

\$10 or a total unpaid labor value of \$96 per month. On 45 percent of these farms the wives assisted with the dairy work, on 24 percent the sons, on 11 percent the daughters and on 13 percent other family members (Table XLIII).

On 82 percent of the farms regular hired labor and on 29 percent other hired help was used. The value of regular man labor was \$71 per month besides \$5 per month for farm products, \$7 for house use and \$8 for board, making a total of over \$91 per month.

There were nearly 8 months of family labor used per farm, and 13 months of hired help besides that of the operator. One operator estimated that he put in one month per year on the farm and another was actively engaged in the dairy business only eleven months.

These farms used 2.7 men per farm. The average number of cows was 25.8 per farm, or less than 10 cows per man.

In the Ocala district the value of unpaid family labor was \$34, farm products \$14, house use \$10 or a total value of \$58 per month. On 38 percent of the farms the wives assisted with the dairy work; on 34 percent the sons, on 17 percent the daughters and on 10 percent other family members assisted (Table XLIV).

Regular hired help was used on 38 percent of the farms and other hired labor on 34 percent. The average cost of regular hired labor per month was \$57 in cash and farm privileges.

On this group of farms, 7 months of family and almost 7 months of hired help were used per farm, in addition to the operator for the year.

The labor was equivalent to 2.1 men full time. The average number of cows per farm was 14.7, or 7 cows per man. In this district much other farm work was done in addition to the dairy labor.

RATES OF LABOR

There was a wide range in the rates per hour for the different classes of labor. The average rate per hour in all districts for operator's labor was 49 cents, for family labor 35 cents and for hired labor 34 cents (Table XLV).

From an analysis of the individual farms, however, it was found that a rate of from 25 to 49 cents per hour applied to operators on 57 percent of the farms, to family labor on 66 percent of the farms using family labor and to hired labor on 80 percent of the farms using this class of labor.