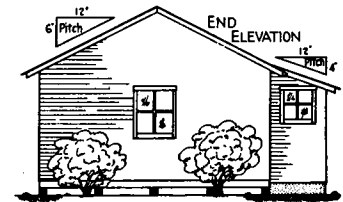
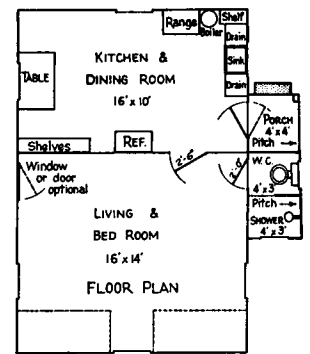
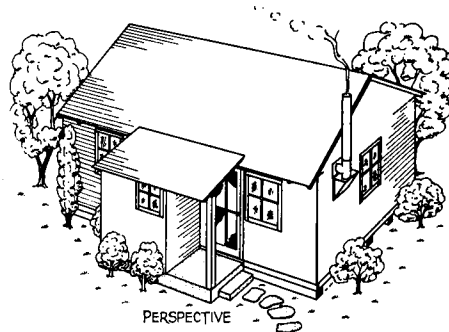
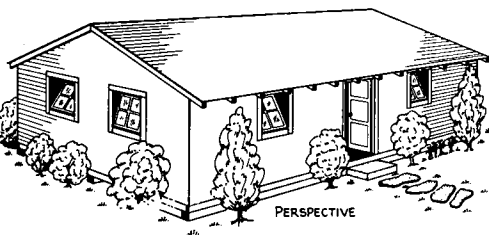


Six-man bunkhouse.
Plan No. B-H3.



16' x 24' family unit.
Plan No. B-H4.

Housing Transient Labor

farmers may find it expedient to increase their housing facilities for seasonal workers

L. W. Newbauer

SEASONAL and year-round farm workers must be housed somewhere—on the farm where they work, or off the farm in quarters of their own choice.

The closing of many Federal farm labor camps has increased the farm labor housing problem. It is more important now for the individual farmer to be able to provide comfortable housing facilities in order to meet the future housing problem for transient labor.

Individual housing for farm workers has certain advantages that overcome the higher costs. If facilities are adequate, such housing offers the following advantages:

1. An adequate supply of workers can be obtained more readily and retained through the season.
2. The farmer with housing to offer has more choice in selecting his workers.
3. Workers housed on the farm usually are more dependable.
4. Most of the time and cost of transportation to and from work are saved.
5. There is an opportunity for better employee-employer relations, which, if properly developed, will mean better service by employees and relief from certain worries and responsibilities for the farmer.

Costs Variable

Costs of housing on the farm may be borne entirely by the farmer, or in part by the worker through rental charges which should cover or prevent excessive cleaning and repair bills, or by a lower wage rate to workers so housed.

Some farmers may hire a few workers to continue after harvest for a longer period to do construction work on small housing projects. At the same time they can prepare better facilities for workers of the next big harvest season.

While costs of construction materials and labor now are especially high, it is possible to economize in many ways; by carefully observing relative costs, the availability of new materials, and the possibility of using low-cost native materials.

Construction Materials

Costs vary so much according to location, and quantities of materials on hand, that no general statement can be made regarding choice of construction materials.

Some local materials, such as stone, gravel, and home-grown lumber, may be available at little or no cost.

Other materials may be available at nearby sources at only a fraction of the normal price. Many of these will be found just as satisfactory as the more costly materials.

Cement blocks or common clay bricks, when found at short distances and hauled by the farmer, may be very reasonable in cost, especially if "seconds" can be used.

Adobe bricks might be considered, and if suitable soil can be found on the site, together with a few helpers accepting reasonable wages, certain savings may be realized.

Certain new materials are reasonably priced. Corrugated metals are always serviceable. Corrugated aluminum, now

on the market, has special advantages of light weight, adequate strength, light color, good reflectivity, less heat absorption than the familiar galvanized iron, and in some cases it is cheaper.

Such material is well suited to the construction of porches, roof overhangs, and projections, providing protection from rain and sun, and on some occasions taking the place of an extra room or hall inside, at a much lower cost.

Variety of Housing Types

Adequate housing, depending upon location and seasonal demands, may vary from tents through canvas-covered cabins, bunkhouses, and two-room family units, to complete cottages and cabins with modern utilities.

The kind selected will depend upon the circumstances in each case. Some rather comfortable two-room family cabins have been constructed for less than \$1,000, by using simplified construction and careful selection of materials.

In construction of this sort, features should be kept as simple as possible. Either wood or concrete floors may be selected. Each has certain advantages.

Sliding, hinged, or drop-in windows may be used.

The roof may be of low pitch, and covered with shingles, shakes, waterproof paper, or corrugated metal.

Where plenty of land is available, the distances between buildings may be increased, to utilize natural features such as hills, knolls, shade trees, or windbreaks.

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FORAGE PLANTS

Continued from page 7

to set seed on stems only two inches in height. It will probably replace or supplement much of the domestic ryegrass currently being so widely used on the range.

Prairie Brome

This strain was first grown in California at the Meloland Experiment Station of the University of California in the Imperial Valley with seed obtained from New Zealand.

Prairie brome is a strong winter grower. It has performed particularly well on coastal ranges. Elsewhere, without irrigation, its use is limited to good soils. There are indications that it is a good irrigated pasture plant. It is definitely distinct and superior to any of the "rescue grasses" of the southwestern United States.

Ryegrass 12

Ryegrass 12 is an increase from a packet of seed obtained in November, 1943, from the Plant Research Bureau, Grassland Division, New Zealand.

It is presumably a sister strain of their short rotation ryegrass. Both are selections from an artificial hybrid between annual and perennial ryegrass made in New Zealand.

Ryegrass 12 is morphologically about intermediate between the parents. It produces early fall growth, recovers more rapidly after pasturing than either annual or perennial ryegrass, and remains green much longer than annual ryegrass. It will

undoubtedly find a place in California's irrigated pastures and good soil on dry-land ranges.

Rose Clover

A winter annual, the foundation seed of rose clover is derived from F. C. 23014. The original seed was obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md.

It appears to be less sensitive to low temperatures and short daylength than either bur clover or subclover, and therefore grows more rapidly than either of them in cool weather.

Rose clover is a true clover. It has no valuable burs and there is no intention of its eliminating bur clover. Rather, rose clover will supplement bur clover where it is difficult to obtain satisfactory stands or growth of the latter. It remains green one to two weeks longer than midseason subclover. It is especially useful on poor soils that are slightly acid as found in zones 1, 4, and 5.

All foundation seed of these forage plants is in the hands of capable seed growers. Under the direct supervision of the California Crop Improvement Association, the seed fields of those growers will be given every care, in order that the livestock industry may have better plants with which to revegetate their ranges and irrigated pastures.

R. Merton Love is Associate Professor of Agronomy, and Associate Agronomist in the Experiment Station, Davis.

Further information about forage plants is contained in the California Experiment Station Circular 371, "Improving California Brush Ranges," which is available without cost at the office of your local Farm Advisor or from the College of Agriculture, Berkeley 4, California.

HOUSING

Continued from page 8

Certain features are required by the State Labor Housing and Sanitation Act—for example, the 75-foot distance from privies to kitchen or mess hall.

The workers' camp and individual units should be well placed with regard to compass directions. Where strong winds occur, buildings should be sheltered behind trees or hedges. Privies should be downwind from dining and sleeping quarters.

If rains usually come from a certain direction, buildings should be protected by natural land features, and placed to secure the best weather resistance.

Where summer heat is severe, bunkhouses should be shaded on the south and west by large deciduous trees.

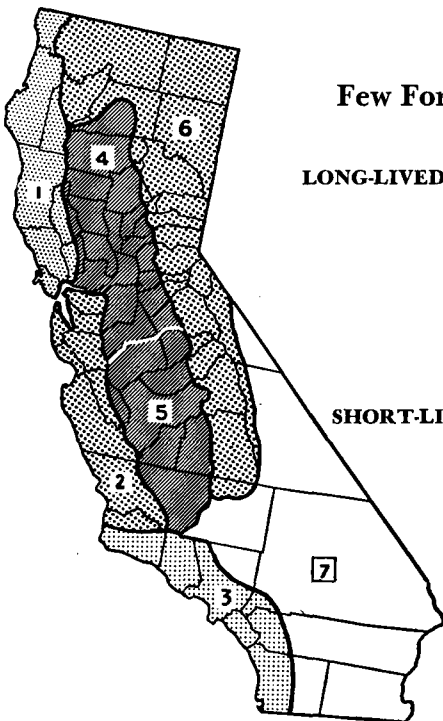
L. W. Newbauer is Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering and Associate Agricultural Engineer in the Experiment Station, Davis.

The University has prepared a series of leaflets on farm labor housing structures and arrangement. The structures meet the requirements of the State Labor Housing and Sanitation Act. They have been approved by the Division of Immigration and Housing.

The leaflets listed below, by number and title, may be secured without cost by addressing the College of Agriculture, Berkeley 4, California.

- B-HD. Details (usually included with plans)
 - B-H1. A Four-Man Canvas-Roof Cabin
 - B-H2. A Two-Man Bunkhouse
 - B-H3. A Six-Man Bunkhouse
 - B-H4. A Two-Room Family Unit with Bath
 - B-H5. Two-Room Bathhouse, Men and Women
 - B-H6. A Farm-Labor Mess Hall with Kitchen
 - B-H7. Camp and Field Privies
 - B-H8. Labor-Camp Equipment
 - B-H9. A Twelve-Man Bunkhouse
 - B-H10. Bunkhouse with Separate Rooms
 - B-H11. Arrangement of Camp Structures
- The California Experiment Station Bulletin No. 472, "Adobe Construction," also is available.

Few Forage Plants for California



LONG-LIVED PERENNIAL BUNCHGRASSES

Plant	Origin	Use and Adaptation	Zone
Purple stipa	Native	Dry range Brushlands; woodland-grass areas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Nodding stipa	Native	Dry range Brushlands; drier areas beyond tree line	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Smilo	Mediterranean	Dry range Brushlands; light soils	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Perennial veldt	South Africa	Dry range Brushlands; sandy soils	2, 3, 4, 5

SHORT-LIVED PERENNIAL BUNCHGRASSES

Harlan brome	Chile	Dry range	Brushlands; poor soils	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Prairie brome	South America	Dry range	Brushlands; good soils	1, 2, 3
Ryegrass 12	New Zealand	Irrigated Pasture	Brushlands; good soils	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
		Irrigated Pasture		1, 2, 3
				1, 2, 3, 4, 5

WINTER ANNUAL LEGUME

Rose clover	Europe	Dry range	Brushlands; poor soils, slightly acid	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
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