purchased or raised for sale.

Bad debts.—Report only debts, or portions thereof, arising from sales that have been reported as income, which have been definitely proved within the year to be worthless, or such reasonable amount as has been added to a reserve for bad debts within the year. If you report your farm income on the cash basis, bad debts arising from sales are not an allowable deduction.

Losses.—You may deduct in item 14 on Form 1040, losses of buildings, machinery, and other property not included in your inventory, resulting from fire, storm, or other casualty and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. Losses of property included in your inventory are taken care of by the reduced amount of the inventory at the close of the year. The total loss of a prospective crop by frost, storm, flood, or fire, is not deductible. When reporting on the cash basis, the value of animals raised by you and lost by death is not deductible, while in the case of animals purchased and lost by death, the cost less depreciation allowed or allowable is deductible.

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