

*Eleventh Annual*

FARM AND HOME WEEK

JANUARY 14-21, 1948

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*The Fifty-seventh*

ANNUAL FARMERS CONFERENCE

JANUARY 21, 1948



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THEME

"Ways of Increasing Farm Income and Improving  
Family Living"

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Booker T. Washington  
1881-1915

Robert R. Moton  
1916-1935

F. D. Patterson, *President*  
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama



*The Fifty-Seventh*  
ANNUAL FARMERS CONFERENCE

Wednesday, January 21, 1948

Logan Hall

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, *Presiding*

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- 9:00 to 9:15—Opening Exercises  
(1) Group Singing led by Mrs. Laura Daly  
(2) Invocation, The Rev. E. T. Dixon
- 9:15 to 11:30—Ways of Increasing Farm Income and Improving Family Living  
Selected Farmers and Faculty Members
- 11:30 to 12:00—Address: President J. L. Reddix, Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi
- 12:15 to 1:30—Dinner—Alumni Bowl
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CLOSING SESSION

- 1:45 to 2:00—Opening Exercises  
(1) Song—America—Band and Audience  
(2) Group Singing led by Mr. T. M. Campbell  
(3) Invocation, The Rev. H. V. Richardson
- 2:00 to 3:00—Address: Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture
- 3:00 to 3:15—Awarding Certificates of Merit to Master Farmers  
Spiritual—Audience



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## PROGRAM

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### I. WHERE TO REGISTER

- (1) Farm and Home Short Course members will report to Dorothy Hall. A limited amount of lodging may be secured on the campus at seventy-five cents to one dollar per night.
- (2) All visitors arriving on the day of the Farmers Conference will be registered in Logan Hall, Wednesday, January 21.

#### II. MEALS AND LODGING

- (1) Meals may be secured in the Institute Cafeteria.
- (2) Lodging will be provided by the Institute as long as space is available, after which assistance will be given in securing accommodations in the community.

#### III. ANNUAL FARMERS CONFERENCE BANQUET

- (1) The Annual Farmers Banquet will be held in the Teachers Cafeteria on Tuesday, January 20, 1948 at 7:00 p. m.
- (2) Tickets to the banquet may be secured at the Agricultural Office at \$2.00 each. All tickets must be secured by noon, January 19.  
Presiding: Dr. H. V. Richardson.  
Guest Speaker: President Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi.

IV. All classes are scheduled daily from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon and from 1:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

V. Meetings and round table discussions on "Ways of Increasing Farm Income and Improving Family Living" will be held as arranged.

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## PROGRAM

### ADVANTAGES IN BUILDING A FARM HOME WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS MADE OF SAND, GRAVEL AND ROCK AVAILABLE ON THE HOME FARM

1. Home will be fire-resistant.
2. Blocks may be made with family labor when other farm jobs are not urgent.
3. Blocks may be made with only cement as a cash cost.
4. Farmers may exchange labor in making blocks (major items) and in constructing the house.
5. Maintenance of house is inexpensive and easy.
6. Necessary painting cost a minimum.
7. This type of block building brings adequate housing within reach of the average farmer.
8. The house is rat and termite proof.
9. Farmers may complete a part of the home desired and add to it as time and financial ability will permit.

### LOW CASH COST HOUSING FROM NATIVE MATERIALS

In the present condition of our race, what an immense gain it would be if from every church in the vast agricultural region of the South there could be preached every Sunday two sermons on religion, and a lesson or lecture given on the principles of intelligent agriculture, on the importance of the ownership of land, and on the importance of building comfortable homes.

—Booker T. Washington in "Character Building"



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PROGRAM

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FARM AND HOME WEEK PROGRAM

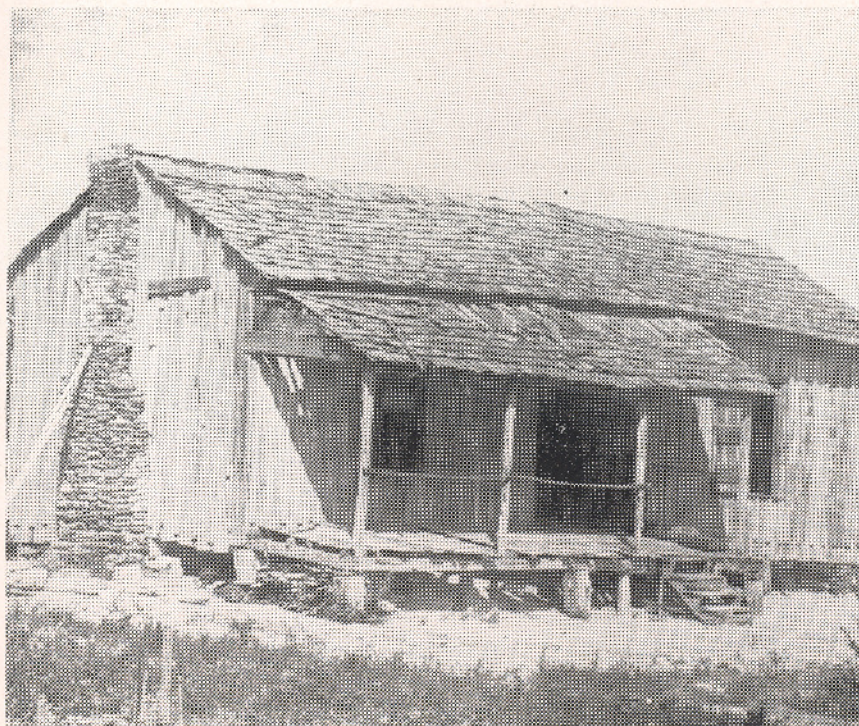
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PART I—LOW CASH COST HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Wednesday, January 14—Vocational Building, Room 2

Lesson I—Reasons for emphasizing low cash cost housing in the 1948 Farm and Home Week.

- A. Discussion.
- B. Tour to observe low cash cost house construction.  
Dr. Patterson, Miss Shootes, Mr. Potts.



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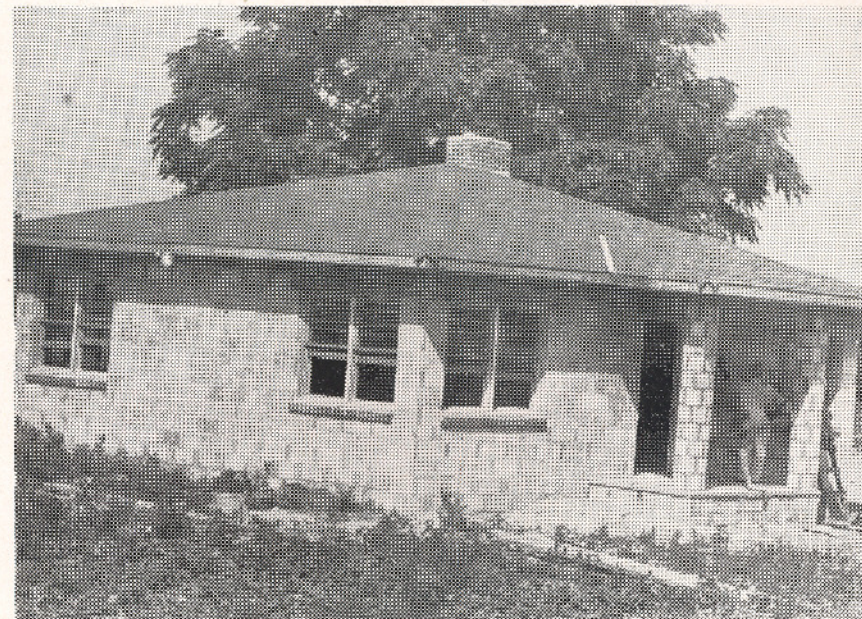
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PROGRAM

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TO THIS

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Thursday, January 15—Farm Shop

Lesson II. Making Concrete Blocks.

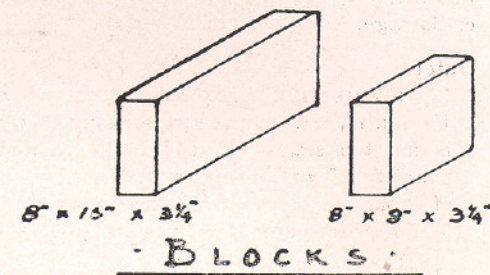


Fig. 1

A. Using sand, gravel, and cinders.



## PROGRAM

1. PIT OR CREEK RUN SAND—A mixture of sand and gravel as found on stream banks or in banks as deposited by nature.
  - a. Some pit run gravel contains from 10 to 30 per cent gravel and 70 to 90 per cent sand.  
This variation will affect the strength of the mixture.
  - b. If only 10 to 15 per cent gravel is found in sand, use a mixture of 1:5. This mixture will produce 20 blocks per sack of cement.
  - c. If only 15 to 30 per cent of gravel is found in sand, use a mixture of 1:6. This mixture will produce between 20 to 22 blocks per sack of cement.
2. PLAIN COARSE SAND WITH LITTLE OR NO GRAVEL MAY BE USED TO MAKE CONCRETE BLOCKS.
  - a. Use a mixture of 1:4½.  
This mixture will produce approximately 18 to 20 blocks per sack of cement.
3. CINDERS—cinders composed of only hard clinkers are to be used in making cinder blocks.
  - a. Use a mixture of 1:3:3 (1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 3 parts cinders).  
This mixture will produce 20 blocks per sack of cement.

NOTE: The chaff and soft portions of cinders should be screened out and only the hard clinker portion is to be used.

### B. Cement and Water.

1. Cement.
  - a. Kinds.
  - b. Cost.
  - c. Storage.
2. Water.
  - a. Clean water suited for drinking purposes should be used.
  - b. Use an amount to produce an easy to work mixture that is not too soupy or stiff to be floated smoothly. The quantity of water will vary as well as upon the amount of moisture in the sand and gravel.

Friday, January 16—Farm Shop

### Lesson III

- A. Making Concrete Block Forms.
  1. Materials used.

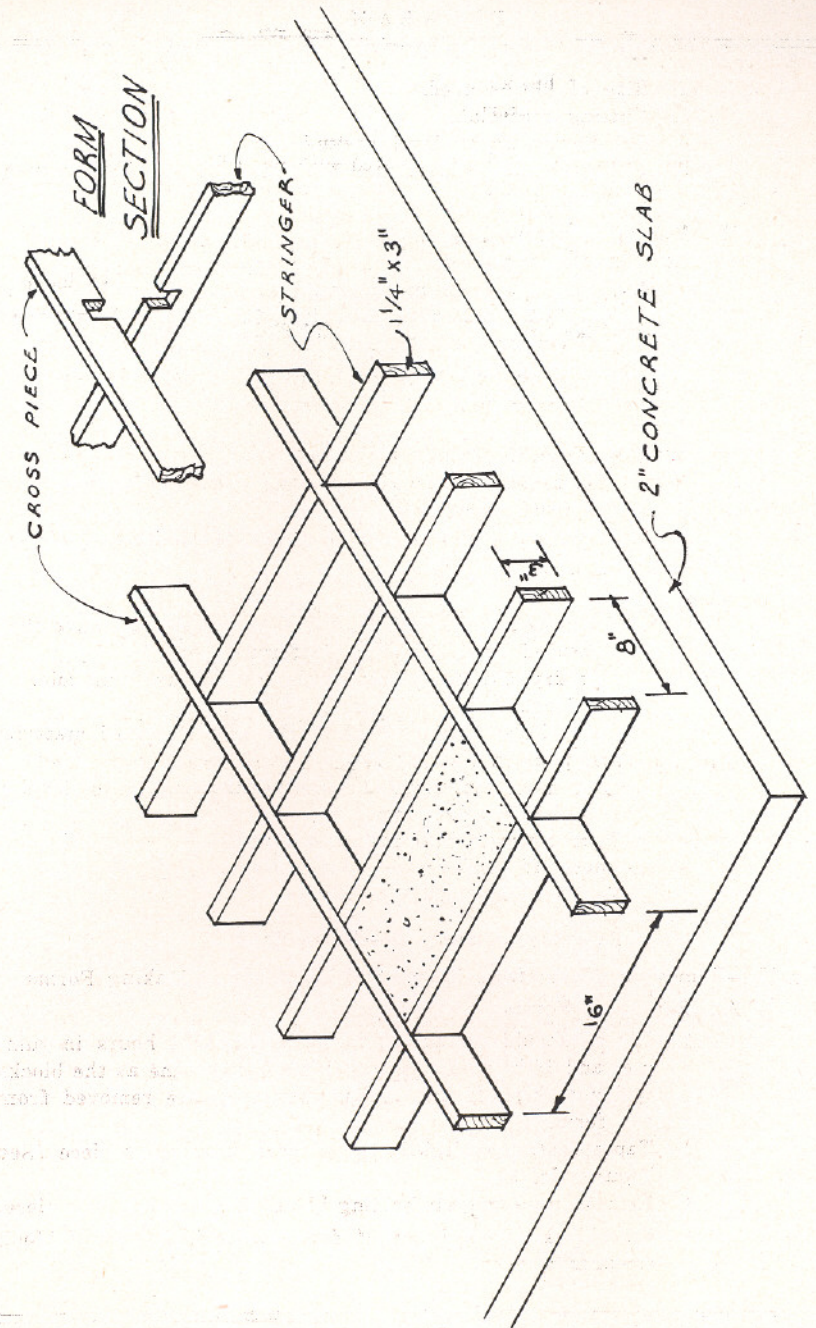


Fig. 2



## PROGRAM

2. Size of blocks used.
3. Cutting material.
4. Set Forms up on level ground.
5. Forms should be lubricated with used motor oil after every fourth pouring.

### B. Making Concrete Blocks.

1. Equipment needed.
  - a. Make 1 cubic ft. measuring box. This box to be used in measuring materials according to mixtures being used.
  - b. Make mixing platform 8'-0" x 8'-0" (Use boards)
  - c. Square pointed shovels.
  - d. Wooden float.
  - e. Wheel barrow.
2. Directions for making blocks.
  - a. Measure up  $\frac{1}{2}$  amount of sand required for the batch and pour on mixing platform.
  - b. Pour  $\frac{1}{2}$  amount of cement on top of sand pile.

NOTE: 1 sack of cement equals 1 cu. ft.

- c. Continue steps a and b until all dry materials have been measured out on mixing platform.
  - d. Mix dry materials thoroughly until a uniform color is developed in the mixture.
  - e. Cut a hole in the center of the pile of mixed material and pour in water.
  - f. Chop water into mixed material thoroughly to develop a workable consistency.
  - g. Pour concrete into prepared forms.
  - h. Level off blocks with wooden float.
- Mr. Williams and Mr. Jackson.

Saturday, January 17—Farm Shop

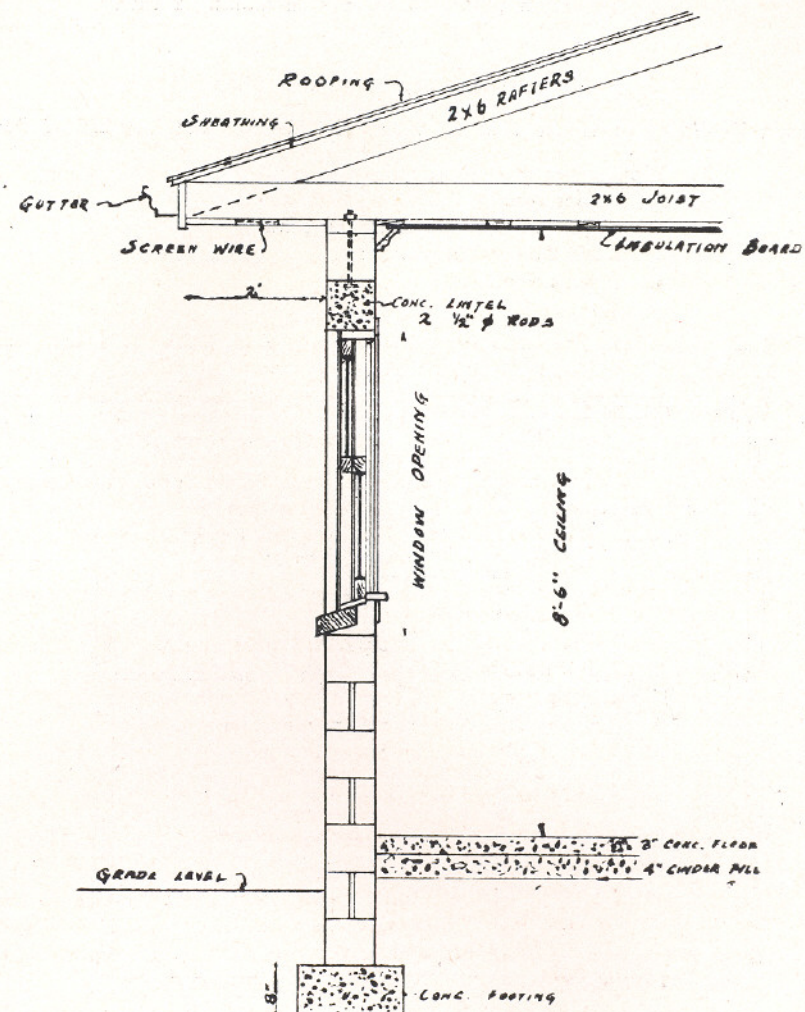
### Lesson IV—Removing Blocks from Forms and Exercises in Making Forms.

#### A. Removing Forms.

1. Blocks should remain in forms at least 24 hours in summer and 36 hours in winter, or until such time as the blocks will not chip off and break when they are removed from the form.
2. Tap top stringer lightly to unloosen from cross piece (See Figure No. 2).
3. Remove top stringer, holding blocks in place by cross piece.
4. Pull block forward out of form, with face side of block towards worker.

## PROGRAM

5. Stack blocks—blocks should be stacked only four high when being removed from forms.



• WALL SECTION •

Fig. 3



## PROGRAM

### B. Exercise in Making Forms.

1. Kinds.
2. Important points to observe in making forms.

Monday, January 19—Farm Shop

Lesson V—Study of House Plans, Layout of Building, and Lay off of Bond.

### A. Plans.

1. Objectives.
2. Requirements of the house plans.
3. Basic factors in planning.
4. Orientation.

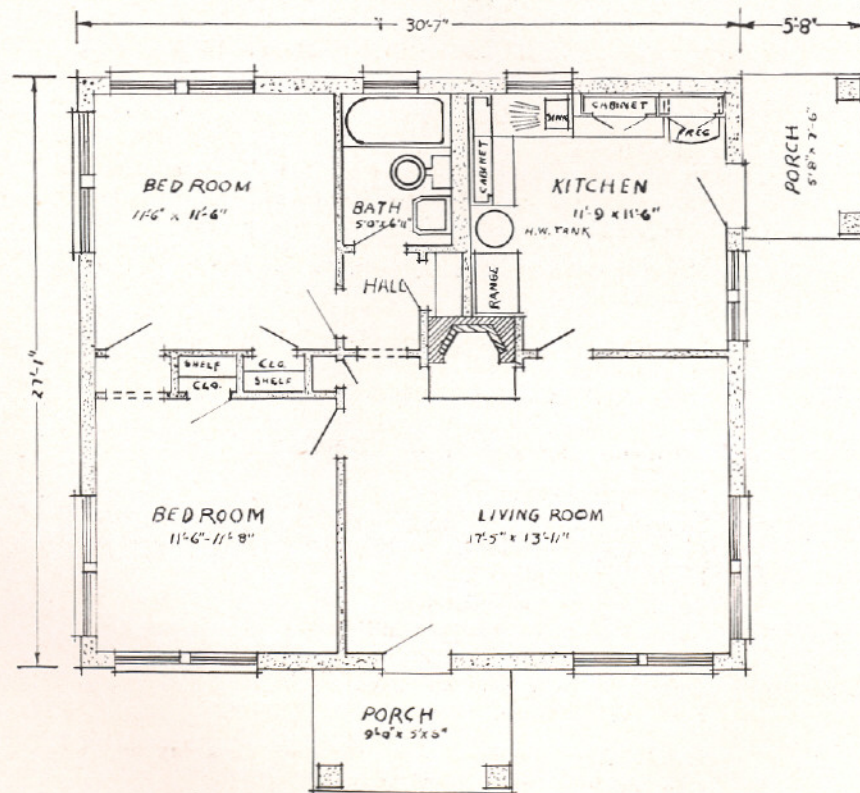


Fig. 4

## PROGRAM

### B. Design of house parts.

1. Sleeping areas.
  2. Living areas.
  3. Service areas.
- Mr. Bell, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Williams.

### C. Layout of Building.

1. Use 6-8-10 method of squaring building.
  - a. Base: Layout, Grade line, Footing, Foundation, Piers, Fills, Masonry, Floors, Chimney.
  - b. Main Frame: Openings, Lintels, Plates, Joists, Ceiling.
  - c. Roof: Shapes, Pitches, Rafter cuts, Design and construction, Self-supporting design, Roofing.

### LAY OUT PLAN FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE LOW CASH COST HOUSING

### D. Lay Off Bond.

1. Use dry blocks. Place blocks on footing. One stretcher (16" long)  $\frac{1}{2}$ " space for head joint and header (3" long). Continue process until opposite corner is reached.
2. Make a course rod—using a piece of 1"x2"x height of story of blocks.
3. Saw marks 8" apart on rod. This helps to space courses at corner.

Mr. McDonald, Mr. Williams and Mr. Jackson.

Tuesday, January 20—Farm Shop

Lesson VI—Final Exercise in Laying Blocks

### Corner Blocks

1. Level corner blocks.
2. Plumb corner blocks.
3. Check corners for squareness.
4. Build corners to windows sill height.
5. Check all corners, so that all have the same number of courses to each required height.
6. Build wall between corners.

NOTE: Always cover walls after each work day or when stopping work for a given period.

Mr. Dunham and Mr. McDonald.



Fig. 6

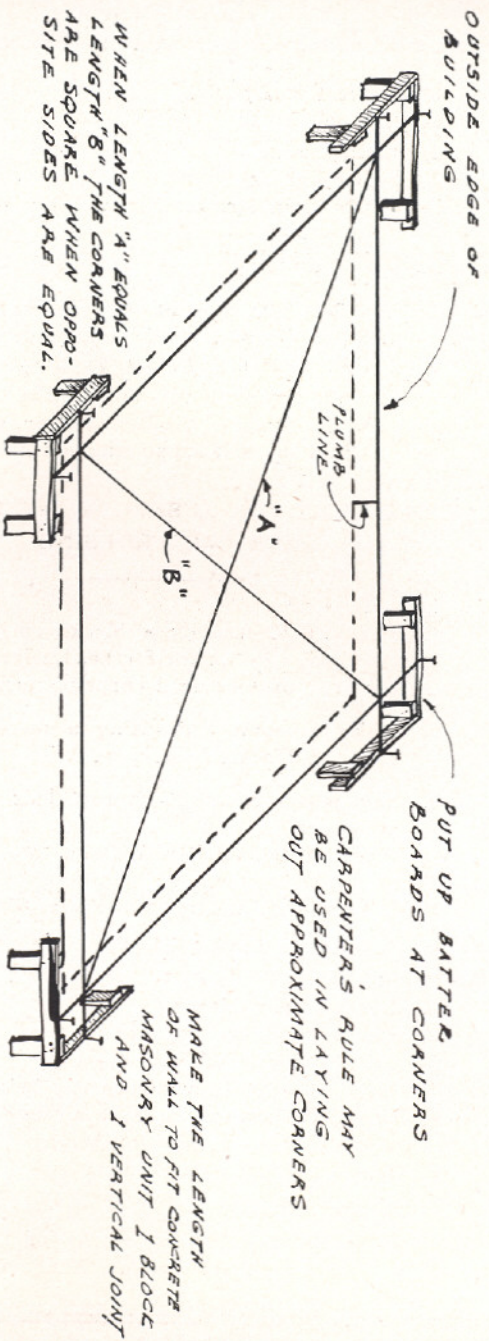
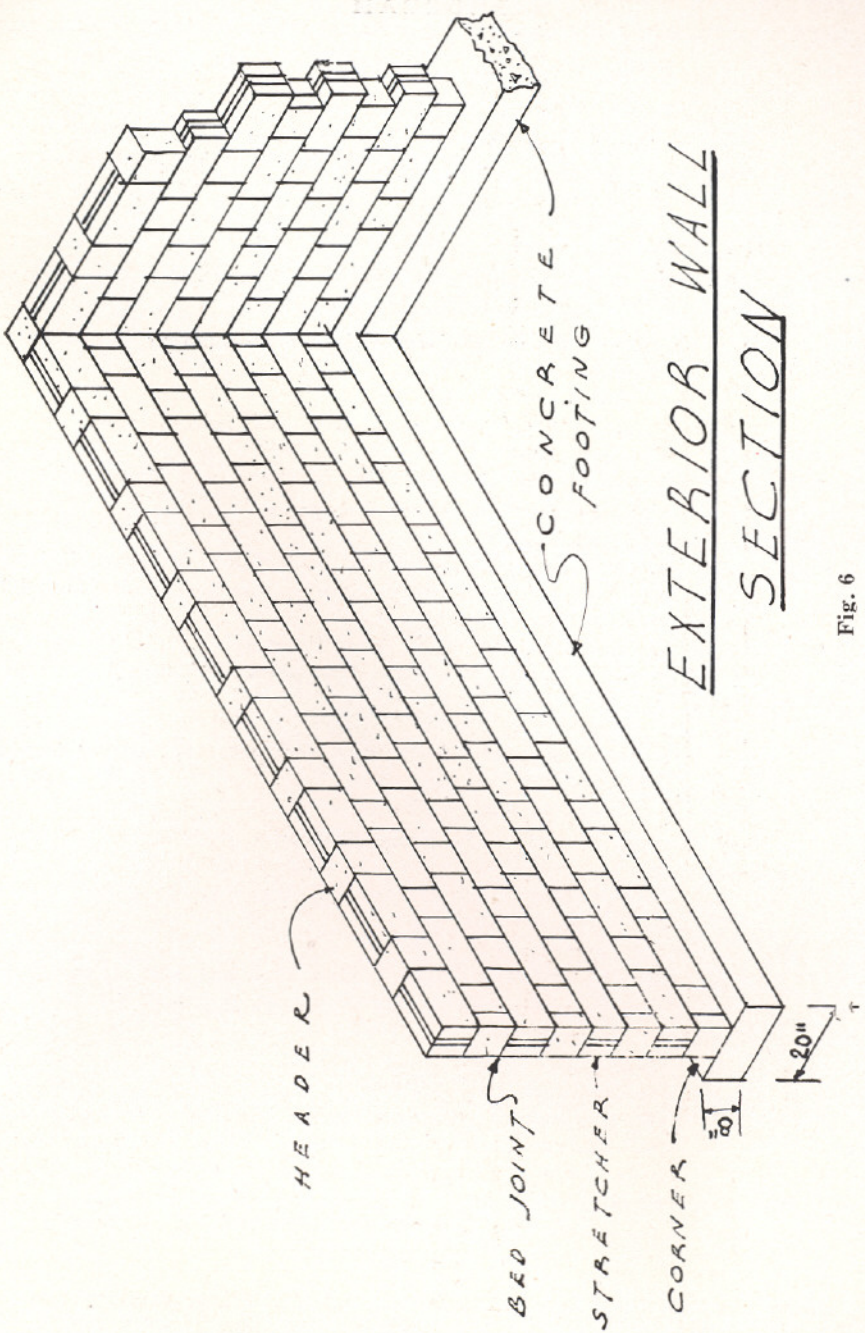


Fig. 5



## PROGRAM

### FRONT ELEVATION

#### Typical - Wall - Bonding

#### PART II—INTERIOR BEAUTIFICATION OF THE HOME

Wednesday, January 14—Vocational Building, Room 2

Lesson I—Reasons for emphasizing low cash cost housing in the 1948 Farm and Home Week.

- A. Discussion.
- B. Tour to observe low cash cost house construction.  
Dr. Patterson, Miss Shootes, Mr. Potts.

Thursday, January 15—Home Economics Building

Lesson II—Construction.

- A. Remodeling an old bed.
- B. Making picture frames, book cases and utility tables.
- C. Paint Removing.  
Mr. Collins, Miss Shootes, Mr. Wilkinson and Mrs. Reid.

Friday, January 16—Home Economics Building

Lesson III—Painting and Dyeing.

- A. Painting (bed, picture frames, book cases, utility tables).
- B. Stenciling and appliqueing curtains, towels, scarfs, spreads).
- C. Dyeing (sacks, old textiles).  
Miss Hastings, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Thomas.

Saturday, January 17—Home Economics Building

Lesson IV—Sewing.

- A. Rug making.
- B. Embroidering and "Stripping" (curtains, spreads, scarves).
- C. Curtain making.  
Mrs. Law and Mrs. Walker.

Monday, January 19—Home Economics Building

Lesson V—Sewing.

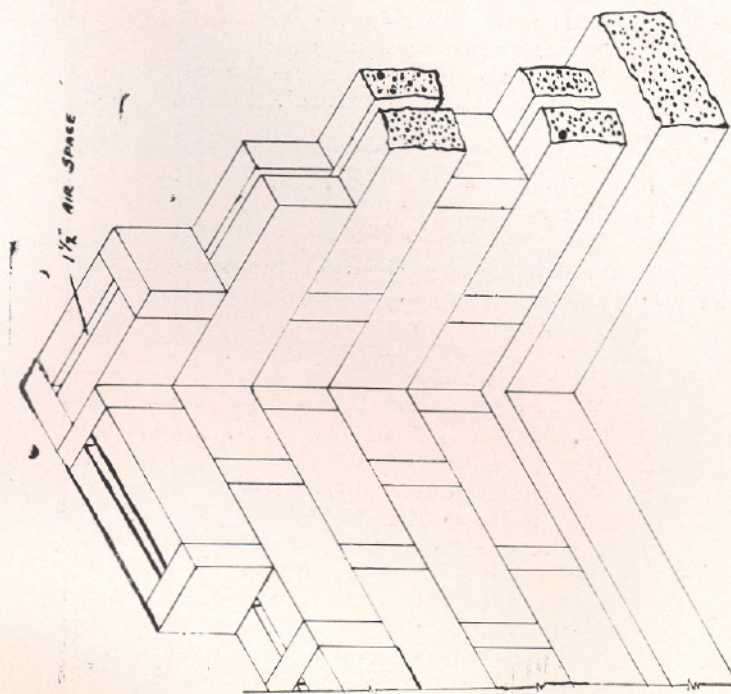
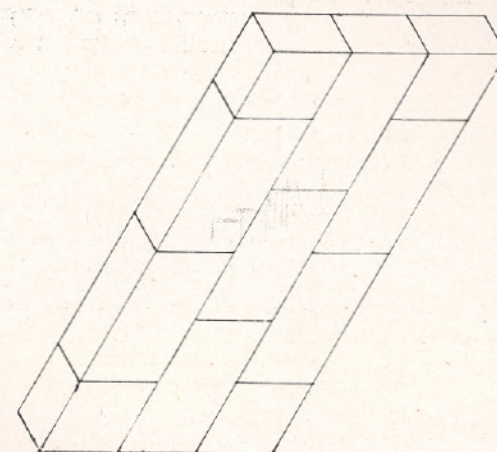
- A. Making chair slip covers and quilting.
- B. Renovating old chairs.
- C. Framing pictures.  
Miss Hastings, Mrs. Romm, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Law.

Tuesday, January 20—Home Economics Building

Lesson VI—Miscellaneous.

- A. Completion of jobs already started.  
Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Walker.
- B. Setting up exhibit—"Modern" bed with quilted cover and spread, dyed burlap rag rugs, upholstered chair, bottomed chairs, utility table with cushion, dressing table, curtains, scarves, towels and pictures.  
Mrs. Romm, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Walker.
- C. Visit to Home Management Houses.

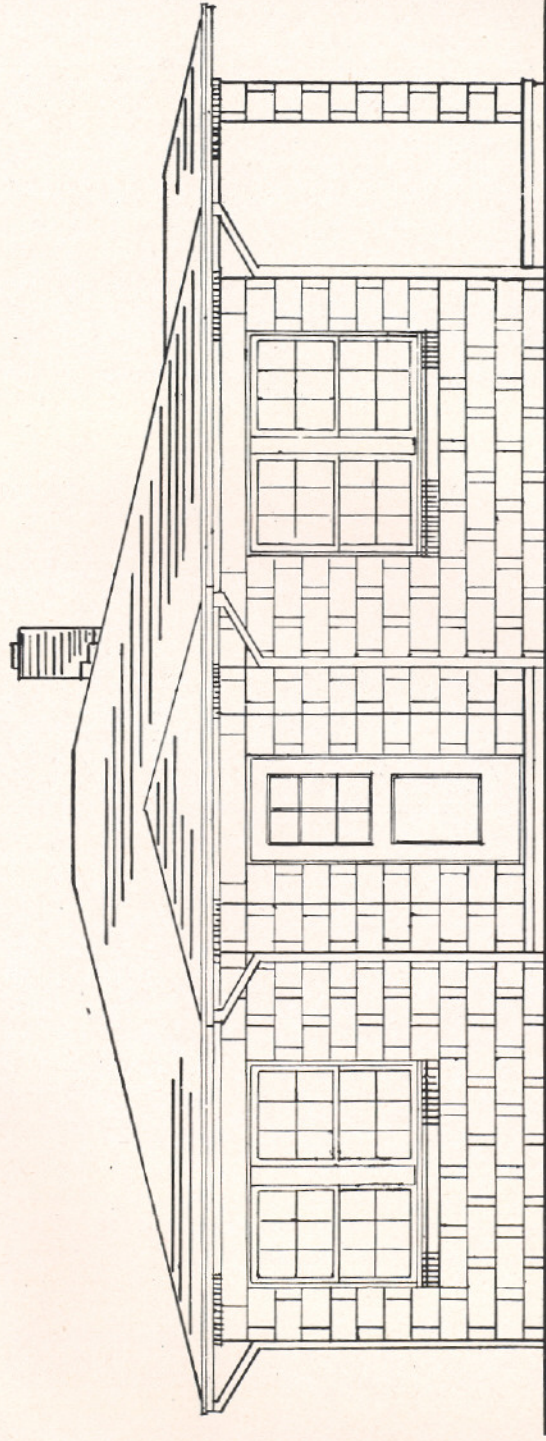
Fig. 7



• TYPICAL • WALL • BONDING •



Fig. 8



• FRONT • ELEVATION •