

in the washhouse (3.0 to 27.9 hours per 10,000 stalks) was largely accounted for by the washhouse method used.

Organizations in the Sanford area used the most hours of field labor to cut, trim and strip 10,000 stalks. The range in labor required was from 28.6 to 37.0 hours. The same organizations used the least amount of washhouse labor (3.0 to 8.4 hours per 10,000 stalks) to trim roots and strip celery, but the smaller number of hours required was largely due to the fact that the Sanford organizations dump the celery on the washhouse stripping belt rather than place each individual stalk on the belt one at a time, as was done by the organizations in the Sarasota area and by organization M in the Belle Glade area.

The labor required for field cutting, root trimming and stripping in the Sarasota area varied from 17.3 hours per 10,000 stalks for organization N to 26.2 hours for organization P. There was a much greater division of labor in the Sarasota area, but some of the advantages of labor specialization were offset by a tendency for workers, performing their specific tasks, to get into each other's way.

TABLE 15.—COMPARISON OF TIME REQUIRED FOR CUTTING AND STRIPPING CELERY BY DIFFERENT METHODS, NINE FLORIDA FIRMS, 1944 SEASON.

Area	Firm	Method of Cutting	Hours Required to Cut and Strip 10,000 Celery Stalks in the Field				Additional Stripping and Root Trimming in the Washhouse
			Push-knife	Root Trim	Strip	Total	
Sanford	C	Push-knife	1.8	—	26.8	28.6	3.6*
	F	Push-knife	2.0	....	28.0	30.0	8.4*
	D	Push-knife	2.6	....	34.4	37.0	3.0*
Sarasota	P	Push-knife	1.8	9.5	14.9	26.2	21.0
	N	Push-knife	1.5	5.3	10.5	17.3	18.1
	O	Push-knife	1.9	7.0	13.3	22.2	16.5
Belle Glade	I	Hand-knife	....	....	15.7	15.7	11.2*
	M	Hand-knife	....	....	15.2	15.2	27.9
	J	Hand-knife	....	....	15.7	15.7	14.0*

* These organizations dump celery on house belt and workers on the belt restrip only those stalks requiring additional attention. In the other organizations, workers place one stalk at a time on belt, restripping it at the same time.

The handling of celery is adapted to a fairly high degree of job specialization. A worker doing one simple job becomes more proficient than a worker changing from one job to another, but there is a point in every process where an increase