

The Madison Survey

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No. 1

Why Should Madison Become a Senior College

THIS question is often asked. It is a reasonable one—one which we are glad to answer for those who have asked us direct and for the benefit of those who may have the thought in mind.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, often called the Madison School, is twenty-six years old. It was the purpose of the founders to establish a school where young men and women, by their own efforts, might support themselves while obtaining a substantial and practical education. The aim of the school is embodied in its name. It deals with two sciences—agriculture and teaching. The school has made steady development along these two lines.

In the medical work, teaching of health and the training of students in preventive medicine have been outstanding features. The Sanitarium has not been commercialized, but has been a laboratory in which students play a very active part in the demonstration of principles taught in the classroom. The rural idea has been paramount in the growth and develop-

ment of the departments of agriculture and home economics.

There has been placed before students continually the importance of going into the world prepared to function as missionaries in these two great lines of Christian endeavor. Agriculture has been called the A, B, and C of Christian education. It embraces many activities besides technical farming. The preparation of wholesome foods, the chemistry of foods, the proper distribution of foods, the making of clothing, and many other phases of housekeeping are constantly impressed upon the students in their various classes.

The teacher-training feature of the institution has stressed not only the ordinary school subjects but the importance of health subjects. Teachers are expected not only to go into the school-room in the ordinary way but to be active as lecturers on health, temperance, and preventive medicine. They are prepared to aid and encourage dietitians and nurses, manufacturers of health foods, managers

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SCHOOLS OF TODAY

SUGGESTING changes in the popular schools which he thinks will meet the needs of the youth of the day, Dr. Goodwin Watson, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, advises a course including "the main trunk-lines of adolescent experience. I suggest a Department of Health, Department of Vocations, Department of Leisure, Department of Home Participation, Department of Citizenship, and Department of Philosophy. . . . The Department of Health would include muscle building, complexion improving, choice of diet, first aid, relaxation and rest, getting over the blues, avoiding inferiority feelings, selecting physicians, and lowering community death rates. Most of these units would involve **doing something**, not merely talking about health."

of cafeterias and treatment rooms, sanitariums, and kindred enterprises.

IN earlier days, Madison could send forth its teachers without question. Students qualified by the school could establish other schools, or they could continue their own education elsewhere without any question as to the official rating of their school.

Gradually, changes have been made in the educational world. For instance, many of our nurses found themselves unable to take state board examinations in other states, unless their pre-nurses' work was equal to twelve grades in a recognized high school. It becomes necessary, therefore, to put the nurses' training on the college level.

A few years ago, a student could enter a medical college if he presented a certificate showing the completion of a high school course in a reputable school. For a number of years, Madison met the standard without any difficulty. Finally, standards were raised, and the lines drawn so rigidly by the American Medical Association that a student is now required not only to have completed high school, but that high school must be recognized by the educational rating associations. Further, before admission to a medical school, the student must have two years of college work, with pre-medical subjects specified, in a college that also is recognized by these rating associations.

Then came the question concerning the qualification of teachers in some of our missionary schools. A number of states in which we operate forbid children to attend a school unless the teacher holds a certificate issued by the state.

THESE requirements have been coming slowly but certainly. We do not consider the work of Madison finished. We feel that Madison should continue to train young men and women to function as self-supporting missionaries in the capacity of nurses, physicians, and teachers. If unable to teach the subjects required in these professions so that the work of these students will be recognized by those with whom they deal, then Madison either had to qualify or cease to operate as a training school.

We have not felt justified in closing the school, especially in view of the fact that the legal requirements can be met and Madison remain true to its original ideals. In order to meet the situation and to do under these difficult conditions what years ago might have been done under much easier circumstances, it is necessary for some members of the Madison faculty to meet legal requirements.

Meeting a Crisis

THERE is little question but that the present situation would be different had all who understood the principles of true education put these principles into practice. We are forced to admit that we are now repeating the experience of Israel just prior to and during the Babylonish captivity. We must now do under great difficulties what we might have done under favorable conditions. We have this quotation from *Fundamentals of Christian Education*, pp. 489, 490:

"The youth and those more advanced in years who feel it their duty to fit themselves for work requiring the passing of certain legal tests should be able to secure at our Union Conference training schools all that is essential. . . . If there are legal requirements making it necessary that medical students shall take a certain preparatory course of study, let our colleges teach the required additional studies in a manner consistent with Christian education. . . . They should arrange to carry their students to the point of literary and scientific training that is necessary. Many of these requirements have been made because so much of the preparatory work done in ordinary schools is superficial. Let all our work be thorough, faithful, and true. . . . Our training schools in various parts of the field should be placed in the most favorable position possible for qualifying our youth to meet the tests specified by state laws regarding medical students. To this end the very best teaching talent should be secured, that our schools may be brought up to the required standard."

Lessons from Ancient History

ISRAEL of old was greatly perplexed when God instructed Jeremiah to wear a yoke of wood before all the people, symbolizing the Babylonian captivity to which they must submit because of their failure to carry out the divine plan. When the Babylonian army besieged Jerusalem, Jeremiah, under inspiration, advised the people to submit to Nebuchadnezzar—not to resist him, but to come under his do-

minion, for this domination would be only a yoke of wood.

Hananiah, a false prophet, declared that Jeremiah was leading the people astray. He insisted that to submit to the king of Babylon was a sin. Tearing the yoke from the neck of Jeremiah, he broke it to pieces, showing his unbelief in the instruction God had given through Jeremiah. But breaking that yoke did not change the mind of the Lord. God told Jeremiah to make another yoke, this time of iron, indicating that because of the attitude of the people, the bondage would be heavier instead of lighter, as iron is heavier and more unyielding than wood.

There are great lessons for us. Madison is as free as it once was in its program. Legal requirements that we must meet. This indication of some of our rules and regulations are enough. We do not care to change yokes of wood for iron. We are meeting the situation in order that young people still may have the privilege of taking their school work at Madison.

Some Distinctive Features of Madison

MADISON was established for the special purpose of preparing men and women to enter the Lord's work as self-supporting missionary laymen. Madison is limited in its facilities to give work to students and confines itself to those who desire to prepare for self-supporting enterprises, or to those who for lack of means otherwise would not be able to attend another of our schools. For this class of students, Madison does have special advantages.

The school has a beautiful rural location on a large farm. Such surroundings are a powerful force to lead the mind away from artificial matters to the Creator and His work in the earth. Students are trained by teachers who have a profound belief in the Bible, and who endeavor to present every subject from the standpoint of the word of God. The industries operated by the institution put a practical phase to the activities of every student, for these students are daily working out the lessons taught them in the classroom.

By taking advantage of the opportunities for self-maintenance, students are receiving valuable lessons for future self-supporting missionary work. The value of this training is beyond estimate for those who, as laymen, plan to work in the Master's vineyard, for many of these workers will not be able to depend upon a stipulated income.

Madison students have the advantage also of a sanitarium in connection with the school which brings them into contact with patients, a work spoken of as "the gospel in practice." Students in this institution work with the faculty in matters of government. It is the thought here that students who are expected to be self-governing when their school days are over should have an opportunity to practice self-government in school.

A Community of Activities

THE Madison campus is a scene of constant activity. People live here, carrying forward the activities of the ordinary life of a community. The atmosphere of the institution is that of the usual normal community rather than that of the traditional school in which the student is separated for a period of years, and those the formative period of his existence, from the problems that he will be called upon to meet all through the remainder of his life. Madison has created an atmosphere in which the student can start his life work with good prospects of continuing it when his school life is over.

It has taken years of strenuous labor, together with a great deal of money contributed by the faculty and friends, to develop this institution. Up to the present time the effort to meet requirements imposed by rating associations has not deflected the institution from its original purposes and principles. Moreover, we believe that the demands made upon us as an institution need not divert us from that original vision if we prove true to the promises of God.

Why Become a Senior College

IN order to have the background for the answer, it has been necessary to give a bit of the history of the institution and its method of operation. Our readers realize that with the forward urge in the educa-

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tional world it will soon be necessary for students entering the professions, such as medicine and teaching, to receive their preliminary work in a school with senior college rating. In order to continue the work in our field of activity, it is necessary for us to advance. This means to qualify as a senior college. It is a difficult proposition, but rather than wear "the yoke of iron," we are working in harmony with the requirements and at the same time we are keeping our eyes firmly fixed on the goal set for the institution in its infancy.

In the face of present conditions, Madison students must close their college work with the first two years or Madison must give them an opportunity to work their way through their senior college years. Many friends of Madison who have watched the development of the institution in the past have expressed a desire to assist it in becoming a senior college. We have faith that God who put it into the hearts of the founders to establish Madison will raise up men of means to help at this time, and that He will guide and direct in this effort and make possible this advanced step.

Madison has many friends aside from our own people. Among these are a number of prominent educators and business men of the South who have investigated the work of the institution and have advised us to go forward. Dr. P. P. Claxton, an outstanding figure in the educational world, is so deeply interested in the project that he has written an appeal to these men of means of the South and elsewhere asking their assistance in making Madison a senior college.

Among other things, Dr. Claxton stresses the advantages students have at Madison

in earning their school expenses. If readers of the SURVEY know of men who would be stirred by this story of a school that gives students employment while they are in training, men outside our own immediate ranks, we will be glad to send them copies of that appeal. While we are not looking for financial aid in this undertaking from our own people, yet we will be most thankful for the earnest prayers of all and for any effort that is made to place this literature in the hands of those who may be able to assist.

Items of News

THE latest additions to the Madison family are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Green, of Hinsdale, Illinois. Mr. Green was connected with Emmanuel Missionary College for a number of years as business manager. He was a student in that college seven years ago when a number of students from there came to Madison and founded the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Because of his long experience in industrial education and as a financier, we feel very fortunate in securing Mr. Green as an addition to the faculty.

A PROGRAM of music on Christmas eve at the Sanitarium was pleasing to the patients. Assembly Hall was elaborately decked in evergreen for the week, and Thursday evening a student group under the direction of Mrs. Bertram, Miss Frances Dittes, and Mrs. Goodge presented the story of the birth of Christ in the form of living pictures with appropriate music. The annual offering from the family, amounting to \$202.92, was taken at the close of the program.

A FRIEND who has been at Madison, a very active woman in the educational world and one whose life forces are being spent in training workers for the mountain regions of the South, recently wrote:

"At times, when I am feeling particularly tired or distressed, my thoughts go to Madison as a peaceful haven where I would like to spend a few days; but one does get so tied up and involved that stopping seems impossible. The very thought does rest me, however, and the wonderful piece of work that you are doing gives me strength and inspiration."

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Have You Learned to be Contented

NOT long ago one of the teachers in Peabody College remarked: "Times have changed. I can remember when students went to school because of some ideal. I don't think they do any more." I believe the majority of students before me have an ideal and are working steadily to reach that goal.

This school was established because the founders had a definite purpose. They have worked steadily to realize their object. It was the intention of the founders that any student with a definite purpose for usefulness should have the opportunity to earn his way while obtaining his education. Surely this was a heaven-born idea. Two hundred fifty young men and women are now earning their way.

I wish to call your attention to one of the greatest of teachers. I refer to Paul. He was a man educated in the schools of the rabbis, but he learned his most valuable lessons after he entered the school of Jesus. It was Paul who said that he had learned to be content. Today a wave of discontent is going over the country. Are any of you suffering from this state of mind?

The letter to the Philippians was written by Paul when he was in the hands of Nero at Rome. He did not know when he would be called to his death. "Yet," he says, "I

A talk to young people by M. Bessie DeGraw.

have *learned* to be content." Notice the verb he uses.

It is easy for a student to be dissatisfied with his room, roommate, the weather, his teachers, lessons, the school, et cetera.

This means unhappiness, and no one can accomplish much who is dissatisfied and unhappy. Mental depression is diametrically opposed to advancement in Christian education. Paul, at an early time when

writing to Timothy, said, "But godliness with contentment is great gain."

DO you realize that there are now seven million men of the United States out of work? Seven million men must represent at least four to a family, or about thirty million people suffering from the financial depression. Some of us groan because we obtain only a small wage for our labor. But we do have plenty to eat, warm rooms, good school, et cetera.

Not long ago the chief of police of Nashville said: "If you want to know just a little bit of what Nashville is going through, come to the police station. Night after night, men who are pretty well dressed come to us for a place to sleep. They are not hoboes. They are men who have been thrown out of employment, and they come to us begging for an opportunity to sleep on the floor of the police station, until the floor is covered.

OUR EXAMPLE

OUR Lord Jesus Christ came to this world as the unwearied servant of man's necessity. He "took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses," that He might minister to every need of humanity.

—Ministry of Healing

Here in the South we have one advantage. We do not have the long, cold spells which they have in the North. Sometimes I hear young people say, "O, I wish it would snow!" And I say, "I wish it wouldn't snow," because the extra cold rends somebody's heart. Nashville has never before, I think, had a bread line or a soup kitchen. Philanthropists are doing everything that they can to keep people from starving. This is not a fairy tale. These things are coming closer and closer.

If there was ever a time when we should bind about our wants, it is now. Yet there are people about us everywhere who are going wild over automobiles. They have automobiles when they cannot pay for them. Often a car is worn out before it is paid for. I remember one time when I was high up in a building watching a mass of cars going around the square, a man said, "I presume fifty per cent of those cars are not paid for." It is common to buy on the installment plan not only cars but many other things.

OUR schools ought to be teaching lessons of economy. There are people everywhere who have not learned that lesson. Nurses cannot always get \$42 per week. People are sick just the same, but many cannot afford prices that are charged by nurses. When I was a girl, people were looking forward to a time, such as this, when we would be forced to practice economy. Our nurses should be ready to say, "I know how to take care of the sick. Give me that privilege, regardless of wages."

We are going to be driven down, down until we come to the place where we can do some of those things that the Lord wants us to do. For instance, some of you may have read the story of John Oberlin and his experience. He was reared in the mountains between France and Germany. You know there is a school in Ohio named for him because of the great work he did. He was a minister, and when things closed tight and he was not allowed to preach, he started a school. As ministers could not preach, young people were trained to go out as blacksmiths, farmers, canvassers, et cetera, to give the gospel.

Before time closes, there will be a group

of people who will be educated in much the same way that Oberlin students were educated. Madison is carrying forward this plan, and offers many opportunities to students. We look forward to the time when students, forgetting the matter of wages, will say, "We will stand by the work, shoulder to shoulder with the teachers, though we have nothing but bread to eat." Out of this student body there are some who are going through to the end—men and women who, like Paul, will say, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content." If there is any message I have for you today, it is this. May God help us to get a glimpse of what it means to line up like men and women and say, "God helping me, I will grasp these principles and will give myself to this work independent of what it means in the way of sacrifice."

Train For Usefulness

WE have enjoyed a visit from an old friend, John W. Covert, who has been interested in the work of this institution from its beginning. Years ago he had experience in the establishment of a little school on the manual-training plan in northern Indiana. He carries his seventy-five years well, and still has a keen sense of the value of practical education. In a talk to the family, he said:

FOR sixteen years I taught public school. Not long ago I was visiting with some friends who had been students in my school forty-seven years previous to that visit. In that section of country it is customary to have reunions; and my friends told me that at these reunions they often talk of their old teachers. One said, "We always remember the high ideals you endeavored to keep before us. You taught us not to seek riches and fame, but to do something worth while."

Many of those people had poor homes. They were in a new country, roads were poor, and the environment generally was of a pioneer nature. I had a longing desire that these boys and girls should become useful men and women. Day by day, in morning talks and in their lessons during the day, I tried to instill in them ideals that would bear fruit in service to their fellowmen. I think of that school of poor families with seemingly few opportunities. One became circuit judge, another went to congress, and another became a physician, and still another a Methodist minister. It is encouraging to have them tell me that those little talks given back in their school days have been instru-

mental in helping them to push forward in the face of difficulties in their various professions.

I think of a professor from Ann Arbor who was in a Battle Creek College graduating class a number of years ago. He became a multi-millionaire. His only son was brought up in idleness. Before the father died, he arranged his will so the boy would have a trustee to guard his interests. Some lawyers, who wanted a part of his money, encouraged him to bring suit. The result was that he received two million dollars. This young man had never worked any in his life, and when asked what he was going to do, he stretched himself, yawned, and said, "I am not sure what I intend to do, but I am going to take a long rest."

Lincoln was not of that type. He never took a long rest. He cut a hickory block and placed it before the fireplace, and there from the light of a pine knot studied his lessons after a hard day's work. He succeeded in spite of poverty.

Roosevelt was born of wealthy parents, but was quite different from the first-mentioned boy who was brought up in a wealthy home. He made something of himself in spite of riches.

People usually get what they work for. Young people, there is a place for each of you. Find that place and then work for it, and you will succeed. Your friends may go ahead of you and plan for you and clear the way, but you must do the traveling.

The Reeves Sanitarium and School

LOCATED near Reeves, about fifteen miles from Rome, Georgia, on a three-hundred-acre tract of land known as Hurlbutt Farm, is the Reeves Sanitarium and School. Mrs. N. A. Wheeler, superintendent of the school and sanitarium writes:

IT seems hardly possible that eight months have passed since we came to Hurlbutt Farm. In spite of the difficulties encountered, this has been the happiest period of my life.

"The little sanitarium had a successful season throughout the summer months. We have a visiting nurse who renders help to the needy free of charge. We also have three nurses who take private-duty cases, caring for patients who cannot come to the sanitarium.

"During the winter, sanitarium patronage is lower and the energies of the unit are being expended in an effort to build up a school. We are offering special educational advantages for the under-privileged child. The child who is under-nourished, or who is having physical difficulty, is given special treatments and diet, and in some cases remarkable results have been obtained. The hearty co-operation of civic and welfare organizations, as well as that of the medical profession, has been secured. The county superintendent of public schools commends the work and has expressed his desire to have a

number of pupils placed in the school. Although the little school opened with an enrolment of only nine, the attendance has more than doubled, and we are pleased with the beginning that has been made.

"Shortly after the first of January we will have a nutrition expert, who will lecture and give demonstrations on the subject of child nutrition under the auspices of the sanitarium and school. This will be conducted in the city auditorium at Rome, Georgia.

"A new cottage and summer cabin, as well as the finishing of the upper stories of the sanitarium and school buildings, have added much to our rooming facilities. In spite of the drouth, we have been able to raise practically all our food. The cover crops are looking fine and plans are being laid for a progressive farming program the coming year."

Helpful Hints For Sabbath School Workers

BELIEVING that "the student in Sabbath school should feel as thoroughly in earnest to become intelligent in the knowledge of the Scriptures as to excel in the study of the sciences," the Madison Sabbath School Committee has prepared a leaflet, *Some Fundamental Principles and Methods for Sabbath School Workers*, containing some helpful suggestions.

The following sample statements are quoted from the leaflet:

"The teacher should have in mind a definite goal for himself and for his students. He should employ the best methods of teaching in order to reach that goal."

"To hold a truth without using it, is equivalent to burying a talent in a napkin."

"In the personal application of truth, and in teaching others how to apply truth, a teacher needs the same wisdom and skill as does the fisherman and hunter in securing game."

"To call upon students to recite by turn is known as the *consecutive* method. This plan enables the teacher to cover much ground in a short time, and no one is omitted. It relieves him of studying closely the members of his class as to attention and efficiency. Students easily learn when their turn comes, and the tendency is to give attention only when their names are called. They have opportunity between recitations 'to play hookey' mentally."

"To have students recite in *concert* may be used occasionally to stir up enthusiasm. But generally, a few bright students do the reciting. It is not a strong method to follow."

"Every student is obliged to be on the alert when the *promiscuous* method is used, for at any moment he may be called upon to recite, or to finish the recitation begun by another; or, he may be called upon to discuss the answer given by another. With this plan every student is

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required to do mentally the work of the student who is reciting. While the consecutive plan gets ten recitations from a class of ten, the promiscuous method may get a hundred from the same class. The promiscuous method is the method par-excellent."

"As a rule the teacher himself should not occupy more than one-fourth the time of the recitation period."

"The teacher should make it a practice not to tell anything that students can discover for themselves."

The leaflet deals with various methods of questioning, how to deal with the student who is unable to recite, the advantages of standing while reciting, et cetera. It gives helpful hints to both teachers and students concerning the preparation of the lesson.

These leaflets may be secured for five cents each, ten for twenty-five cents, or twenty-five for fifty cents. Address THE MADISON SURVEY.

Southern Junior College Receives High Rating

WE are pleased to learn that the high school department of Southern Junior College, located at Ooltewah, Tennessee, has been accepted by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The *Southern Union Worker* states:

At the chapel hour last Monday, Professor Klooster announced that as the result of the recent visit to our school of Mr. W. A. Bass, supervisor of high schools for the State of Tennessee, Southern Junior College has been placed in the highest class of preparatory schools in the State. And at a meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held at Atlanta, Georgia, early this month, upon the recommendation of Mr. Bass, our school was accepted as a member of this association of accredited schools.

There has been a rumor afloat in our field that pre-medical students who take their training at Southern Junior College are not accepted for the medical course at our College of Medi-

cal Evangelists at Loma Linda, California. In order to meet this rumor, President Klooster has recently corresponded with those in authority at Loma Linda; and at a recent faculty meeting, he read letters received from Dr. P. T. Magan, president of the medical college, and from Dr. E. H. Risley, dean of the school, in which both give assurance that students who complete acceptably the pre-medical course at Southern Junior College, will be admitted to the college at Loma Linda.

News Items

AMONG the guests this week is Dr. George T. Harding, superintendent of the Columbus Rural Rest Home, Worthington, Ohio. Dr. Harding is an old friend of the institution at Madison and is a member of the Board of Trustees. His visits are always helpful and inspiring to our family.

DURING the past week E. T. Wilson, president of the Texico Conference, has been visiting his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson. In a chapel talk, Elder Wilson expressed his appreciation of the opportunities offered at Madison for students to be self-supporting while getting their education.

SOME day, and that not very far in the distance, perhaps, trips by airplane will be as common as by automobile, but for the Madison family they are the unusual and cause a particular thrill. Last week, Mr. Paul Schlundt, of Evansville, Indiana, schoolmate of Bayard Godge, favored three of the young men, Bayard Godge, Kenneth Godge, and William Rosentreter with a trip from McConnell Field in Nashville to Evansville.

Annual Meetings

THE annual meeting of the constituents of the Rural Educational Association, and the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Rural Educational Association, which operates the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, are called for Saturday evening, January 31, 1931, at six o'clock, in the Faculty Room of Administration Building on the School campus, near Madison, Tennessee.

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Calling For Teachers and Schools

RECENTLY Dr. James H. Dillard addressed a body of teachers and school administrators in Nashville, his subject being, "Educating All the People." Dr. Dillard is president of the John F. Slater Fund, director of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, and vice-president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, all funds set aside for the forwarding of educational work in this country. A few years ago, Dr. Dillard visited Abyssinia, other parts of Africa, and portions of Europe as a member of a commission, a part of whose object was the inspection of mission schools. Some of his findings and the conclusions to which they led are especially interesting to those of us who are concerned with the training of teachers for rural schools. We quote from Dr. Dillard's lecture:

AMONG many strange surprises on this trip through Africa was the eagerness of the people, the mass of the people, for education. Out in the little villages of negroes where the mission schools haven't reached, you find some native who has been to a mission school and gotten some little education, starting a village school, or, as they call them sometimes, a 'bush school,' for the children of the neighborhood. The interest of the people in these schools is very striking. I made it a point to break away from the others as much as possible and see these schools that the

people themselves had started, and when the news would get abroad that some stranger was coming, all the people in the neighborhood turned out to show their interest in him. I never saw keener children. If I looked at the slate of one boy, I had to see every slate in the room. They were all just as keen as they could be. This anxiety for education was found from Cairo to Cape Town.

OUR PRAYER

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Kipling, "Recessional"

"Four years ago I went through the states of the Near East on a mission for the Near East Relief. The first stop of any length was in Bulgaria. There I saw the same eagerness, the same pressing forward for doing something in education. The prime minister said to me: 'Our great problem is to get our people to quit thinking about fighting and to think about education and agriculture.'

"They are building rural schools all through Bulgaria. I visited some of them. It is the same way in Greece; it is the same way in Turkey; it is the same way in Syria. The commissioner of education in Aleppo was very keen about getting schoolhouses built and pushing forward education among the masses of the people. In Palestine the commissioner of education, a splendid man, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, told me on my second visit there that England had built over three hundred country schoolhouses

in Palestine since she had had the mandate. So all over the world, all over Europe, education is pushing. South America is bracing up."

WE would like to quote at greater length, for Dr. Dillard gives some splendid things about education in America, the need of rural schools, the necessity of placing education within the reach of the colored race as well as all the white population. It is a matter of education for the masses, everywhere, the masses.

He asks, "What has so awakened the world to the need of educating the masses?" And he answers his own question: "I believe we all realize that the real change began in the world when One came into Palestine who talked about 'the least of these' and who spoke of the value of every human being as a human being. It seems to me that since that time the idea has been increasing in the world, and that within the last hundred years we are beginning to get the truth of that Spirit that began back there.

"The thought that comes out of Christianity is the value of every human soul, the value of man as man. Out of that thought has grown this idea of getting all the people educated so that every child that is born into the world shall at least have the chance of developing himself as far as education can do so."

For Madison, this is but another way of stressing the importance of its work of placing the privileges of an education within the reach of every young man or woman who wants it badly enough to work for it. It is another way, too, of stressing the thought that, by virtue of our conversion and the truth that has been committed to us, we are to be teachers, and our mission lies along lines of education. From the paragraphs quoted we are reminded anew that the world is ripe for schools of the right sort, and that the rural school has many advantages over others.

Dr. Harding's Visit

ONE of our recent pleasures has been the visit of Dr. and Mrs. George T. Harding, whose home is in Worthington,

Ohio, near Columbus. Dr. Harding is superintendent of the Columbus Rural Rest Home, a medical institution which has a wide and enviable reputation for its excellent and scientific work for people suffering from mental disturbance.

Speaking of his experience in operating the institution, Dr. Harding explains that as a Seventh-day Adventist he and his worthy associates have felt they owe the world all they are capable of giving in the form of physical relief from suffering. His institution is beautiful in its surroundings. There is the quiet of the country, the refreshing atmosphere of a close touch with growing things. Dr. Harding has the able assistance of the Drs. Harry and Mary Weber and of his own eldest son, Dr. George Harding III.

While with us, Dr. Harding gave most excellent advice to the student body, addressing them on several occasions. He spoke on a very practical phase of human life, based on his extensive experience as a physician whose work has been very largely with those who have lost their equilibrium in the struggle.

Sabbath afternoon he spoke to a large group of more mature men and women, including Faculty members and others bearing special burdens about the institution. Again he was dealing with vital problems of human affairs as they are met in an institution such as Madison. He is keenly alive to our individual problems, having frequently visited here, and having for a number of years watched the growth of school and sanitarium here and the extension work in other parts of the South.

THE education of young people to go forth as helpers in the great world field is a mighty problem. Whether or not we will be able to put the proper mold on them depends largely on the way our group of workers meet their own problems, relate themselves to each other, and maintain a clear vision of God's purpose for each one. He centered his instruction about the words found in Micah 4:8: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

With these words in mind he stressed

the importance of simplicity, ability to maintain one's self in his work of love for humanity, and a close touch always with the great Master. The "over-valuation of the ego" stands often in the way of efficient service. Many a man injures a co-operative work because he is "such a good stickler for having his own way." It is no time now to be children in this work. Every man should know himself where he stands, and how much he is willing for the Lord to expect of him. One of the strong features in the life of Moses came to the surface when he, for the love of his people, offered to have his own name blotted from the Book of Life. That is the embodiment of unselfishness. That spirit will make our work a success.

The Pewee Valley Sanitarium

BY J. T. WHEELER

TO those unacquainted with the inside working of a rural health center, it might seem uninteresting, and the question might arise, Does it pay to spend time and money in building up such an institution? If any of the readers of the SURVEY doubt the wisdom of conducting a rural health center, it might help them to observe the daily program.

We start early, for the workers of this institution do not confine themselves to a six- or eight-hour working day. We begin our trip at Louisville, the gateway to the South, and drive seventeen miles northeast to the Sanitarium, which is situated in a quiet valley six hundred feet above the city. Although we arrive at four-thirty, we find the early risers already busy. A light in the kitchen shows the cook preparing breakfast. Soon two young men, one a patient who is working to regain his health, make their way to the barns for the morning chores. We go with them, passing the neat heating plant where the fireman is busy firing up for the day. A light in the modern poultry house attracts our attention, and we hear two hundred fifty hens beginning their day's work. At the barn we find well-cared-for mules and cows.

Later we return to the large dining

room, where we find a happy group of workers gathered for a hearty breakfast. There are teachers, nurses, farmers, mechanics, and cooks exchanging cheery goodmornings. Before breakfast is over, a little girl calls for milk for a sick baby sister. They have no cow and no money but they must have milk. The phone rings and a worried voice asks that a car and a nurse come at once for a patient. The farmer goes to his work, the fireman to stir his fires which make it comfortable for a dozen patients, the nurses go their way to care for the sick, while at the ringing of the bell, the children gather in the schoolroom. All are happy because at this time of unrest and unemployment each has his place to fill.

THE patients are gathered for the morning chapel service. A phone call announces that there has been an auto wreck and the doctor is bringing his patients for an X-ray examination. As there are no broken bones, after being bandaged, they go on their way, thankful for the little institution so close at hand. A call comes from a patient who must have massage but can pay only half price, and the day's treatments begin. The patients come from all walks of life, some young, some old, some are rich and some are poor, but all seek renewed health.

It is soon noontime. Good food, grown on the farm, is taken to the patients. This food must agree with these sick people because their weight charts as a rule show a gain.

Some one is heard crying. We learn that it is a young patient who is leaving the Sanitarium. She says that she is feeling bad because she is leaving. A month previously she was crying because she was sick and had to remain at the Sanitarium.

During the day physicians from the city and surrounding towns are seen coming and going. Sometimes a telephone call may announce that a surgeon is sending a patient to the Sanitarium. The order is to prepare the surgery and have the patient ready, for it is an acute case. Another surgeon may call up and ask that the operating room be ready the next morning for a tonsillectomy.

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In every way the institution does its best to co-operate with the physicians and surgeons in caring for patients. While the institution is small, yet it is fairly complete, so good service may be rendered to patients.

THE beginning of the institution goes back several years. When it was located, there was considerable stir in the community because the impression had been gained that it was to be an isolation hospital or a pest house. Now these same people call it, "Our hospital."

The financial problem and other struggles through which the little institution has passed have been many. To Mrs. Lida F. Scott, of The Layman Foundation, Madison, Tennessee, we owe a great deal for financial assistance in building up the plant. The sacrifices made by the workers have been great. Many times they have felt they were bled white. The SURVEY cannot give space enough to tell the many experiences of those interested in the starting, development, and operation of the Pewee Valley institution. It is a demonstration of some people's having a definite and fixed purpose, willingness to sacrifice, and a desire to help humanity. Letters from satisfied patients, doctors, nurses, bankers, ministers, et cetera, help us to press forward with the work of making people more comfortable and relieving their physical needs.

In spite of the drouth which has lasted nearly six months, compelling us to haul water, we are of good courage.

"Work has been the educator of the race. I mean the actual hand-to-hand struggle with nature, whether in the enterprise and adventure of the pioneer, or the steady pull at the plow or the machine, or the inventiveness of the builder or the aviator." —*William Ernest Hocking*

News Items

AT her home in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Ashton, known by many at the school as "Mother Ashton," passed away December 23, 1930. She was seventy-six years old. Mother Ashton, about twenty years ago, sold her home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and with her family came South and settled at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on a two-hundred-fifty-acre farm about fifteen miles from Madison. A school was started by Prof. and Mrs. Charles Alden. Mrs. Alden is Mother Ashton's daughter, and Eld. N. S. Ashton, president of the Southern Union Conference, is her son. Mother Ashton was one of the strong practical workers of the community. In the beginning of their work, she made a Dutch oven, in which was baked whole wheat bread, which she supplied the neighbors. She was also a practical nurse and attended many of the sick. She was dearly loved by all who knew her.

WE are pleased to report that Dr. and Mrs. George A. Droll, of Kansas City, Missouri, have united with the Madison family. For a number of years, Dr. and Mrs. Droll were connected with Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, and later with Walla Walla College, Washington, as teachers. During the last twenty-five years, however, they have been operating a sanitarium and doing community health work in Kansas City. Mrs. Droll has been an active worker in health lines, especially with the W. C. T. U. For years, Dr. and Mrs. Droll have been interested in Madison and its various units, and have visited us from time to time. Their ability as medical workers and as teachers means much to our family, and we appreciate having them with us.

AMONG sanitarium guests this week are Pastor and Mrs. E. O. Danslow, of the Evansville, Church, Evansville, Indiana.

OTHER guests from Evansville, Indiana, this week are Theo Kroeger and E. D. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is visiting his son, Edward.

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True Leadership

I TAKE it for granted that you are here in school to prepare for Christian leadership. I want to define the meaning of true leadership this morning as I understand it.

A leader is one who knows the road; he keeps ahead of the crowd, but gets people to follow him. In order to know the road, it is fundamental to have a vision. Paul says, "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." I am not thinking of leadership for the building of great worldly enterprises; I am speaking of spiritual leadership. In order to do a definite work for the Master, we must have a vision of what He wants us to do. I have found this true in my own experience, and I feel sure the Lord has guided me in the main outline of my life.

It is necessary to give up our own selfish plans in order to have the guidance of the Lord. It means many, many times a severe struggle to do this. But if we are honest and willing to do what God wants us to do, He will impress us so we will be

From a chapel talk by E. C. Waller, President of Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, N. C.

IN the beginning of our work, Pisgah Industrial Institute consisted of a farm, an old farm building, and some shacks. The work was started in a very humble manner. But I had a vision of a school building, a little sanitarium, and other necessary buildings. I remember saying to one of the students, "Can't you see a neat little sanitarium located on that quiet little spot among the trees and flowers?" He replied, "I can't see anything but a bare plot of land." The vision of a little sanitarium, a school building, et cetera, has been fulfilled.

The little institution is there, but it meant hard work, much faith and prayer to materialize the vision.

I might illustrate the importance that faith played in the building up of the unit by telling you an experience that we had in purchasing lumber for one of our buildings. Lumber sufficient for the building was offered to us for \$1700, which was a very low price. We felt that the Lord was opening the way for us, so we purchased the lumber. But before we could move it, we were obliged to pay cash for it. The dealer agreed to wait a month for the cash.

CRAFTSMAN, PREACHER, MISSIONARY

THE greatest of human teachers, Paul, accepted the lowliest as well as the highest duties. He recognized the necessity of labor for the hand as well as for the mind, and he wrought at a handicraft for his own support. His trade of tent-making he pursued while daily preaching the gospel in the great centers of civilization. "These hands," he said, at parting with the elders of Ephesus, "have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me."

—Education

Before the month was up, lumber had risen in value, and the dealer offered us \$500 in cash if we would not take the lumber. Feeling that we ought to go ahead with our plans, we went to our banker and told him our situation. He asked us how much time we wanted on the loan, and we told him that we did not know. He then made out a note for us to sign, payable on demand. It might have been a shaky business transaction for our banker. But we were so sure that the Lord was leading us that we stepped out by faith.

It was not long before a friend sent us \$1,000. A little later, another \$1000 reached us, enabling us to pay the note on the lumber. God honored our faith, and respected our vision so that it became a reality. When we step out by faith in the right direction, God will give us what we need.

TO keep ahead of the crowd means constant study, improvement, and growth. If you are connected with an institution, there is just one of two courses to pursue; you must grow or go. If you do not grow with the institution, some one will come along better fitted for your place than you are.

A leader must sometimes walk alone. If you are ahead of the crowd, you cannot always stay with it. This is one of the prices we must pay for leadership. Many times you will feel you are alone. It is necessary at such times to be sure you are right, then put your trust in God and go ahead.

The story of Nehemiah reveals to us a great leader. He went out alone at night, while others were sleeping, to view the walls. He saw their dilapidated condition, and knew that God wanted the walls restored. He dedicated himself to the task, and everybody soon knew that he meant business. He led the people under great difficulties to victory. The people had been working on the walls for forty-nine years but had accomplished little. Nehemiah, in fifty-two days, completed the task.

ONE of the most difficult problems for a leader is to persuade others to follow. Even though your vision may be wonderful, and you may be able to stay

ahead of the crowd, you cannot accomplish much unless you have the co-operation of others. Remember there is danger of getting so far ahead of the crowd that they cannot keep up with you. No one can accomplish much alone.

There are many people who are willing to enter the Lord's work if they can have good wages, who will not consent to enter the work and be satisfied with a bare living. A leader must be willing to make the same sacrifices that he asks others to make. For instance, if a particular job has to be done that no one wants to do, the leader must be willing to do the task. This is one of the acid tests of leadership.

Another characteristic of a true leader is democracy. A business man with sufficient money to pay large salaries to his helpers, can be an autocrat; but you cannot be an autocrat in self-supporting work. It is the Lord's plan that we should counsel and plan together in order that the work may be the combined efforts of us all.

The last point I will mention, but not the least, is the necessity of patience and endurance. Stay right by your job when others leave. You know one of the greatest difficulties in self-supporting work is getting people connected with the work who will stay right by. Many people will enter self-supporting work, but they hop around here and there, and when difficulties come, they are gone. Find your place, learn how to be a leader, and stay with your work. Be sure, if God has led you to that place, though difficulties arise, He will help you to find a way out.

Courage

MANY men decline to undertake any unusual work because it does not definitely promise assurance of success. Disapproving opinions and remarks from others are often sufficient to turn them aside from worthy endeavor. It is evident that a timid or over-cautious man must lack in initiative and be incapable of great achievements. A man who is afraid to do what he thinks is right because he cannot clearly see the outcome is not a valuable person to be connected with any enterprise.

Cowardice of any kind will make a man hesitate and hang back at the very time when he should be pushing ahead. A leader must be resolute and stout of heart. He must have the courage to meet obstacles face to face and cause those who deal with him to feel that they are in contact with a real man. If he is weak and vacillating, his subordinates will have no regard for him. They may to his face pretend obedience to his wishes, but behind his back they will speak contemptuously and do as they please.

All great men of God have been men of courage. Often the odds have seemed against them, but they dared, in face of forbidding circumstances, to do things which would have frightened and paralyzed weaker men. Jonathan and his armour-bearer did not hesitate to climb over the rocks and attack the enemy. They took the risk. They laid themselves liable for the cause at stake. The Lord honored their courage. No miracles will ever be wrought to vindicate the feeble efforts of the cowardly or the indolent person. Divine power is on the side of the man of courage.

—Fred Green

The Sun's Healing Rays

THERE is a statement in the Bible that says there is healing in the wings of the sun. This statement becomes better understood as we learn more about the value of the sun's healing rays. The short wave known as the ultra-violet not only affects the skin but penetrates beyond and stimulates the circulation, blood cells, and general metabolism.

During the winter months, it is easy to neglect getting a sufficient amount of sunlight. The ultra-violet ray does not pass through ordinary window glass. Sunlight should be admitted to the house either direct or through a specially prepared glass. There are a number of inexpensive lamps now on the market that develop the ultra-violet ray. Clothing also obstructs the violet ray.

Proper food with sunlight prevents rickets in growing children, while this same food without the sunlight will not

prevent rickets. Therefore, see that the children have plenty of sunshine.

IT is well to remember that foods themselves are favorably affected by direct sunlight while growing. For instance, we have all observed that the sprouts of vegetables growing in a cellar are pale, while they are a strong, healthy green if grown in the sunlight. Cows properly fed that are in the sunshine a good part of the day give milk rich in vitamin D; while cows receiving the same food kept in the barn away from the sun produce milk lacking in this vitamin. The same is true of eggs laid by hens that have plenty of sunshine, while eggs laid by hens kept indoors are poor in vitamin D.

Those responsible for the food of growing children should be especially careful about the milk supply. Fathers and mothers are indeed kings and queens, who are able to bring up their children on a little farm where foods can be grown in the sunshine instead of being obliged to live in the crowded, smoky city where it is difficult for the rays of the sun to penetrate the blanket of smoke hanging over a large city. It is very important that the little folk should be out in the sunshine each day as much as possible. Children reared in New York City, where it is difficult to have the sunshine, are subject to rickets, while children eating the same food, but reared in the country, where they have plenty of sunshine, are usually free from rickets.

Is the Common Cold Due to a Germ

MANY have the idea that a common cold is due to some circulatory trouble caused by chilling. Frequently it is heard, "I caught a cold last night while sitting in a draft." We do not question but that the draft had something to do with the attack of cold. But it is a pretty well established fact that a common cold is due to a germ that is carried from one to another. During this time of the year, these germs are found almost everywhere. They live in the passages of the nose and throat. They are often lying there inert. Chilling of the body lowers

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the vitality so that these germs become active. As the resistance lowers, they attack the mucus membrane of the nose and throat and the result is that we have a cold.

Washings from these passages have been injected into the ape with the result that the ape has a cold. If those having a mere cold would keep in mind that it is a contagious trouble, they would be more careful about exposing others. It should be remembered that a cold can be transmitted through the fine spray that is thrown out in coughing and sneezing.

The best treatment for a cold is to go to bed, see that the elimination of the bowels is attended to, take hot baths, and apply hot fomentations to the spine. Only liquid foods should be taken until the fever ceases. It is well to stay in bed one or two days after the temperature remains normal. Care should then be used for several more days because it is easy to become re-infected with the germs that may still be lurking in the passages of the nose and throat.

It is recognized that a cold is the forerunner of pneumonia, pleurisy, and tuberculosis. The cells of the body are weakened and prepared for the inroads of the tubercular and other germs.

Influenza also is a contagious disease much like the common cold but more severe. Neither a cold nor influenza creates immunity in the system, but the victim is left more susceptible to a second attack. We have patients coming to us who have a history of colds or influenza extending over a period of time covering from one to two years.

Do not regard the mere cold as a light and trivial thing. The best treatment is

prevention. But if you should take a cold, do not procrastinate; attend to it at once, remembering that rest in bed with what has been suggested above is the best cure.

Items of News

AMONG recent arrivals at Madison is Miss Bernice Webber, lately of Lodi, California. Miss Webber has been the assistant director of the normal department of the Lodi Academy and Normal School for several years. She is taking some advance work at Peabody College this quarter.

AMONG the guests of the Sanitarium we are pleased to have James Knox Polk, great nephew of James K. Polk, former president of the United States.

IT was a pleasure to have with us over the week-end Professor and Mrs. E. C. Waller and son. They are conducting an interesting and splendid work in the mountains of North Carolina. Professor Waller is principal of the Pisgah Industrial Institute at Candler, North Carolina. At the present time he and Mrs. Waller are taking advanced work at the University of Tennessee.

IN recent months a question has been raised concerning the advisability of using cooking vessels made of aluminum. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* of December 13, 1930, states that careful investigation has proved that no harm comes from the use of aluminum cooking vessels. Whatever metal may become disintegrated does not enter the body fluids of the intestines, but is eliminated through the digestive tract.

LAST Friday, Miss Icyline Lawrence and Miss Gordon motored with friends to East Tennessee. Miss Lawrence spent the week-end with Prof. and Mrs. D. C. Ludington, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Israel, of Southern Junior College. Miss Gordon visited her parents in Graysville.

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

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A Letter From a Visitor

FOR several weeks the Sanitarium had the pleasure of having as a guest Mr. T. W. Hunter, Supervisor of Tennessee Rural Schools. During his stay, he observed the operation of the institution.

Dr. Hunter has had long experience in dealing with the many problems of rural education. The State Department of Education is interested in the practical lines of education for which Madison stands. The graduates of our Normal Department are recognized and are granted teachers' life certificates. The rural schools that are conducted in the state by Madison students

have been appreciated and encouraged by the State Department of Education. It is a pleasure to work in a state that is sympathetic with our efforts to establish manual-training schools that are operated not only by teachers, but by groups of trained workers, such as farmers, builders, nurses, mechanics, cooks, etc. Such schools are a practical demonstration of what can be done in making the country an ideal place for family life.

It is real missionary work to help the people who are now crowded in the cities to find homes on the land. There is much room in the South for people who desire

to come close to nature and to get away from the artificial, crowded conditions of the cities. The helpful, practical work of such schools in producing the harvest of the land is an eloquent sermon, helping

the people to believe that the soil will produce sufficient to provide a plain but wholesome and healthful living. As the institution stands for this broad education, it appreciates very much the attitude of Mr. Hunter toward the work of the school, and believes that the SURVEY family will enjoy reading a recent letter from him. He says:

THE NEED OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

CHRISTIAN farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land, and in teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive. . . . There are multitudes of poor families for whom no better missionary work could be done than to assist them in settling on the land and in learning how to make it yield them a livelihood. . . . Even the desert places of the earth, where the outlook appears to be forbidding, may become as the garden of God.

—Ministry of Healing

Dear Dr. Sutherland:

I wish to say to you, as I have said to many others, that I am a better man as the result of my stay at Madison. I was helped physically, mentally, and spiritually by the treatments and my association with the workers and students of the institution. I was greatly impressed with the spirit of the place. I have had considerable experience in the field of rural education, and have spent much time studying and working with rural folk, but I have never found an institution that can do and is doing the type of work that you are doing at Madison. I found there a co-operation and a spirit of satisfaction that I have never found in any other institution. You resemble a big family, working together and eager to serve everybody.

While at the Sanitarium, I not only talked with the heads of different departments, teachers,

and doctors, but I interviewed many of the students. I found the students pleased with their training. They seemed to appreciate the opportunities and advantages afforded by your institution. I talked with a young man from California whose parents are poor and unable to assist him in paying his expenses while obtaining his education. This young man had already succeeded in working his way through high school, and was in junior college as the result of earning his own school expenses in your institution. I found a number of students from Texas and other states who are earning their entire school expenses.

The students seem pleased and satisfied with both their classroom and manual work.

I am not acquainted with another institution better prepared to train young men and women for leadership in rural communities. There is a great field for this kind of education. I would like to talk with you about the possibilities that I see for this kind of training that you people are prepared to give to help us in the rural work.

Yours very sincerely,

The Work on Sand Mountain

AN interesting work is being done by Dr. R. E. Ownbey and his associates on Sand Mountain. It takes brave hearts to conduct a medical missionary enterprise where the workers are practically forced to support themselves by their own hands in doing agricultural and mechanical work while attending the sick. Dr. Ownbey is practically the only physician within miles of his neighborhood. He and his workers not only look after their medical needs, but are doing splendid work in teaching the people how to take care of their bodies, and to improve their minds. The Great Physician went about doing good. He, too, was self-supporting. He did not depend upon medical fees from His patients, but He was able to render help where it was needed, to point the way to correct living and thinking. Below are some extracts taken from a recent letter from Dr. Ownbey:

I THOUGHT it might be of interest to the readers of the SURVEY to learn some of our educational plans extending over the spring, summer, and autumn. Instruction will be given by competent workers on health and practical Christianity in a number of the local school-houses. Special effort will be made, giving strong lessons on Saturday and Sunday nights. Preceding many of these lessons, a story hour for the children will be held. Also, special

music will be provided. Health, diet, and cooking will be taught and demonstrated; also, free medical advice will be given. Provision will be made for the treatment of the sick.

Various groups of workers are being organized and trained to carry forward these lines of activity mentioned above.

We need, in order to make this educational effort effective, a portable organ and a good piano. If there is anyone who is impressed to donate one or both of these, or who will help financially in securing the same, correspond with the writer, Dr. R. E. Ownbey, Trenton, Georgia. I will report the progress of our work from time to time through the SURVEY.

The Knoxville Vegetarian Dining Room

ABOUT six years ago Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Crowder and family came to Madison from California. They were at Madison one year. Since that time they have been located in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the interest of health food work. Knoxville, with a population of 125,000, is the business center of eastern Tennessee, southeastern Kentucky, and western North Carolina, and offers many opportunities to self-supporting workers who are interested in helping people to get away from wrong habits of eating. In a recent letter Mrs. Crowder writes:

SINCE our last report, we have made several changes which have proved successful. Instead of operating on the old cafeteria plan, we are now operating on the dining-room or family plan. On account of the present financial depression, it seemed wise to make this change, giving our patrons the benefit of every possible saving. Our patrons appreciate this, and are remaining loyal to the vegetarian diet.

A friendly, congenial atmosphere is maintained in the dining room. We feel that our services are appreciated. Not one of the patrons has attempted to smoke in the dining room. Our patronage consists largely of business and professional people. We also have some university students. It is encouraging to us that many people are realizing the value of a wholesome, healthful diet.

We have never lost our vision of the possibilities and the needs of the health work which we obtained while at Madison six years ago. We are happy in our work and are of good courage.

The wisest and most interesting men talk little, think much, complain never, but travel on. How far have you come today, Brother?

We Like Greens

THE term, "Sunny South," means more than people generally see in it. To be appreciated, it is necessary to pass from a section that is now cold, stormy, and bare, to the Sunny South, where the grass is green and some hardy blossoms may still be found; where you can go to the garden and get your greens, lettuce, cabbage, etc.; and where even the robin and the mocking bird can be heard in January. These are a few of the blessings that we are enjoying at Madison. The southern part of the United States has wonderful resources in things pertaining to health, comfort, and opportunity for growing garden vegetables. Our northern neighbors, who have to spend several months of the year with the cold blizzards, snow, and ice, will learn yet to appreciate the South with its great wealth of natural resources.

We believe that the SURVEY family will find the following article on greens, taken from a recent food lecture by Miss Frances L. Dittes, instructive:

THE United States is becoming a nation of eaters-of-greens. The campaign of education as to the value of vitamins has borne fruit in thousands of acres devoted to the raising of succulent green vegetables in which some of the most vital of these necessities of diet are found.

"In contrast to the days when we subsisted largely on beef, bread, and potatoes, and when the farm patch of "green sass" was a trifling job left mostly to the women, the nation's garden patch is now an essential and a considerable part of the national farm. We eat more lettuce and spinach in winter and less sulphur and molasses in spring than in grandfather's day.

"The area now devoted to the growing of green vegetables for the table, including melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, amounts, according to the latest figures of the Department of Agriculture, to approximately 1,148,770 acres, or a little under 1,800 square miles. If the area that is put to the growing of the same vegetables for canning is added, the total is nearly doubled.

"In two years the acreage of lettuce and spinach, favorites of the vitamin hunter, has increased more than 50 per cent. Last year over 106,000 acres were planted to lettuce alone. This would suffice to give a patch some six or seven feet square to every inhabitant of this land.

"The acreage of cabbage has increased five fold while that of carrots has increased over 50 per cent in two years.

"Uncle Sam's melon patch would seem big enough to provide for all his nephews a chance for a midnight raid without materially reducing the supply. Approximately 300 square miles of watermelons and 160 square miles of cantaloups were grown for market last year.

"These figures have been for vegetables or fruit to be eaten green and fresh on the table. The figures for similar products raised for canning would be too tedious to enumerate, but when the totals of all the green products are added, the acreage amounts to some 2,100,000.

"This gives some idea of the size of the nation's kitchen garden, exclusive of the potato patch. It is significant that the increase in the size of this garden patch is mostly in the sections devoted to the raising of products to be served fresh.

"This is partly the result of the propaganda in favor of fresh vegetables and partly of the improved economic condition of the American people and of their ability and willingness to buy what used to be considered luxuries.

"California is sometimes termed the great winter vitamin factory of the United States. Florida leads in early tomatoes and string beans. Texas excels in spinach; Georgia in watermelons; Louisiana in early carrots.

"Nearly all the Southern states show large increases in the production of these green crops, an impressive example of the way science serves mankind. The sun is the life-giver of the race. Not only the direct rays but products of the rays formed by Nature's chemistry in the cells of growing plants have been shown to possess peculiar vital properties for the human race."

 MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,
Madison, Tennessee.

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Agricultural Division Notes

WITH the increased student attendance at Madison comes the ever-recurring problem of feeding the large family. As we look toward spring, larger plans must be laid for intelligent planting and for tilling the soil. More and more do we depend upon the farm with its sub-divisions of dairy, poultry, fruit and garden to supply the tables with food. Just now we are enjoying beautiful lettuce from our own greenhouses.

The dairy must be enlarged. With abundant blue-grass pasture, sufficient healthy cows should be on the place to furnish enough wholesome dairy products to supply Kinne Kitchen, the Sanitarium Kitchen, and the Cafeteria in Nashville.

Also, the Institution is in need of more and better work stock. Two good teams of mules are needed before spring work is begun. Mules endure the heat of this latitude better than horses. Experience has shown that faithful beasts of burden are more profitable to use than tractors.

We can purchase two spans of mules if we have \$200 in cash. One span weighs 2600 pounds, and the other 2300 pounds. They are all fine, strong animals, ranging from five to seven years old. These two spans will cost \$500. We have succeeded in raising \$300 of this amount, but we cannot pay for them until we have \$200 more. We believe that there are readers of the SURVEY who are so interested in young men and women earning their way while in school that they will come forward to help us to secure these two teams of mules in order that we may raise sufficient food to give more young people the opportunity to attend school next year.

If any of the hearts of the readers of the SURVEY are touched or respond to our situation and feel that we should have these two spans of mules, and will help us to raise the \$200 beyond the \$300 which we already have (and it must be secured before we can pay for them), please write at once telling how much you will give. The spring will soon be here and we should know by the first of March.

—Fred Green.

Items of News

ONE of Nashville's leading financial men, and one of the most prominent philanthropists, Mr. A. M. Burton, is spending a few days at the sanitarium. He, also, finds it convenient to slip away from his heavy responsibilities to this quiet place where he can rest. Mr. Burton is president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company and also owns and directs the WLAC Radio Broadcasting Station. He is interested in many philanthropic activities, being one of the leading members of the Board of Trustees of the David Lipscomb Junior College. He is the founder and director of a home for young working women and also of a home for young men. These two homes are a great boon to young people in many ways, as they not only have comfortable, home-like rooms, but also a wholesome, practical, Christian atmosphere, which is best of all. Mr. Burton firmly believes that health is a great asset to a Christian, so he conducts a cafeteria that specializes in wholesome food at reasonable prices. He especially encourages the young people who live in his homes, to eat largely of fruits, vegetables, and wholesome grains, discarding, as far as possible, tea and coffee, and using very little meat. Thus we see that this man believes in putting his Christianity to work in helping humanity to become more comfortable, to relieve their physical wants, and to teach them that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

Published by
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Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIII

February 18, 1931

No. 6

Back to the Farm

AN interesting article entitled, "Back to the Farm," appears in the January number of the *Independence*, of Nashville, Tennessee. The writer presents the cause of much of the present unemployment and misery in our large cities at the present time. Limited space will not permit us to publish the entire article, but the following is extracted:

THE publishers of this paper are convinced that there are thousands of men, brought up on the farm, who are now living in our towns and cities, who should get back to the country just as quickly as possible. We believe that this class of men are mighty anxious to get back to the farm. They have been thoroughly disillusioned about city life.

To a great extent, the unemployed today are the men who have left the rural districts. They are hard-working and good people. When the war came, the young men went to war. Those who had dependents went to work in the big war industrial plants. After the war, they could not go back to the country, to the rural dis-

tricts, since adjustments had been made which did not permit them to take up their former work. Then, too, there were building booms after the war that gave plenty

of employment. The prospect for much building is poor at present. The labor-saving methods and the use of new materials have reduced the number of workmen needed in the building trades. Concrete, steel, and reinforced glass have largely taken the place of brick and wood in buildings.

There are some basic differences between a country-reared man and a city-reared man, which is the result of the different environment. One of these differences is the way they handle themselves. The

city-trained man is "quicker" than his country cousin. These country men referred to above are now middle aged and cannot make good in factories or industrial plants. Young men adapt themselves more quickly to their work.

Back to the farm is the solution of their troubles. But how can these men with families get back to the farm? It costs

OUT OF THE CITIES

THOUSANDS and tens of thousands might be working upon the soil who are crowded into the cities, watching for a chance to earn a trifle. . . . Think of the families herded together in miserable tenements, many of them dark basements, reeking with dampness and filth. . . . They see nothing of the beauty of natural things. . . . If the poor, now crowded into the cities, could find homes upon the land, they might not only earn a livelihood, but find health and happiness now unknown to them. . . . If these could be taken to some farming district, surrounded with the green fields, the woods and hills and brooks, the clear skies and the fresh, pure air of the country, it would seem almost like heaven.

—Ministry of Healing.

money to enter the farming business, and those farming now claim that they cannot make a living.

However, these ex-farmers living in the city cannot support their families. Rent, light, water, car-fare, groceries, clothing, and the little luxuries that they must have, cannot be provided by the wages earned by these ex-farmers employed in the great factories. These people really have no place in our industrial plants. The young men without families have every advantage over these older men.

THE possibilities of life in the country are inexhaustible. A farmer with any intelligence and common sense can make a living for his family on the farm. He can have shelter and warmth without much cost, if he is willing to work. He can raise practically everything that he needs, live well, and maintain a balanced ration on his table right from his own garden and fields; and if he will add canning and drying processes, it will be necessary to buy only a few things at the store. The publishers of *Independence* are so thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of this plan that they are offering their services free of charge to get the unemployed city-country people in touch with land owners. There is plenty of land that will otherwise lie idle which could be made profitable to the owners, could these unemployed city farmers be brought back to the rural districts. The "Back-to-the-Farm" movement should gain momentum. Bankers, business men, government officials, should get their heads together and make it as easy as possible for the man who wants to go back to the country and make good on the farm, to do so.

Apostle to the People of Appalachia

THE school and sanitarium were recently favored by a visit from Dr. J. H. Stucky, of Lexington, Kentucky. Over twenty-five years ago, Dr. Stucky began a wonderful work among the mountaineers of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee in helping to eradicate trachoma, a disease affecting the eyes. He worked untiringly himself, and brought into the effort many

others. He interested the federal government and a number of philanthropic organizations, until today the disease is practically stamped out. Dr. Stucky takes the position that trachoma is due largely to malnutrition; therefore, he attacked the trouble by educating the people to eat foods rich in vitamins and mineral salts to build up their general health.

Dr. Stucky gave several interesting and instructive lectures to the family. We trust that in the future he will visit us often. Below is an excerpt from a letter written by Dr. Stucky after leaving Madison, which we wish to share with SURVEY readers:

"I want to tell you again, as I did the day I left, I have never spent a short week that I enjoyed more and felt I had accomplished more. Aside from the relief of body and mind which you gave me, the pleasant fellowship and companionship of yourself and co-workers, with the delightful trips into the hills to the two smaller schools, was not only a pleasure but an inspiration. This seems to me an ideal way of spreading the gospel of health and much more effectual than the mass production attempted in the large cities.

"The climax was the opportunity on the different occasions to talk to your students, workers, and neighbors, giving them some of the reasons for my great interest in and love for the people of Appalachia, especially those parts in Kentucky and Tennessee. I feel that I have just made a scratch on the slate of opportunity and given only the faintest idea of the great need of and work for the people of the mountains—a work and need that is much greater now than it was twenty-five years ago when I began, because of the rapid onrush of commercialism for which these splendid people are not ready."

A Call From the Agricultural Department

LAST week Mr. Green made a call for \$200 to finish paying for four mules for the Farm Department. There has already been raised toward the purchase of the two teams, \$300.

This week, through the kindness of a friend, we have succeeded in obtaining another span of mules for \$200. Half of the amount has already been raised. We trust the SURVEY readers will help us to raise the remaining \$100 on this team as well as the \$200 asked for last week, thus providing three good teams which are very much needed by the Agricultural Department.

This year there are 300 students enrolled in the school. Providing food for these young people is a heavy responsibility. Besides 300 students, there are 80 teachers and commissioned workers which the school must support. Then we have an average of 50 patients that must be supplied with grains, vegetables, fruit, and dairy products from the farm. The school farm is further called upon to supply food products for the Nashville Vegetarian Cafeteria, which has a daily patronage of 250. These facts are expressed in order that the SURVEY readers may understand that the Madison School Farm is doing real business.

In spite of the heavy drouth through which we have passed, we have many blessings. The gardens have furnished a large amount of fine vegetables. The Fruit Department supplied seven tons of delicious grapes, 2000 bushels of pears, and about 1500 bushels of apples, besides some other fruit in smaller quantities. The Farm has raised a large amount of feed for the stock. The Poultry and Dairy Departments are also doing their part in furnishing food for our large family.

Horse and mule power is preferable to tractors, as we believe the training students get here in handling teams, farming as they must when they go to small farms, will be a great advantage to them. The article, "Back to the Farm," appearing in this issue of the SURVEY, emphasizes the importance of getting back to the land and being able to provide a living with simple means.

We believe that some of the readers of the SURVEY will help us secure the remaining \$300 on these mule teams. Reports will be given from time to time as to the results. Some who may not be able to give cash at the present time may

wish to make a pledge to be paid later. This will be very acceptable.

E. A. Sutherland, M. D.

Report From Birmingham

THE Unit working in Birmingham has sent to the SURVEY a report of their work:

WE are twelve miles from Birmingham, a city of 285,000. We are located on an eighty-seven-acre farm on an asphalt road known as the Springville Highway. The country about Birmingham has an unlimited supply of coal, iron, limestone, and other minerals. Alabama is making rapid advancement in stock raising and agriculture.

Since we began work in this city, we have devoted the most of our time to the health-food work through the vegetarian cafeteria, which has been very successful until the recent depression in business. Last March the cafeteria was turned over to a local group who live in Birmingham, and we have since been turning our attention to the development of a health rest-home on the farm. We have seven houses on the farm, including treatment rooms and a rest-home for about ten patients. These will be equipped with modern conveniences, such as running water, electricity, etc. We have a splendid water plant, the water of which is furnished by a spring flowing about 45 gallons per minute. The water is fresh, cold, and pure. An electric Demming with a pressure tank gives us an ample supply of water, with a 27,000 gallon reserve. We hope that in a short time we will have the treatment rooms and the health-home completed. We have already turned down a number of applications for admittance.

A few months ago one of our neighbors was seriously hurt in an automobile accident. After attending to some of his wounds at a local hospital, they told him that nothing more could be done, that he would not be able to do any work during the coming summer; so he was brought home. I visited him and offered to do all I could to make him comfortable. After a few weeks' treatment in his own home, he was able to go on the road again as a salesman. This has been a great advertisement for our work. We are in a very nice neighborhood of friendly and sociable people who are interested in our health work.

The farm is under the management of Mr. A. A. Lohman. For many years he was engaged in vegetable gardening and flower raising near Grand Island, Nebraska. We are planning on increasing our poultry and dairy farming, with a considerable amount of fruit and vegetables.

The rural surroundings will be an attraction to our patients. Then the advantage of having fresh fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and eggs from our own farm will be appreciated by our patients. Our cannery will furnish us with plenty of good vegetables and fruits for the winter.

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ber 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

Our patrons at the cafeteria always took the products from the farm in preference to foods bought on the market. They would say, "Give me some of that food, for if it is raised on your farm, I know it is good." We have never had any difficulty in selling our products from the farm. Among the most important commodities that we have here on the little farm is good, fresh, country air, free from the smoke and gases of the city. It makes us feel good, and we sleep so well out here among the pine trees.

We trust that the readers of the SURVEY will remember the cafeteria work in Birmingham and the effort that we are making to develop a little rural rest-home out here on the farm. We are a small group to undertake to do a work in so large a city.

A Word From Iowa

AN interesting letter came from Iowa. Excerpts from the letter follows:

Several of the Iowa people here were planning on attending your school. The SURVEY told us you were not able to receive any more students on account of not having room. Will you send us information on home canning? If we cannot enter the school, we wish to can fruits and vegetables and put up jams, jellies, preserves, sauerkraut, etc. If it will pay, we should like to can navy beans.

We feel that we can do this kind of work, sell the products, and thus keep our little church group employed profitably. Do you know of a small canning equipment that could be used by us in starting? If you think best, we are willing to come down to Madison to see how you do your work. We are able to meet our expenses for a short course.

Times are very hard here and we wish to engage in some kind of activity that will furnish work for our people.

We enjoy the little Survey very much and receive many good ideas from reading it.

We have written to this woman that we will do all in our power to help her to develop some activity to employ the people in their group. If any of the readers of the SURVEY can help these people secure a

small second-hand canner, please notify E. A. Sutherland, Madison, Tennessee.

Items of News

SINCE the holidays are past, the number of persons seeking rest and health at the Sanitarium is increasing. One day last week fifteen new patients were registered in for treatments.

EXCAVATION has commenced for the new Demonstration Building of the Normal Department. This is the first one of several buildings to be erected on the campus in accordance with the building program which will be carried out in advancing the standing of our school from a junior to a senior college.

ONE person who may always expect a hearty welcome from the entire family of the Madison School and Sanitarium is Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., of the Columbus Rural Rest Home at Worthington, Ohio. He recently slipped away from the strenuous duties of his own sanitarium for a little rest, and spent several days with us here. During that time, he spoke to the student body on several occasions and also to the faculty. Mrs. Harding joined him here, and together they continued their trip to points farther South.

THE Sanitarium family was pleased to listen to a radio program of sacred songs dedicated to the Sanitarium and some of the guests and workers, coming from W. L. A. C. of Nashville, Tennessee. The first hymn was dedicated to the Institution, one to Mrs. S. B. Goodge, one to Miss Lois Nance, one to Dr. Sutherland, and one to Mrs. Leila J. Morgan. This program was given through the courtesy of Mr. A. M. Burton, President of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company and Radio Station W. L. A. C., of Nashville, who is numbered among the guests of the weeks.

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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No. 7

Back to the Soil

AN article entitled, "Back to the Soil, a Rapidly-Growing Idea," appeared in a Birmingham newspaper recently. A brief digest follows:

Thousands of city dwellers are seeking to find out if there is a place for them in the big open spaces of the West. Four to six hundred letters daily go to the general land offices at Washington inquiring about public lands and the possibility of homesteads. Most of the letters come from people in the thickly populated urban centers. Thousands of these land seekers belong to the "white-collar class" of workers who, despite agriculture's troubles, fondly believe it would be easier to grow the food they are finding it difficult to buy.

THE recent calamity that has befallen Napier, New Zealand, impresses us with the extreme suffering that comes from the crowded condition of the cities. More than a thousand people have lost their lives by an earthquake in this city. Practically no buildings are left standing. Those that were left were considered a hazard and are being leveled. The water and sewerage systems are destroyed, electric lights cannot be supplied, everything that makes a city desirable has been lost. The whole country has gone into mourning.

Sometimes we wonder what is required to get action on the part of a people who understand theoretically that no greater

missionary work can be done than to get people out of the congested centers on to the land. We also wonder what can be done to arouse people so they will realize

that the cities will become like pens of slaughter in times of catastrophe. To those who know these truths theoretically, the call out of the cities, back to the land is only a pleasant song, not to be taken seriously. Is it possible that the people who know these things and do not practice them may have to pass through some severe experiences, before they will arouse to action?

GOD'S PLAN FOR HIS PEOPLE

FROM Ezekiel 36 we gather the following ideas relevant to the "back-to-the-land movement." When we are willing to dwell on the land according to God's plan for families, He will bless us and will multiply the fruit of the tree and the increase of the field. "The desolate land shall be tilled. . . . This land that was desolate shall become like the garden of Eden." Then the heathen will learn of God when they see His people carrying out His plan for them.

experiences, before they will arouse to action?

It has been said that God made the country and the devil made the city. The things of nature seen in the country exert a silent, ennobling influence upon the mind. The beautiful words found in Psalms 65: 9-13 and 85: 11, 12, are expressive of this idea:

"Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly: thou settlest the furrows thereof: thou makest it soft with showers: thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with goodness:

and thy paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness: and the little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing. . . . Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven. Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase."

A WRITER on country life says: "Schools should be located, as far as possible, where the eye will rest upon the things of nature instead of clusters of houses. The ever-shifting scenery will gratify the taste, and control the imagination. Here is a living teacher, instructing constantly. . . .

"The people should learn as far as possible to depend upon the products that they can obtain from the soil. Men are needed in different communities to show the people how riches are to be obtained from the soil. The cultivation of land will bring its return. False witness has been borne in condemning land which, if properly worked, would yield rich returns. Seed placed in thoroughly prepared soil, will produce its harvest. Men are wanted to educate others how to plow, and to use the implements of agriculture. Who will be missionaries to do this work, to teach proper methods to the youth, and to all who feel willing and humble enough to learn?"

"There is wisdom for him who holds the plow, and plants and sows the seed. The earth has its concealed treasures, and the Lord would have thousands and tens of thousands working upon the soil who are crowded into the cities. Many are unwilling to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and they refuse to till the soil. But the earth has blessings hidden in her depths for those who have courage and will and perseverance to gather her treasures. *Fathers and mothers who possess a piece of land and a comfortable home are kings and queens.*"

A note from a Survey reader says, "Find enclosed one dollar to say, 'Thank you' for my paper. I pray daily that all of our schools will succeed in carrying out the principles of true education."

Averting a Tragedy at Red Boiling Springs

SIXTY miles northeast of Nashville at Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee, on the main street a sign reads, "Leslie's Bath House and Sanitarium." The influence of this bath house extends to the whole community. Some may wonder what good it does to bury one's self in a little work in a little place where only six months in the year it is possible to conduct a paying business because the summer guests have gone back home. Each winter Mr. and Mrs. Royal Leslie have felt it necessary to go to more lucrative fields. This exodus leaves the hill people more remote than ever, not only in miles but in understanding, from the busy world.

Each summer the Leslies have returned to the Springs to run their treatment rooms for the summer guests, to do a kindly neighborhood work and to take a friendly, watchful interest in the people they have learned to respect and love. Last summer's drought and resulting crop failure have caused unusual hardships and suffering among these naturally independent, uncomplaining, and self-sustaining people. It happened for reasons not easily explained that the Leslies were delayed at Red Boiling Springs this winter and did not go elsewhere, as one thing after another turned up and kept them there. They now feel it was providential that they remained, for reasons that are related in a letter received from Mr. Leslie:

THIS is the first time that I have ever written a letter asking for help. I am going to tell you the condition of things here at the Springs as they are, and maybe you can suggest some way or means that will give relief.

The dry weather that we had last summer caused a failure of crops, as you know, and so the poor people here have little or nothing to eat; and on top of this there is no work of any kind that they can get in order to buy food and clothing. Many a night they must go to bed without food. Mrs. Leslie has taken food and clothing to them and done all she could in taking care of their sick. (Mrs. Leslie is a trained nurse). We have given until we have nothing more to give. At present we have no patients and no money coming in to help us with this work. What shall we do?

The poor folk come to me begging for something to do, so that they can get money enough to buy a little food. Just a few minutes ago a young man came with a load of wood and said, "Doctor, I brought you a load of wood so I can get a little something to eat." By the way, he has a wife and five small boys. I said, "Fred, I haven't a cent to my name!" He said, "Doc, I am bound to get some, somewhere. We haven't a speck of meal or flour in the house and my children have to have something to eat." Well, the only thing that I could think of doing was to go over to the store and have the things that he wanted charged to my account and give him the flour and meal, etc., to take home. I have had to do this a number of times with others so that they might not go to bed hungry.

A young man came to me the other night and asked me to loan him money enough to get some bread for his baby. It was crying because it was hungry. I saw to it that he got something to take back home.

My wife has taken food off of our table and given it to needy ones. This has happened a number of times. We bought some cloth last fall to make clothes for our children, but the calls from the needy caused my wife to take this cloth and make it up for some of the poor ones who needed it worse. We have given until we can't give any more; that is, we haven't anything more to give. We are out of everything.

A little while back, my wife was called to a place where there are seven in the family. She found that the bread-winner was sick in bed because she had not had the right kind of food to eat. Perhaps if I tell you what she had you might know why she was sick. They had had twenty-five cents worth of food in three days. Oh, the condition of the home was awful; no chimney for the lamp, and almost no clothing for the small children. The husband has been sick most of his life; he, too, needed clothing. My wife came home and asked our patient to give her some money to buy something for these people. She got a dollar from him and I know that no one ever made a dollar go as far as she did this one. She bought the old man a pair of pants, some undershirts, six pair of stockings, and three sweaters for the children, and two undershirts for the grown girls. Now this is the way she did it: She went to the merchant and told him what she wanted and asked him if he did not have some goods on hand that he could not sell, or something that might be soiled, etc. He showed her these things and she bought them all for a dollar.

Well, I could write you pages of cases such as I have named, but these few might give you an idea of what we are up against. First, I want to beg for money to give folks food when needed, and then clothing for them. We can use most anything that we can get, as we make it fit them some way or other.

Next, I want to ask for a little help for ourselves. We need seed for our land. Last year's dry spell burnt up the grass that we sowed and our land is bare, and we have nothing to feed the stock. It will take about fifty dollars worth

of seed and fertilizer to get another stand. We are loaded enough now and we can't see that it would be wise for us to run any deeper in debt than we are now, so that is the reason we are asking for help. I thought perhaps someone could write a little article and tell the readers of the MADISON SURVEY about our needs, and maybe we could get a little help in that way.

THE other day Royal Leslie drove down to Madison, and he was asked to tell his story to the student body. He said that one cause of the condition is the low price of tobacco. When the farmers brought their tobacco crop to the floor to be sold, many of them did not receive enough to pay storage. One man was charged \$12.00 more for storage than he received for his crop. During the summer the merchants allowed them to run charge accounts which were to be paid when they received their tobacco money. Thus they not only lost their entire summer's labor, the cost of their seed and fertilizer, but they got worse than nothing, for it left them in debt to the stores.

Some of them are almost desperate at seeing their wives and children in want. In trying to find work they have brought many loads of wood to sell to Mr. Leslie, so that he has "not another spot in his yard for more wood." The highland ridge especially was hard hit by the drought. A widow with five children came from another county to seek help from her married brother. She found them worse off than herself, and had to find refuge in a cave where she and her children slept on the frozen ground, with insufficient food and only rags for clothing.

The students responded to the simple appeal of plain facts by giving what they could spare from their own wardrobes. Mr. Leslie went away with a lighter heart, for he had two carloads of about five hundred articles of clothing, several dozen cans of nut meat, and seventy loaves of bread. Considering that our students are poor and working their way, Mr. Leslie said he had never seen such a generous spirit of giving. Often he repeated how thankful he was that they had remained in the hill country at this time of extremity, when there are so few to aid. An appeal has also been sent to the Red Cross.

Should SURVEY readers be inclined to

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extend their benevolence to this community, it will help to avert a tragedy. Articles of clothing, canned foods, dried foods, seed for future crops, or money will help tide over until the land can again produce. Freight should be prepaid as there is no money to meet this expense. Address Royal A. Leslie, Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee.

—Lida F. Scott

Dangers of Contamination

IN the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of November 1, 1931, Dr. Esther B. Clark states that mice, rats, cockroaches, et cetera, carry the tapeworm eggs, and that children have become infected from swallowing food that is contaminated. This should impress us with the importance of keeping all food free from contamination by these creatures. Thorough cooking will destroy the eggs, but often food is contaminated and eaten raw or slightly cooked.

Great care should be used to see that children do not come in contact with things that have been contaminated by these filthy creatures. Especially guard them against the dangers carried by pet dogs and cats. Much harm is done by allowing children to play in the dirt, thus conveying by hands to their mouths eggs from worms. Children infected by worms of any kind have symptoms that are easily recognized, such as failure to grow, paleness, grinding of teeth while asleep, peevishness, and restlessness. Eggs of various kinds of worms may easily be discovered in the child's stool. If eggs are found, the child should be properly treated by the administration

of a vermifuge. Treatment should be under the direction of a physician.

Hospital Standardization

FROM a letter bearing date of January 31, from the American College of Surgeons through Franklin H. Martin, Director General, we quote the following: "In the 1930 Report of Hospital Standardization which is being mailed to you today, you will find a list of Approved Hospitals as of December 31, 1930. We are pleased to be able to include your institution among those on this List of Approved Hospitals. This approval—the hall mark of the American College of Surgeons—indicates that your hospital merits recognition for complying with the requirements that insure the best possible care of the patient. Your valued interest and co-operation are indeed appreciated. We wish you continued success in your work and hope you will never cease to strive for higher standards of efficiency, not alone for the better scientific care of the sick and injured, but for the improvement of the practice of medicine and nursing generally and for the best interest of the community at large. You are assured of our deep interest in your institution and our continued co-operation."

FRIENDS of the Institution who have radios may be interested to know that the Madison brass band will broadcast over WLAC in Nashville, Saturday evening, February 28, at eight o'clock.

A reader in New Jersey writes: "The care that our daughter received at the Madison Rural Sanitarium some years ago saved her life. Enclosed find one dollar for the SURVEY fund. I wish it were one hundred times as much."

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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Vol. XIII

March 4, 1931

No. 8

A Call From Our Own Highland Regions

By J. H. Stucky, M. D.

BELOW is a digest of two splendid and interesting lectures recently given by Dr. J. H. Stucky to the school family. We believe that many of the SURVEY readers will be aroused to help these people. Madison has already established a number of units in the mountain and isolated districts, and is serving these people through schools and sanitariums conducted by Madison-trained workers. We trust that the efforts that are being made for these neglected but excellent people will be strengthened by some who read this splendid report by Dr. Stucky.

I DO not have a cut and dried speech. It is hash; it has just accumulated during the last twenty-five years. I am going to carry you back to a people who speak the language and live somewhat the life of the Shakespearian age. They are a hidden people, an earnest people, and 100 per cent American. They had much to do with the establishment of the United States of America's freedom. After the Revolutionary War, they started westward. Because of a broken wagon wheel or a swingletree, many of them stopped in the mountains of Virginia and the Carolinas. Water was good and land was good, and there they made their homes in these isolated places. They retained their elegant primitiveness, their loyalty to their relig-

ion, their God, and their home and country.

They are high strung, easy on the trigger, and their honor means everything. They believe in an "eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth";

and "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

About twenty-five years ago I became interested in these people who came to my medical office in Lexington, Kentucky. Many of them were blind or nearly blind from trachoma and in a helpless, pathetic

condition. They would stay for a few weeks and then return home. A year or two later they would come back again, bringing others suffering from trachoma.

I had never visited these people in their homes. So when a young woman, who was conducting a small school in the mountains forty-five miles from a railroad, told me that nearly everybody had sore eyes in this neighborhood, I agreed to visit the school to help the pupils and their parents. In order to reach the locality, I went as far as I could on the railroad and then got astride a mule and followed the mountain trails. The only roads were simple trails on the sides of the mountains and, in dry weather, the creek bottoms. I car-

OUR EXAMPLE

OUR Lord Jesus Christ came to this world as the unwearied servant of man's necessity. The burden of disease and wretchedness and sin He came to remove. It was His mission to bring to men complete restoration; He came to give them health and peace and perfection of character. The Saviour's work was not restricted to any time or place. His compassion knew no limit.

—Ministry of Healing

ried my hospital equipment with me on the mule.

SOON I learned the cause of the trachoma scourge of the mountaineers. There were no windows in their cabins. Families of six, eight, and ten lived in one room where they cooked, ate, and slept. The women made the crops while the men were away lumbering. The men came home from these lumber camps about once a week. The people are very poor but do not accept charity. They want to pay for whatever they get. One dear old lady, in return for some surgical work done for members of her family, brought me a big gum of honey. But the bees were not all out of the gum, and they made things interesting at the clinic for a while.

At one place where I stopped, they gave me food and shelter for the night, and the family had to sleep away from home. There was only one room in the house. They gave the best that they had and did it willingly and cheerfully. You have more cows here on your school farm than they had in the whole county. The hills are so steep that you cannot go down them in a wagon. It is much easier to slide down in a sled. Dried shuck beans are the stay of the mountain people. I know of dozens of men and women who have gotten their education from reading in front of a log fire as Abraham Lincoln did.

One of the God-fearing men of the mountains is James Burns, of Oneida, an ex-feudist. In a battle he was struck on the head with the butt of a gun after the last shot was fired and was left for dead in the woods. In the course of a few hours or maybe days—I do not know how long—he crawled to a nearby house. During this terrible trip he became penitent and made a decision that if God would restore him to health and strength, he would never fire another shot and would devote his life to educating his people in the mountains. He has made good. He laid the cornerstone himself of the school which he has operated for a number of years. He has brought peace to the neighborhood and has developed a wonderful school. Some day I hope he will have the vocational phase of school work as you have it here. Here at Madison you are learning to do

something with your hands as well as with your head. You have learned to grow two blades of grass where one was growing before.

MY first clinic was held in a neglected log cabin. The morning after my arrival, I looked out of the window of the cabin and there were one hundred three people standing around with sore eyes and many of them with bad teeth. There were a number of mothers with nursing babies in their arms. I had two small tents with me that were also used for hospital purposes. Soon all of our space was filled with surgical patients and the nurses had to lay the rest out on the mountainside while they were overcoming the ether. Margaret Butler, called the mountain angel, was the first trained nurse to help in this mountain work. She has had more maternity cases than any doctor within a radius of twenty-five miles. There was not a day during the clinic but that some patients would come leading others. It was a case of the blind leading the blind. However, they were not totally blind. They had object perception. They had trachoma and as soon as we relieved the condition of the eyes with a surgical operation and put them on a balanced diet, they made rapid recovery. At that time one in ten had trachoma. At the end of twenty years not one in that county had this disease.

The problem became so big that I could not carry it alone. The State Board and the United States Bureau of Health came to my assistance. The American Medical Association sent an expert to co-operate with the State Board of Health, and soon we had five ambulatory hospitals. They would carry on the work in one county for a year or more until the disease was under control; then they would go to another county. The people were taught the value of eating the right kind of food. They were in the habit of having their food fried in grease and they ate a large amount of sweets and fats. The water in which vegetables were cooked was given to the pigs. I asked a man why they did this. He said, "It is nothing but pot-licker and mighty good fat'nin' for the hawks." I finally convinced him that vegetable

water was a good thing, and after that for a long time I was called the "pot-licker doctor."

I FOUND besides trachoma that the women aged prematurely. This was due to a faulty diet and hard work. The majority were toothless at the age of forty. Many were suffering from running ears. Children were often born with deformed limbs due to a deficient diet. There was much infantile paralysis. These conditions were greatly improved by teaching the people how to eat.

Most of the people, when I first visited the mountain districts, did not believe in surgery. They thought if God Almighty had put an organ in the body like a tooth, the tonsils, or appendix, He intended that it should stay there. They would say, "God put that organ there and it is going to stay until come judgment day." I remember one child who had a leg that was three inches shorter than the other. Twice the district nurse brought the child to the station with the intention of taking her to the city for an operation. But each time the father would say, "Nope, I prayed over it all night and I do not believe it is the will of God for us to carry her to Louisville." The nurse had to overcome in that man's mind what he thought was the will of God. In order to do this, she had to stay with the family for a day and night to teach the father of the lame child that he had a selfish love for the child, that his judgment was not good, and that it was not the will of God to keep the child crippled all of her life. She finally overcame the "will of God," and took the child to Louisville. Now the child is a happy school girl. One leg is a little shorter, but this is easily remedied with a higher heel.

(To be continued.)

A Letter from an Old Friend

THE following is an excerpt of a recent letter from J. W. Covert, of Mongo, Ind. Pastor Covert is visiting several points in the South, and is now at Branford, Florida.

I am glad for the recent privilege I had of visiting your school. For more than

twenty-five years I have wanted to make such a visit. It is very evident that the school has grown from the first. In my meditations I thought it must be because of the prospering hand of God.

I remember back as much as thirty years ago when you talked about the opportunities for the laity and of self-supporting work. I looked forward with interest to see it work out. When you told me at Berrien Springs College in the spring of 1904 that you had arranged to go south and start the school, I was not able to comprehend the possibilities or know what might come out of it. I am glad I have had the privilege of being on the grounds, and that I was able to see a part of what has been worked out and to know that a school of such proportions can be managed on the self-supporting plan.

Another strong point in the organization is that the students can be self-supporting. It is a wonderful plan that makes it possible for so many boys and girls to come there with only their physical ability and willing minds, and by applying themselves, to make their way through school by their own energies. It is a great privilege for students to be able to go through the academic grades and take a college course—all without financial aid from parents or friends.

I am glad to know that not only has all this been done at the Madison School, but from it students have gone forth as missionary teachers and schools have been started in other places. The location of these schools has not been selected because of great opportunities, but because of great needs. It is such a cheering thought, too, to know that these schools are proving a success. I am led to repeat the statement of Jacob when he awoke from sleep on the plains and felt the presence of God. He said, "This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Why not, if it is an open way by which young people can qualify for usefulness in this world and pass on into the next? To me it is evidence that God has led, and a way is open for self-supporting work. I am sorry I did not get to see some of the newer and later schools. I still hope I may have such a privilege in the future.

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Student Colporteurs

A SHORT time ago, we had a very interesting meeting at the evening chapel hour at the Madison School. Instead of the regular chapel service given by the school family, we had with us W. I. Coleman, Field Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, and R. E. Bascom, Field Secretary of the Tennessee River Conference.

These men opened the meeting by giving the reports of the colporteur work throughout this part of the field, after which some of the young men from this institution who went out canvassing told of their experiences in their work as they went from door to door with books. The reports given by these young men indicated that they had received great blessings and experience that could not be obtained in any other way.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Messrs. Coleman and Bascom and Dean W. E. Straw expressed their appreciation of the work done by the young men of the Madison School. Above the percentage given for scholarship, a bonus was given to each as listed below, 50 per cent representing the amount given by the Publishing House, 25 per cent by the Conference, and 25 per cent by the School:

J. E. Wilburn.....	\$50.52
John James.....	50.52
Raymond Ebel.....	16.18
H. L. Graves.....	26.36
Lester Ellenberger.....	28.60
W. C. Haubrich.....	47.00
Total	\$219.80

Sanitarium News Notes

AMONG the arrivals of the week we are pleased to mention T. H. Elliott, of LaFayette, Kentucky. Mr. Elliott spent a number of years here with his wife. He is ninety-six years old, but is still active and alert and is an inspiration to all who know him.

OTHER guests of the Sanitarium are R. I. Keate, President of the Cumberland Conference and Prof. A. N. Atteberry, of the Oakwood Junior College, Huntsville Alabama.

THE men's bathroom recently had a thorough painting and varnishing. The walls are of a soft gray, and the ceiling and booths are white, making the room much lighter, and giving a very attractive appearance.

ON February 16, Radio Station WLAC favored us with another program of sacred hymns rendered by the Central Church of Christ, Nashville. The Sanitarium family appreciates these programs which are given through the courtesy of A. M. Burton, President of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, and director and owner of WLAC Broadcasting Station. Mr. Burton is a guest of the Sanitarium. Everyone is grateful for his cheerfulness and willingness to aid those about him. Two days this past week, he spoke at the chapel hour in the lounging room.

THE chapel hour on Monday evening, February 9, was given over to the nurses in training who have just finished their class in dietetics. They have been carrying on several experiments in diet with white albino rats. Some results of their work were shown. The front of the chapel was decorated with beautiful and effective health posters made by the members of the class. Six essentials for good health—good food, pure water, sunlight, rest, cheerfulness, and exercise—were cleverly illustrated. To close the hour, the nurses joined together in singing an original song to the tune of "Smiles."

A note from a Survey reader says, "Find enclosed one dollar to say, 'Thank you' for my paper. I pray daily that all of our schools will succeed in carrying out the principles of true education."

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No 9

A Call From Our Own Highland Regions

By J. H. Stucky, M. D.

(Cont. from last week)

WE had a homecoming at Hindman, and most of the boys that I had operated on twenty years before had become stalwart men. Many of them were dressed in khaki. Some had been away to the university, and others

were medical students. As I looked at these young men I thought, Was it worth while for me to go to their mountain homes twenty years before. When I saw them in their homes at that time they looked like something the cats had dragged in. Many of them were undernourished; they had decayed teeth, sore eyes, enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

But look at them today! Finer men are not found in the country. Many of them have made great sacrifices to serve their country. These mountain boys broke the Hindenburg line in the World War. Their training as woodsmen and rifle men enabled them to plow through the solid ranks of the enemy.

When I made my first trip to the mountains, I said to the guides, "We have not passed but one schoolhouse in seventeen miles. He replied, "That is a pretty good

school; it runs three months in the year." I asked, "What is the matter with the school during the other nine months?" He answered, "The children have to stay at home and work the craps."

A woman is safer going up and down these mountain creek beds and over these narrow trails, night or day, week in and week out, than she would be in going ten blocks in some of our large cities. These people love their homes, their God, and their country. They are splendid people, 100 per cent American, loyal and true men with a single standard of purity.

TRUE MINISTRY

THERE is a call for Christian families to go into communities that are in darkness and error. If such families would settle in the dark places of the earth, places where the people are enshrouded in spiritual gloom, and let the light of Christ's life shine out through them, what a noble work might be accomplished. This work requires self-sacrifice. To reach the people wherever they are, and whatever their position or condition, and to help them in every way possible, —this is true ministry.

—Ministry of Healing

I MUST tell you about a young man of the mountains that I operated on and put through school. I was his father, you might say, and he was my son. He came to me about everything. When I first saw him, he looked like something the cats dragged in—long, lanky, freckled-faced, red headed, snub-nosed, lantern-jawed, box-ankled. He was a sight. I just felt, "Well, you are safe, young man. I can get you in school at Oneida. If any girl ever falls in love with you, it will be one sight." Now

what happened? He made two years in one and worked his way through school. He made fires in the morning, carried papers in the afternoon, and did other jobs out of school hours; and got fat on it. I have never seen such stamina. He got his A. B. after a few years, and I got him a position as principal of a high school. I told him that he should not go to his home yet, because he would still be in that neighborhood the red-headed, freckled-faced boy, the son of—on the creek. They would not call him professor. I told him that he must stay away long enough to get credit for being in "furrin parts." He did. The boy majored in history and is now professor of history in the University of Kentucky, and is happily married.

These mountain people are a neglected national asset. We need some of the noble traits which they possess. Our country is just beginning to appreciate them. These men in the mountains are our responsibility; they belong to us, and we must help them.

In our school at Pine Mountain the boys and girls are given something to do with their hands as well as their minds. Labor is dignified, and these young people go back to their homes with a determination to show their families and their neighbors what can be done in modern methods of farming and housekeeping.

THERE is another important work that I must mention that has just been started in the mountains. Mrs. Breckenbridge five or six years ago started a work for expectant mothers and their children. It is called "The Frontier Nursing Service" and is one of the most valuable lines of service ever done in the mountains. The State Board of Health reported 730,000 cases of trachoma treated, but Mrs. Breckenbridge has started a work that is even more remarkable. The expectant mother is fed properly and watched during her maternity, and the child is cared for after birth. Mrs. Breckenbridge is a graduate obstetrician. In one county with her three nurses, she does practically all of the medical work in co-operation with very few doctors. They are solving the problem of the child from the pre-natal period to adolescence.

Dr. McKenzie, a noted Scotch philanthropist, says the problem of helping the needy in the mountains of Kentucky is even greater than in the mountain highlands of Scotland.

You people here at Madison, understanding as you do the importance of diet and with your ideas of rural life and your knowledge of preventive medicine are exceptionally well fitted to go into these mountain districts; and I trust that what I have told you about my work among these people will stimulate many of you to devote your time and ability to helping these wonderful mountaineers.

Earning Scholarships

A LETTER under date of February 12, concerning student colporteur work comes from R. E. Bascom, Field Secretary of the Tennessee River Conference. Mr. Bascom was formerly a Madison student and was a member of the premedical class of '28. He is now active in forwarding colporteur work among students.

There is no question but that canvassing is a fine experience for any young man or woman who intends to engage in public work. There is an art in being able to persuade people to purchase a book, which is necessary to success in any profession. People often fail in their chosen work because they do not learn how to deal with the human mind. They have little power of persuasion. When they announce their business, or present their idea, they feel their work is accomplished. They do not realize that it is necessary to have the co-operation of the other person to bring results.

We value very much the training which our young men are receiving under Mr. Bascom's direction. While doing real service, they are receiving an education which will stand them well in the future when they enter more fully upon their life's work. Mr. Bascom writes:

"Since you have always shown such a deep interest in the colporteur work, and have given us such splendid co-operation, I am sure you will be interested in a brief summary of what our colporteurs accomplished this year.

"For the year 1930, the highest mark was reached since 1923. It has only been exceeded twice previously and that by such a small margin that had 1921 been a normal year, no doubt it would have been our banner year. Through divine blessing, Tennessee River was twice next to the top and once at the top among the conferences of North America for monthly reports. The summary for 1929 showed Tennessee River in twenty-fifth place, but 1930 this conference was fifth among the conferences.

"We feel that we can justly be proud of our student colporteurs, for in 1930 six earned full scholarships and eight earned half scholarships. The students from all of our schools earned a total of \$894.60 in bonuses above their regular commission.

"In checking over our yearly summary, I find that 42.8 per cent of what we accomplished in the book work the past year was done by former Madison students and by those who are at Madison this year. We wish to thank the Madison School for the splendid co-operation which they have given us."

From the Agricultural Department

THE request for help in the purchase of three teams of mules, we trust will not be forgotten by SURVEY readers. The school is endeavoring to make it possible for a larger number of students to earn their way through school next year. In order to do this, we need more team help. To have vegetables, fruits, and other crops, to supply food for a large school family during the coming school year, it is necessary for us to plow the grounds and put in the crops this spring.

We are manifesting faith in the readers of the SURVEY that they will help us on the purchase of these three teams. It will not only aid in providing food supplies for a larger number of students, but will help in furnishing more work for students during the spring and summer. We are asking for only \$300 on the purchase of the six mules, the remainder of the purchase price having been raised. If not prepared to send cash contributions at the

present time, pledges, to be paid any time during the next six months, will be greatly appreciated.

Food Factory Items

DURING these days of depression and unemployment, it requires hard work on the part of our student salesmen to keep the output of our food factory and bakery up to schedule. It is encouraging, however, to learn that this week permission is granted to place our bakery goods on sale in the H. G. Hill Company's chain grocery stores numbering more than one hundred in the city of Nashville.

Mr. C. H. Dye, one of our salesmen, has just returned from an extensive trip in the North, where he found many interested in Madison Health Foods.

The importance of the health food industry should be stressed much more than it usually is. "The Lord will give to many minds in different places tact and skill that will enable them to prepare health foods suitable for the countries in which they live. . . . Especially in the Southern States of North America, many things will be devised and many facilities provided that the poor and needy can sustain themselves by the health-food industries. Under teachers who are laboring for the salvation of their souls, they will be taught how to cultivate and prepare for food those things that grow more readily in their locality."

In our experience from day to day in meeting the general public with these foods, it is very evident that doors are open and prejudice is being cleared away.

The president of a Nashville college told one of our young men that he always recommended the Madison Sanitarium to his people because of the quiet, restful location, the clean, wholesome atmosphere, no smoking, no bad language, and the general good influence of the place. He said: "Your people take an interest in every one for good and this is very different from what you usually find in the world today. Vegetarianism! Why, we are paying as much for meat dishes alone as an entire meal should cost. We are reducing the allowance of meat as much as

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the students will stand. Our doors are always open to health lectures from your institution."

Our food workers have had a number of interesting experience in lending books. One person is very much interested in the study of *Bible Readings*. Another is reading *Daniel and the Revelation*. One man and his wife have already finished *Our Day*, *Desire of Ages*, and *Ministry of Healing*.

To the young men it is a training in tact, courtesy, salesmanship, and square dealing. Also it is building up a strong industry on the college campus where many earnest young men and women may support themselves while attending school.

—Fred Green

Items of News

A LETTER has just come from Prof. J. H. Haughey, of Emmanuel Missionary College, enclosing \$10.00 to apply on the purchase of the mules. We are very grateful to Professor Haughey for this contribution. He has been connected with the educational work probably for a longer time than any other teacher among us, and has always been a warm advocate of student self-help and industrial education.

A CHEERFUL report comes from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schneider, who have charge of the Treatment Rooms at 626 South Second Street, Louisville, Kentucky. They are each averaging eleven patients a day. When we consider the seriousness of the drouth and how severely the people of Louisville and the surrounding country have suffered from bank failures, this average over a period of months is encouraging.

There was nothing but good cheer and courage expressed in the report to The Layman Foundation, and this is their usual tone. Even when a prominent bank went under with years of Mr. Schneider's earnings, there was not a word of complaint nor an apparent sharing of the prevailing gloom. A courageous spirit such as this is needed at this time. It makes leaders of men.

OBITUARY

JENKS—Eva Agnes Jenks, nee Greenwood, was born at Barnard, Me., October 22, 1877, and passed to her rest at Madison, Tennessee, February 4, 1931.

In early childhood she gave her heart to the Lord, and when about ten years old she was baptized by Elder S. N. Haskell. She early evidenced a great interest in missionary work, and enjoyed selling gospel literature and doing Bible work. She graduated from South Lancaster Academy in 1900, and later took up literature and Bible work. As a result of her service, a church was established at Lockport, N. Y., and later another at Ridgeway, Pa.

On Christmas eve, 1901, she was married to H. A. Jenks, and to this union was born one son, Rolland A. Jenks. She also had a son by a previous marriage.

The family moved to Graysville, Tenn., in 1915, where for a number of years she taught music and elocution, then for five years she was a teacher in the Graysville Academy. In 1927-28 she taught in Fountain Head, Tennessee, and from there the family moved to Madison, where she taught until stricken down by the disease that took her life.

She leaves a mother, husband, two sons, two grandchildren, and friends unnumbered, to mourn her loss and to look forward hopefully to the time of re-establishment of these earthly associations which are interrupted by the hand of death.

K. R. Haughey

A note from a Survey reader says, "Find enclosed one dollar to say, 'Thank you' for my paper. I pray daily that all of our schools will succeed in carrying out the principles of true education."

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Back to the Simple Life

MANY are greatly perplexed today over the fact that there are so many unemployed. We are living in an age of machinery which is displacing the work of many hands. To illustrate, not far from Madison a large manufacturing concern is doubling its power of production with an actual decrease in the number of hands employed. This is due to the installation of new and up-to-date machinery which is operated by fewer people. Thus the enlargement of the plant does not mean more employment for more people but less. My attention was recently called to certain freight trains which are now carrying four times the amount of freight hauled a few years ago, and yet they require less man help. These two examples are fair illustrations of what is going on all over the country in many lines of activity.

Today there are millions of people facing very serious problems as to food, shelter, and clothing, saying nothing of the comforts and luxuries of life. What is the solution?

No wiser solution has ever been presented than the one given to the children

of Israel by God when they settled the land of Canaan. Each head of a family was given a small farm. If, for any reason, the land was lost to a family, after a period of fifty years it was returned, thus keeping the people constantly in mind of the advantages of farm and country life.

The fundamental things needed for existence with all the attending necessities of life could be secured today by the ordinary family if the same plan was followed. The land is still productive, and, if properly cultivated, will give an abundance of food and will provide shelter and other necessities.

HOWEVER, in order to enjoy these blessings on a small farm, it is necessary to come back to basic principles governing our lives. The perplexities of modern life are pulling hard on the people. Big farms, operated with heavy machinery and few hands, seems to be the prevailing idea. Only a few are willing to go back to the simple life on a small farm where the father and mother are indeed a king and a queen.

The Madison School stands for the simple, fundamental plan of conducting the

GOD'S PLAN FOR ISRAEL

IN God's plan for Israel every family had a home on the land, with sufficient ground for tilling. Thus were provided both the means and the incentive for a useful, industrious, and self-supporting life. And no devising of men has ever improved upon that plan. To the world's departure from it is owing, to a large degree, the poverty and wretchedness that exist today. . . . The plan of life that God gave to Israel was intended as an object lesson for all mankind. If these principles were carried out today, what a different place this world would be!

White—Ministry of Healing.

farm. Many families, especially in the South, must live on a small piece of land. They must depend upon horses and mules for power instead of tractors, and simple farm implements instead of heavy machinery. Many of Madison's students have gone into the hills and mountains and are encouraging families to stay on the farm instead of going to the city. There is great need at the present time of encouraging people to get back to the country on small farms that may be manned in a simple manner.

One of our teachers, Fred Green, has been giving the school family some important lessons on simple farm life. Below is an extract from one of these lessons.

Old Dobbin Back in the Collar

THE horse is one of the oldest forms of power used by man. At present, after several years of marked decrease in the use of horses and mules, we find an increased interest in them as a source of farm power. This revived attention is not a fad or a passing fancy, but it is the carefully reached conclusion by the power user that the horse or mule cannot profitably be replaced by other forms of power.

For two decades, the American people have been motor-minded. To a very large extent, the motor truck has crowded the draft horse off the city streets. The tractor also has largely replaced the teams in the fields, but these hard times with close competition have obliged city merchants to study more carefully the cost of transporting and delivering merchandise, and it is apparent that for short hauls horses are more economical than trucks. Many a farmer has abandoned his tractor and gone back to his faithful animals. Buying automobiles, trucks, and tractors, together with fuel and repair bills, has in the past few years, caused the foreclosure of many mortgages. Whether on large farms or small ones, satisfactory operations cannot be carried on without the horse, and where men are figuring carefully, Old Dobbin is quietly slipping back into the collar. He is more reliable than any mechanical contrivance yet invented, and in the most prosperous districts he is still going strong.

Many a boy has left the farm and gone to the city because someone has failed to in-

terest him in domestic animals. Even if he is small, he will develop a lot of love for responsibility if allowed to drive a good team. If he early enjoys the companionship of horses, it will make him more thoughtful and self-reliant.

Horse Sense

THE wise man says, "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." No man can become a good horseman if he is cruel or selfish. Don't lose your temper when handling a horse. Be kind, yet firm. Don't feed dusty hay or grain. Don't leave a horse in the barn without daily exercise. Don't leave a horse exposed to cold wind without being blanketed. Never strike a horse over the head. Give him plenty of water before and after each feed, especially after supper. Be sure that he is well shod. See that his harness fits well. Groom him thoroughly each night and morning. Pasture is both beneficial and economical. Feed all the bright, clean hay a horse will clean up. Timothy and alfalfa mixed, or fed alternately, forms a good roughage. The following mixed feed is an excellent clean ration:

Cracked corn.....	200 lbs.
Crushed oats.....	200 lbs.
Bran.....	100 lbs.
Barley.....	150 lbs.
Linseed meal.....	50 lbs.
Total.....	700 lbs.

The cry, "Back to the Farm," should also include "Back to Horse Power."

Our Mules

IT requires faith on the part of the managers to operate an industrial school. It is generally recognized that student labor is not as profitable as the work of steady, experienced people. However, there is a blessing that attends the efforts of those who endeavor to help students to earn their own way while obtaining their education. A much better class of men and women is sent out into the world. The experience gained by students while supporting themselves in school is in many respects of more value than the knowledge gained in the classroom.

For over twenty-five years Madison has operated on the work-and-study plan, and

we feel warranted in stating that the plan has proved a success. However, to operate on this plan requires constant faith. It is necessary to reach forward and to step out many times into the untried in order to progress.

There has never been a time in the history of Madison when so many young men and women were knocking at our doors as at the present time. Many of these young people have no financial means with which to pay their school expenses, and they are eager to enter a school that offers an opportunity to earn their way while studying.

TO help solve the problem of the ever-increasing and urgent demands of these young people who are begging to come in, Madison felt justified in purchasing four teams of mules in order to increase the earning capacity of the farm and to provide more work for students. By making exchanges and by raising money among ourselves, we succeeded in paying for the eight mules except \$300 which we believe our friends will help us to raise. We are exercising faith in accepting a larger number of students than ever before, and we also believe the readers of the SURVEY will not disappoint us in helping to pay for these mules. Below are some of the responses which have come in during the week.

A Nebraska friend writes: "I have been reading the SURVEY for some time, and enjoy it very much. You are doing a wonderful work for the young people. I am enclosing \$5.00 to help pay for the mules. I wish it were ten times this amount, but if every reader would send this much, they would soon be more than paid for. Crops were good here, but we are getting very little for them, so do not have as much as I should like to give."

Another friend in the West writes: "I have been receiving the SURVEY for several years, and I want to help you buy the mules. Please find enclosed check for \$25. It may buy the hind quarter of one animal."

A third response comes from the West, this time from Colorado: "Enclosed is a personal check for \$2.00. One dollar is to apply on the MADISON SURVEY fund. Its

weekly visits are enjoyed very much. After reading the little paper for nearly eighteen months, I cannot do otherwise than enter into the spirit of your work, so kindly use the other dollar in helping to pay for the mules which are needed so badly to carry on the farm work."

A couple of our Eastern friends, eighty-four and eighty years old, write: "We are enclosing \$1.00 to help the good cause. We read the article, 'Back to the Country,' which appeared in a recent number of the SURVEY. We think it is high time to get back to the country. Twenty-five years ago we returned to the farm and would be glad to help others to get back. We have a little farm of forty-five acres, a neat five-room cottage." If interested in working on a farm and helping care for two elderly people, write Mrs. S. R. Snider, Route 2, Box 84, Cumberland, Maryland.

We have now received over \$50 in cash. This is encouraging, and we believe we will soon have the entire amount that is lacking.

Special Summer Session 1931

AT a recent meeting of the college faculty, action was taken to put our college work on a permanent quarter basis, four quarters in each year; and that the work for the summer quarter be especially adapted to teachers and students who wish to come in for the three months only. On this plan, a subject is begun and completed in one quarter, giving teachers, as well as students lacking credits for college entrance, an opportunity to take special work in either academic or junior college courses. The summer session opens June 8 and ends August 28. The summer bulletin will be soon ready for distribution. If interested, address Dean W. E. Straw, Madison, Tennessee.

Dairy Notes

A DAIRY herd, to be most profitable, should be well bred, properly fed, and carefully managed. These three points are largely dependent upon each other, and a herd of dairy cows will not give the

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maximum return unless all of these es-
sentials have proper attention.

The several breeds of dairy cattle now
proven satisfactory in the United States
are the result of many years of painstaking,
intelligent breeding along definite
lines, and should not be crossed. High-
producing cows require better care than
other cattle. The fresh cow, with a large,
sensitive udder, should never be allowed
to lie on the cold, damp ground; nor
should she become chilled by drinking
water at a lower temperature than 50 de-
grees.

Cleanliness in various aspects is very
necessary. All attendants should be scrupulously
clean in their person. Animals
should be properly housed and groomed.
The udders should be washed with warm
water and dried with a cloth before milking.
The milk should then be promptly
removed to the cooler.

The cow is one of the good friends of
the human race, and kindness to her will
pay large returns. She is extremely sensitive
and has a highly developed nerve
system; she must be handled kindly, and
fed, watered, and milked regularly. She
is a mother and should be treated as such.
The caretaker who is boisterous and harsh
is throwing away the profits, and should
have a change of work.

JERSEYS predominate in Tennessee.
The herd at Madison is of this variety.
The average production per individual the
past year was 6,180 lbs. of milk, and 291
lbs. of butter fat. The monthly butter fat
test is 4.8%. For eighteen months this
herd has been on the honor roll of David-
son County, and is tested for tuberculosis
and contagious abortion. The school belongs

to the local testing association. The average
daily output is 390 quarts. This milk is
charged to the Boarding Department at
2½¢ a half-pint, 4¢ a pint, and 8¢ a
quart; and in turn is retailed over the
counter at 3¢ a half-pint, 5¢ a pint, and
10¢ a quart. We are constantly short of
milk. This Department showed a net earn-
ing the past year of a little more than
\$1500.

We are very fortunate in having an
experienced dairyman from Wisconsin,
F. I. Brown, who, with his son and two
daughters, has the immediate care of this
project. —Fred Green

News Notes

THE annual Sabbath School Convention
of the Tennessee River Conference was
held at Madison, February 27-28. Friday
evening a stereoptican lecture, illustrating
Sabbath schools around the world, was
given by S. A. Wellman, Associate Sec-
retary of the General Conference Sabbath
School Department, Washington, D. C.
Elder Wellman spoke also at the regular
hour for church service Sabbath morning.
He emphasized the importance of the Sab-
bath school as a soul-winning agency.
Subjects pertaining to methods for improv-
ing the Sabbath school were discussed at
the afternoon and evening sessions by
R. F. Woods, H. E. Lysinger, F. E.
Robert, L. F. Durocher, Mrs. E. A.
Sutherland, Mrs. S. B. Goodge, Mrs. Nis
Hansen, Miss Edith Ives, Mrs. R. B.
King, and P. A. Webber.

RECENTLY Mrs. S. M. Cowles, of
Birmingham, Ala., gave a very inter-
esting talk to the Sanitarium family on
China and the work that is being done in
that country by the Y. M. C. A. Mr. and
Mrs. Cowles were for twelve years in China
in Y. M. C. A. work. Their station was in
South China at Swatow in Kwang Tung
province. It was in this province that the
first "Red" or Communistic experiment was
tried out in 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles
had occasion to witness first hand the hor-
rors of this Soviet invasion.

A man who gives his children habits of indus-
try, provides for them better than by giving them
a fortune. —*Whately*

The Madison Survey

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March 25, 1931

No. 11

Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium Annual Report

READERS of the SURVEY will be interested in the annual report of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, as given by A. A. Jasperson, president of the Board, Dr. J. F. Brownsberger, superintendent of the Sanitarium, and Mrs. Marguerite M. Jasperson, principal of the School, respectively. This institution was established twenty-two years ago by Professors A. W. Spaulding and Sidney F. Brownsberger. The farm upon which the institution is located was purchased by Mrs. J. C. Rumbaugh. Dr. P. T. Magan was with the little group that selected the location. The work has steadily grown since its establishment, and many people have had a part in its development. For the lack of room, the reports cannot be given in full.

THE year that has past has been in some ways the best and in others the hardest in the history of the institution. We have enjoyed seeing some things accomplished this year for which we have worked for years. It has been a year of drought and bank failures, and of general financial depression. Then, too, the joy of achievement has been clouded by the death of one of our most active workers, C. E. Gilliland, and also by the death of Father Brownsberger, to whose early care and interest in the work we owe much today.

The financial report makes the best showing in the history of the institution,

and is remarkable considering the general financial depression. We have been able to pay our workers better than any previous year, and out of our own earnings we have taken \$4,000 for improvements.

WHAT BOYS NEED MOST

THE worst thing that can happen to a boy is to be barred from the right to work and struggle and make his own way.—

—American Magazine

A 50,000 gallon concrete reservoir has been constructed, giving a water pressure of eighty-five pounds at the Sanitarium. A deep well has been drilled, furnishing 20,000 gallons of

water per day, property above the Falls on the western side of Couch Mountain has been purchased, that later will afford a splendid gravity water system.

A community school house has been built and equipped. The Asheville Brick Yards contributed brick for veneering the building. Another firm gave the oak flooring, and still another the roofing. A patient gave the blackboards, and the Conference gave the seats. The Faculty spent of its earnings \$500 to complete the building.

The industrial departments have been provided with a two-story building, which gives room for the blacksmith shop, wood-working shop, and storage of farm machinery. It also gives a place where work can be done in rainy weather. Considerable painting and repairing have been done about the entire place.

The power company that supplies our electricity has overhauled our wiring, put in power transformers, and has otherwise improved our service without charge. The manager of this company has been a patient at the Sanitarium.

The agricultural departments have prospered, raising more feed, vegetables, and fruit than in any past year.

Considerable attention has been given during the year to the landscaping of the grounds about the institution. Mrs. Urms-ton, a patient, has taken much interest in this feature of the work.

I wish to mention in a special way our medical work. We are very fortunate in having with us in this work Dr. J. F. and Mrs. Brownsberger. Under Mrs. Brownsberger's capable supervision, a nurses' training school has been organized. The Sanitarium is the principal source of cash income of the institution.

Thirty-five of our students were able to earn all their school expenses during the past year.

A growing institution means a growing company of workers to feed and house. Our family now numbers about eighty. It is a problem to conduct the institution in the most economical manner. It must be self-supporting.

I am glad to say that I can look ahead with courage and joy, believing that we are well able to conduct and develop the institution. It will require the full co-operation of all members of the Faculty, the Board, Conference, and friends to make the work a success. God has been good to us, and we can go forward, depending upon Him.

The Sanitarium

DURING the year, 1930, our locality has passed through a period of financial depression, but we are grateful for the degree of prosperity which has attended the work of the Sanitarium and Hospital. In spite of the financial collapse we are happy to report that the past year has been the best in the history of the institution.

During the year 210 patients have been admitted. Forty-eight of these cases were surgical.

While no new buildings have been erected, many improvements of a substantial nature have been made. A new water system has been developed. To the equipment have been added a new diathermy, a gas anaesthetic machine, an electric light cabinet, an ultra-violet ray, and a vibrator. A Victor radio was given to the institution by its friends. The total equipment added during the year is valued at \$1500.

A community work has been developed. Health programs are given monthly in the community schoolhouse. Thirty-one patients from the neighborhood have been taken into the Sanitarium for treatment. More than 180 homes have been visited to attend the sick. Thirty of the cases were obstetrical. A patient who was much impressed with this community work contributed a Ford car to be used for this purpose.

The school of nursing has made considerable progress. Practically all of the twenty requirements of the state have been met. Twelve grades from an accredited school are required for admission. Five of our eight graduate nurses are registered in the state. Miss Clara Knowles, a graduate dietitian, has been added to our staff this past year. In building up this part of our work, we want to mention the splendid co-operation given to us by Miss Kate Y. Macey, Director of Nurses of the Florida Sanitarium. Her counsel and help in this line have been greatly appreciated. We also wish to mention the kindly interest and co-operation of our state educational director of the State Board, Miss Lula West. Miss West visited us in December, and we are now awaiting report of the State Standardization Committee.

Classrooms for the nurses have been improved by better furniture. Some very fine classroom chairs were contributed by a chair manufacturing company in Knoxville. The donor was the husband of one of our former patients. The Mission Hospital in Asheville contributed a skeleton. The library has been substantially increased by gifts from friends. For other equipment, \$200 in cash has been raised by our teachers and students.

Some of the most urgent needs of the Sanitarium now are an X-ray, a sun bath,

a cottage to be used for an obstetrical unit, and a male graduate nurse who can act as physical director.

An unusual spirit of sacrifice has been manifested by every member of the faculty. But for this splendid spirit of co-operation, the difficulties encountered would have been insurmountable.

The School

SIXTY-FIVE children and young people have attended our school during the past year. Forty of these are boarding students and are earning their school expenses. Some improvement has been made in the way of equipment.

It is necessary for us to meet the legal educational requirements. At the present time four of our teachers are taking advanced work in order to meet the educational demands. We are learning that what might have been done with comparative ease a number of years ago, must now be done under difficulties. But our courage is good, and by the help of the Lord we are well able to surmount the obstacles.

Our Mules

FOLLOWING is an excerpt from a letter which has just come from an Iowa friend: "I have been reading the late articles in the SURVEY, asking for contributions toward the purchase of the mule teams for the school farm. We are enclosing \$10 for this purpose, hoping this will help the fund along, thus providing opportunity for a few more students to earn their school expenses. I enjoy the SURVEY, and wish to express my sincerest thanks for its weekly visits. Please let us know through its columns how the mule fund is succeeding."

We appreciate this letter and the generous contribution as well as others which have come in during the week. We have now received \$66, leaving a balance of \$234 yet to be raised. We have made exchanges and raised money among ourselves so that we are asking for only \$300 on the purchase of the eight additional mules. We expect to secure this amount from our friends who are interested in helping young men and women earn their way

through school while getting their education. We hope that in a few more weeks we can report that the mules are paid for in full and are clear of debt. Who else wants a share in these mule teams?

Busy Days are Here Again

THIS is the middle of March. Everything needs doing at once. "Unemployment"! Not at Madison. This is the time of year when everyone must exercise all his mental and physical capabilities to keep from being buried beneath his duties.

Usually the campus at Madison is an active place, like that of any college, but it is especially so now because of the effort to develop into a senior college. At present there is an opportunity for about twelve or fifteen young college men to work on the construction of the Demonstration Building. We are carrying out the theory of students' doing the building, under competent supervision. Many letters are being received from men with families, who are carpenters, asking for employment. It is our plan to allow students the privilege of doing this work in order to accumulate a credit for future school expenses; also to intensify the instruction given in the vocational classes.

Another consideration entering into this matter is the fact that every nook and corner available for families to live in is taken. There is, however, dormitory room for young men.

If interested, write Dean W. E. Straw for information and application blanks.

—Fred Green

Efficiency Largely Dependent Upon Diet

ON Monday evening of each week health lectures are given by members of the dietetics class. Recently, Mrs. Harriett Glendenning spoke on the importance of diet and its relation to efficiency. She said in part:

It matters not how strong or how highly cultivated the mind of an individual may be, if the physical being is neglected, accomplishments are meager. This means financial as well as spiritual loss. Many people today are interested in dietetic reforms. There are great opportunities

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for those who can use the knowledge of die-
tetics to break down prejudice and thus prepare
the way for other health principles.

The conservation of health through preventive
medicine is attracting the attention of many
business and professional people. Efficiency is
demanded today more than ever before, and
health and efficiency are largely dependent upon
good food.

Spirituality depends very much upon the
condition of the physical being. When we
study the human body—its organs and func-
tions—we stand awed before the great wisdom
and might of our creator. We must exclaim
with the Psalmist. "We are fearfully and won-
derfully made." The body is the temple of the
Holy Ghost, and if we do not properly care for
it, we hinder the operation of God's Spirit
through us.

While doing Bible evangelistic work a few
years ago, I was much impressed with the ad-
vantage of the worker who can teach simple
methods of treatment and dietetics. People want
the help of such teachers in their homes. They
desire to understand proper combinations of
food and how to prepare it in a wholesome, at-
tractive manner.

Upon young people will rest the responsibil-
ity of teaching this important subject. Madison
offers a thorough training in dietetics, physiology,
hygiene, et cetera. The knowledge gained in
these subjects, if properly used, will open wide
many doors which otherwise would be barred.
Remember that behind these doors are many
people who long to know some real, practical
things about healthful living.

Extension Service

THE extension service of the school is
in charge of The Layman Foundation,
whose office is on the school grounds.
Opportunity is offered during courses of
study and after graduation to get experi-
ence in unselfish community extension
work.

Fifteen out-station called Units, locat-
ed in strategic places in the Southern
States, are carrying on welfare work.

Here serious-minded young people with
vision may have opportunity for field ex-
perience.

The range of experience offered is varied
and broad. Dietitians, nurses, and other
health workers may find a practice field
in cafeterias, sanitariums, bakeries, food
factories, in conducting schools of health,
in an orphanage for undernourished chil-
dren, or in a refuge for the aged. Normal
graduates may find openings in rural
schools.

Properties in possession of The Layman
Foundation offer exceptional opportunity
for growing into positions of responsi-
bility. Farms are awaiting scientific man-
agement, mechanics, and builders. Madis-
on refunds tuition to those who train for
the Southern field and who later use their
trained ability to strengthen these centers.
Those interested may have details by writ-
ing to Mrs. Lida F. Scott.

Items of News

A PENNSYLVANIA reader writes,
"Thank you for the SURVEY. We call
it 'Our Southern Visitor.' I like the spirit
of the paper. It has created an interest in
my heart for the Southern work, and I
trust some day I may be able to visit
Madison."

AMONG the visitors of the week are
Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Simmons, of the
Wabash Valley Sanitarium and Hospital,
Elder and Mrs. A. W. Coon and Mr. and
Mrs. Mart DeLong, of Cicero, Indiana.
Dr. and Mrs. Simmons are enroute to
Florida, where they will make their future
home. Elder and Mrs. Coon and Mr. and
Mrs. DeLong are also enroute to Florida
for a short visit.

A RECENT letter inquiring about the
Sanitarium, encloses this information
from the Chamber of Commerce: "We are
in receipt of your letter of January 20,
in which you ask the name of some sani-
tarium in this city where persons suffering
from nervous exhaustion can be treated
and we are pleased to advise that there
is such a place, this being the Madison
Sanitarium. . . . This is a very modern
and up-to-date place and one of the finest
in the South."

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No. 12

The Madison School as Seen by Mr. Doolittle

FOR a number of weeks we have been greatly favored with the presence of a good friend who is director of WLAC Broadcasting Station, Nashville. Mr. A. M. Burton, President of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, is not only interested in the Sanitarium but is the warm friend of the young men and women in the school. Recently he arranged for a broadcasting program over WLAC by the Madison School Band. He requested that as a part of this program a brief sketch of the history and work of the school and sanitarium be given. The band chose as its speaker,

Mr. E. R. Doolittle, banker and postmaster at Madison Station. Mr. Doolittle has been serving in this capacity since the beginning of the school in 1904 and has been one of our outstanding friends and supporters. He has always been willing to lend a helping hand to the institution, and we have enjoyed many favors due to his kind generosity. Mr. Doolittle is a great friend of young men and women who are earning their own way through school. For this reason he was asked to tell the public about the institution. We are giving Mr. Doolittle's talk for the benefit of those who did not hear it over the radio.

ONE of the forces that has put Madison on the map is a school and sanitarium which we have in our midst. This school is known as the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and the Madison Rural Sanitarium is under the same management. Many of our listeners to night have had occasion to know of this sanitarium as the result of personal contact or through

friends. Its influence was visualized in a way the other evening when over WLAC went forth a song dedicated to the Sanitarium and that was followed by a fervent prayer uttered from the heart of one who

has been in close touch with its healing influence. When men will broadcast a prayer for an institution, it bespeaks some worth-while work going on there.

But we well folks are equally interested in the educational features of the insti-

tution, which is located on a farm of over eight hundred acres. We are interested in the three hundred young folks gathered here for instruction, and in all they are doing. They come from far and near, literally from the four corners of the country, as far west as Oregon and California, as far south as Mexico, east to the Atlantic, and when I met the student body a short time ago, I looked into the faces of students from Canada on the North, and others from the Orient.

And from whatever direction they come, it is always for training that will enable them to help their fellow men. They go out from the institution when their training is over to act as nurses, or agricultural men, or they go into medical school and then we look for at least some of them back in the Southland as physicians,

NO important achievement was ever attained by physical exertion and by mental effort without enthusiasm. Success is not conditioned upon man's physical and mental energy more than upon his emotional energy. The world has not been able to find a place for the callous and indifferent."

—Bruce R. Payne

Christian physicians, who are ready to be spent in service for the needy.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a high school and junior college and present plans are looking forward to senior college work in the near future.

SOME of the unique, the unusual features of this institution of learning are its operation of a school and medical institution under the same management; its actual location in the midst of a large farm which contributes to its maintenance and likewise constitutes one of the laboratories for students in agriculture; its mechanical shops for wood and iron work and printing; its manufacture of canned foods and breads for home and public consumption; its building and construction departments; and its household and textile arts departments,—all these manned by students who divide their days between schoolroom and manual activities, in this way earning a large portion of their high school and college expenses.

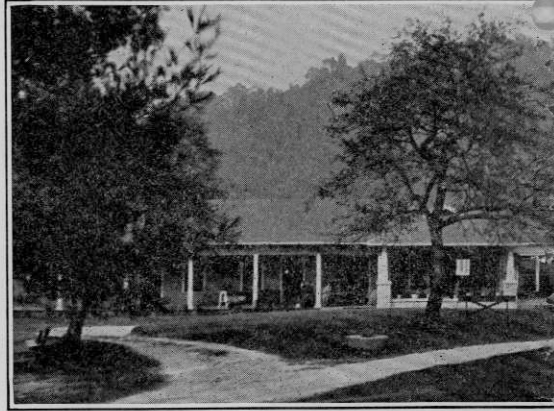
I would like to tell our radio friends more about this group of young people and their daily activities under teacher direction. I can mention but one more activity, that of the school band and orchestra. For a number of years I have been personally interested in the work of these young musicians who are playing for you tonight. Since they are students, the personnel of this band necessarily changes often, but a few members are permanent and each year a group of some twenty or thirty young folk get a great deal of joy and some real education from their work with musical instruments, and at the same time they contribute liberally to the pleasure and the entertainment of others. I am proud to be able to introduce to you this evening the Madison Band, a group of twenty-three students under the leadership of Mr. C. F. Davis, of Nashville.

The Loss of a Valuable Worker

THE Mountain Sanitarium and Industrial School, Fletcher, North Carolina, has suffered the loss of one of its most

valued workers. Oren Edward Gilliland, forty-four years of age. He had an attack of influenza which was followed by pneumonia. The illness was very brief and the death of Mr. Gilliland has been a great shock to the family and to his friends.

Mr. Gilliland was with Elder Shireman in pioneer work in 1905 at Teluco, North Carolina, and assisted in the building of



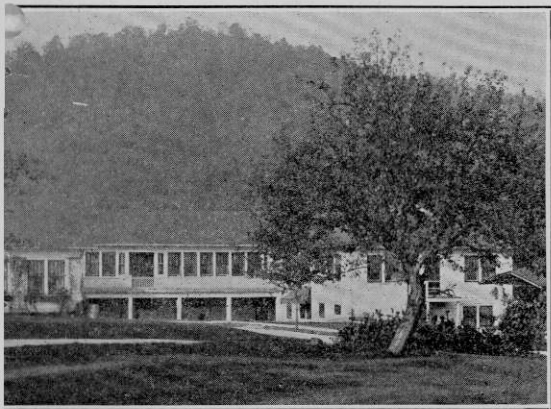
Mountain Sanitarium

a school house and a home for children. When the school at Fletcher was established in 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland connected with the effort there. For several years he served faithfully in the capacity of carpenter and farmer. Later he joined M. H. Johnson in the operation of the orphanage at Baker Mountain. Here he worked earnestly as builder and farm manager until 1929, at which time he and his wife again joined the Fletcher Unit and remained there until the time of his death, January 14. He was intensely interested in self-supporting missionary work and did all in his power to develop it.

The picture on this page shows the Mountain Sanitarium, which was designed and built by Mr. Gilliland. While he was at Baker Mountain, the Fletcher workers built the left wing of the sanitarium, which provided room for about twelve patients. After returning to Fletcher, Mr. Gilliland built the new addition and improved the left wing. He used simplicity of design as his theme and blended the two wings by artistic touches into this beautiful sanctuary for the sick. It comprises a modern sur-

gery, treatment rooms, physiotherapy department, sun parlor, a spacious lounging room, and porch. Modern kitchen facilities, a steam heating plant, and many other conveniences were designed and installed by Mr. Gilliland.

Dr. J. F. Brownsberger, who was among the founders, was away from the institution taking his medical course and internship



cher, North Carolina

during the years Mr. Gilliland was connected with the Baker Mountain Orphanage. They returned to Fletcher at about the same time and worked side by side in the further development of the institution.

Mr. Gilliland was recognized as a man who used his knowledge and experience to help forward the work in which he was interested. He steadily refused to capitalize his capabilities. The spirit of self-sacrifice and general surrender to God of the best he had to offer will never die. During the last years of his life, his associates were conscious that he was enjoying a deeper and more definite Christian experience and was desirous to carry to completion the building program of the institution.

Mr. Gilliland is survived by his wife and three daughters, an aged mother, and one brother. Mrs. Gilliland has expressed her desire to devote the remainder of her life to the work her husband loved. From a letter written by one of his associates, we take this quotation, "Although we have felt deeply the loss of Mr. Gilliland, we

never fully realized until now how much of the load he helped to carry."

Elder R. I. Keate had charge of the funeral service, which was held in the community schoolhouse, the last building erected by Mr. Gilliland. The sanitarium, the community school house, and the comfortable homes which he built for the workers, with other important buildings, will stand as a monument to his loving service.

—Lida F. Scott

By One of the Farm Boys

ON a large farm several fine, strong teams are necessary; but on a nine-hundred-acre school farm where the students are working their way through school, they are indispensable. Quite a number of Madison students are dependent for support on the school farm. The productiveness of the farm can be increased this year by putting several extra teams at work. It has been decided that the farm management should have four new spans of mules. We could not wait until we raised all of the money for these teams, because spring is here, and what we do the coming year must be started immediately.

It was decided by the school family to purchase the necessary animals, and we all agreed to help raise the money by writing to friends and appealing to them through the SURVEY. I am glad to report that among ourselves we have reduced the necessary amount of money to \$300. The teachers are doing everything in their power to increase the earnings of the farm so that more students may enter school the coming year. Plans have been laid for better and more extensive work, not only on the farm but in the gardens and orchards.

As a student, I believe the readers of the SURVEY, who have been students at Madison, or who are acquainted with its work, will realize how much these additional animals mean to us students who are seeking an education.

It requires faith to plant a crop and wait for the harvest. Our faith is so strong that we are going ahead, preparing the ground and planting seed, expecting God

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to help us to reap a harvest so that students who are now making application for admittance may safely be taken into the school. We believe that we will have a crop, and the faculty is willing to accept students on the prospects of additional crops next fall. Now how many of the friends of students who desire the privilege of earning their way through school while getting an all-round education will respond to our urgent appeal? Up to date we have received \$98, leaving a deficit of \$202. We feel we cannot ask our teachers to take out of their pockets the balance of the \$300, because they have already given to their limit. I trust this letter of mine will not be in vain.

—Lester Ellenberger

College Students During the Spring Term

AT Madison the spring term is the full-time work period for college students, and it does our hearts good to hear the sound of hammers going from early morning until late in the evening on the new Demonstration Building. This building is the first of a number which will be erected to meet the senior college requirements. The Demonstration Building will house the academic and primary schools as well as furnish classrooms and offices for the Normal Department. The building will be constructed of wood veneered with field stone. It is the plan to have it completed by the opening of school next September. Before this building is finished, we hope to have the Science Building, which will care for the departments of chemistry, biology, physics, and agriculture, well started.

A number of the college students during

the full-time work period are spending their time in the colporteur field in the Tennessee River and other southern conferences. Some of the young women are carrying out projects in the demonstration of health foods.

Three young people, second year students in the dietetics course, Evelyn Robinson, Dorothy Foreman, and Robert Okahira, have taken over the responsibility of operating Kinne Hall, the cafeteria of the Madison School. More than five hundred meals are served there daily, with a monthly turnover of \$2400. These young people are responsible for the operation of the kitchen in every phase. The diet must be balanced and the food served in an attractive and wholesome manner, and there must be no financial loss. Other departments as well as Kinne Hall are being operated by students. The bakery, producing from five hundred to eight hundred loaves of whole wheat bread each day, is in charge of three young men students, Dallas Colvin, James Roberts, and Arthur Cummings. The quality of bread which they are putting out would do credit to bakers of much longer experience.

Personal Mention

WE are pleased to have Dr. G. A. Droll return to his duties at the Sanitarium after a brief business trip to Kansas City, Missouri.

LAST Monday Dr. Sutherland left for Baltimore to attend the meeting of the American College of Physicians, which convenes March 23-26. He will return by way of Knoxville, where he will also attend the Conference of the Southern Mountain Workers. Dr. Floyd Bralliar will also represent Madison at the meeting of Southern Mountain Workers, March 23, 24, and 25.

THE Madison family was pleased to have as week-end visitors Professor and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Birt Summers, and Mrs. J. H. Haughey, of Berrien Springs, Michigan. It has been seven years since Professor Smith had previously visited Madison. He expressed himself as being pleased with the progress that has been made in all of the departments of the institution.

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Rural Community Work

FOR a number of years Madison students have conducted a sanitarium and school near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital is the only institution of its kind in five counties of that section, and it tries to serve this large district. The lives of the men and women who carry on the work of the sanitarium and school with the necessary activities that go with such an institution naturally make an impression upon the people of the vicinity. Sometimes people

question the profitable results of the work of Madison students after they leave school. The SURVEY readers may be interested in a statement made by the editor of the *Lawrenceburg (Tenn.) Democrat-Union*:

"Usually when we go down into our pockets and pull out two or three dollars for the preacher's salary, we involuntarily pat ourselves on the back as being generous in the extreme. But if we stop to look around at some of our neighbors, we find that we are at once not so big-hearted as we would imagine. With a church of twenty-five members, the Seventh-day Adventists of Lawrenceburg gave \$526.61 for foreign missions alone, dur-

ing the past fiscal year. . . . We congratulate them also upon the continuance of the most worthy work which they have been doing in Lawrence County."

THOUSANDS need and would gladly receive instruction concerning the simple methods of treating the sick. There is great need of instruction in regard to dietetic reform. Wrong habits of eating and the use of unhealthful food are in no small degree responsible for the intemperance and crime and wretchedness that curse the world. . . . In teaching health principles. . . . show that obedience to them promotes happiness in this life, and aids in the preparation for the life to come.

— Ministry of Healing

If thousands of people would leave the crowded city churches, go out into the country places and do as this little group is doing, what wonderful service it would mean to the world. Too many depend upon lip service. But to go to a needy community where there is poverty, much sickness and suffering, and educate the people by demonstra-

ing the better way of living, is the method of Jesus. He spent much time in personal ministry, relieving the poor, the sick, and the sorrowing; but little in sermonizing. Today much attention should be given to the establishment of industries that poor families may find employment. They should be taught to help themselves, as this is the only true means of giving them an uplift. People are not benefited very much by just giving them help and leaving them in the same condition. If those who are masters in the trades, or who are good business men, would go into needy communities and open up lines of useful labor, not for gain but as real missionary work, the real character of Christ would

be discerned. This method is far more forceful than attempting to reveal Him by words alone.

FAMILIES should organize and go into isolated rural communities, and there, by the establishment of various industries and improvement of the soil, make the land blossom like a rose. Many people need to be taught how to manage their own affairs. This can best be done by example in correcting the false standards of living. The people should be met where they are and then educated to help themselves. The gospel should be taught in this practical manner. Medical missionary work is the gospel in practice.

There are today many families crowded in the cities who might have little farm homes in communities where they could be a real help in demonstrating the better way of living, where health principles could be taught in a very practical manner, and where true religion could be lived out before the people. Such people would not only be a blessing to the community but they would also be a strength to the State. Being law observers and standing for industrial activities, better roads, better homes, et cetera, they would bring thrift to any community of which they are a part; and many editors would be glad to say as much for them as the editor of the *Lawrenceburg Democratic-Union* has said for the little group at Lawrenceburg.

It is the purpose of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to train students to be an uplift to the communities wherever they may go. This is the reason they are taught to earn their own living while getting their education. They must learn to love and to enjoy the life of simplicity, close economy, and self-denial, if they are to bring to the people of the communities where they settle, the good things that God wants them to have. The school is organized and conducted on a plan to help its students to understand that real missionary work is to go about doing good like the Master.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is organized also to help mature men and women, who desire to cut loose from their city homes and become missionaries in these rural communities, to catch

the spirit of doing things as described above. Such people need not take the regular courses of study. If interested, write for further information.

Values His Practical Training

IT was in the earlier days of the school that a young man, Royal Leslie, came to Madison from the city, uninitiated in the ways of farmer folk. He values the practical training he received on the farm and is anxious that other students may have the same privileges. In a letter which has just come to the office, he tells us something about his experience during his school life.

DEAR SURVEY Readers:
I have just read the last number of the SURVEY. I see there is still a deficit on the mules which have been secured for the school farm. I am sending in my pledge for \$5.00 to be paid July 1, 1931. I wish I could send a check now, but our situation here is such that it takes all of the money I can earn and obtain from kind friends to help in giving relief to many who are in dire circumstances here in our own community. However, you can depend upon my check by July 1.

I want the SURVEY readers to understand the value to students of Madison, of the mules for which money is being raised. A number of years ago, I entered the Madison School, a city boy having never driven a team of mules. Well do I remember the day when Mr. Rocke came to me and said, "Royal, we want you to go to the barn this morning and hitch up Mike and Henry (the mule team) and haul rock today." This was a new experience, for I knew nothing about hitching up horses and mules. However, I went to the barn and Mr. Dickson, the barn manager, gave me my first lesson in harnessing and driving mules. For a number of days he supervised my work in this respect. After learning how to harness and drive the mules, I was given another lesson, this time by Mr. Rocke. He took me to the field and taught me the art of plowing. While learning to handle the plow, I was also given a number of lessons on soil building. These lessons have been of much help to me since.

I am now located in the hills of Tennessee, twenty miles from a railroad. In connection with the Treatment Rooms, I have a ten-acre farm upon which I am trying to demonstrate right principles of farming. I have a splendid opportunity to teach this subject, especially the science of building up the soil and rotating of crops. This last year I limed a piece of my land. Lying by the side of this, was land that was not so treated. There was a marked difference in the crops produced on the two plots, which was observed by many. This year a number of my neighbors are liming their land. I am trying to

follow the idea that our crops should be eloquent teachers.

Old Mike and Henry were a benefit to me. They helped me to work my way through school, and the training received in managing and caring for mules was worth a great deal. I value most highly the practical education received at Madison.

I trust that this letter will help many of the SURVEY readers to realize the great value of the mules, for which funds are now being solicited. The mules will help students to earn their way through school, an experience most valuable—at least it has proved so in my case. I have felt impressed to pass this information on to others. I believe that the SURVEY family will soon send enough money to pay for the mule teams.

The Food Department

THE work of the food factory is now developed to the point where we can use quite a number of good door-to-door sales people. We already have several such full-time workers, who are meeting with a good measure of success.

We are also looking for men to establish themselves in near-by cities of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, who will devote their entire time to the handling of Madison Health Foods. To such men we can furnish not only the regular line of foods such as we can ship, but in addition a good line of health bakery goods, including whole wheat bread, whole wheat raisin bread, buns, rolls, etc., so that there will be an adequate line of goods to secure and hold a good trade.

We wish to hear from those who have had successful experience in house-to-house selling and who would like to connect with the work here in the vicinity in accord with the purpose and ideals of the Madison School. Address MADISON HEALTH FOODS INC. for further particulars, giving your experience, age, and such other information as might help in placing you.

Talk is Cheap

YES, talk is cheap; but it takes money to buy mules. How would it be to send in something today to help complete this fund? Even a small sum will assist us.

These teams are doing good work these days, turning over the bottom land for corn. The oats sown the last of February

are showing up nicely. There is already an abundance of spinach and lettuce for table use.

The goal this year is a great increase in the raising of food and feedstuff for the school family, the Sanitarium kitchen, and the cafeteria in the city, as well as the dairy cows and the work stock. We are rural-minded, and are heartily joining in the "Live-at-Home Campaign" which is sweeping the South.

It has been said if you want the winter to go quickly, give a 90-day note. The first of May will soon be here, and we must pay for the animals or return them to their original owners. One man, in sending in \$5.00, states that he lost his purse containing about \$10.00 and could not find it. He told the Lord that if He would help him find his pocketbook, he would give half the money to some worthy cause. Upon finding the money he at once thought of the Mule Fund. Another writes: "We enjoy the little SURVEY very much because a person can read it through while eating a meal. Here is \$10.00 to apply on the Mule Fund."

Just enclose a bill or check before you forget it. Thank you.

Fred Green

Oxalic Acid

OXALIC acid ($C_2H_2O_4$) is widely distributed throughout the vegetable kingdom, sometimes in the form of oxalate. Spinach contains from 1.91 to 3.17 parts per 1000 parts in the fresh substance. Sorrel and rhubarb are about the same. Cocoa, black tea and pepper are also high.

The sour taste of spinach, sorrel, etc. is due to the presence of nitric acid. Oxalic acid, when taken in food, circulates through the animal tissues and fluids either as the free acid or as a salt, and undergoes oxidation in CO_2 and water. But it is resistant and particularly so if the metabolism is faulty. Due to the high acidity of the blood, a part of the oxalic acid passes into the kidneys unchanged, giving rise to the formation of calcium oxalate. These crystals may be found in the bladder.

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Most foods run low in oxalic acid (from .01 to .27 parts in 1.000 parts) but the foods I have mentioned are especially high, and an over-indulgence, combined with an acid-forming diet, will greatly favor the formation or deposit of urates and oxalates. Oxalic acid and tartaric acid are some forms found also in the oxidation processes of carbohydrate foods.

Iron is found in large amounts in spinach. Spinach may be eaten with good results, providing it is blanched before cooking. This blanching is done by pouring boiling water over the nicely washed, fresh spinach, covering it well, and letting it stand for ten minutes. The water is then drained and a bit more water added in which the spinach is cooked.

—*Frances L. Dittes.*

Personal Mention

ON the 23d, Gaines Lowry, former Madison student, spent a few hours with friends at Madison. Mr. Lowry is expert technician in the X-ray department of the Navy Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, where he has been stationed for the past four years. Whenever leave of absence is given, he spends his vacation at Madison, which always seems like home to him, and also in visiting with his parents at Hazel, Kentucky.

WHEN the High School Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was in its infancy, we had a very warm supporter and advisor in Dr. Harry Clark, who at that time was connected with the State University and was the general inspector of the high schools of the state. He encouraged Madison in

many ways in those early days, and his help was greatly appreciated. Dr. Clark was for several years connected with Christian educational work of the Baptist Church, and at the present time is president of Judson College, Marion, Alabama. Recently he was appointed superintendent of the Knoxville City Schools. We believe the Knoxville schools will be greatly benefited by Dr. Clark's relation to them, as he is a progressive and wide awake man in the field of education.

ONE of our nurses, Ruth Johnson, who was graduated in the class of '21, spent a little time at Madison recently visiting friends and her brothers, Reuben and David Johnson, preparatory to sailing for her future mission field in Africa among the natives of the West Portuguese territory. She will go by way of New York, London, and Lisbon, and will spend some time in Lisbon, studying the language. She spent a number of years at Madison in receiving her education and training. She then returned to her home near Meridian, Mississippi, and managed the homestead while her brothers and sister took their turns in receiving their education at Madison. Later, when two of the brothers returned to manage the farm, she conducted a small treatment room in Meridian. She has been a self-supporting medical missionary for a number of years, which experience has eminently fitted her for work in a foreign field. The Madison family will not forget this earnest consecrated medical missionary in her new field of labor.

PEG ALONG

LIFE'S little ills annoyed me
 When those little ills were few,
 And the one fly in the ointment
 Put me in a dreadful stew;
 But experience has taught me,
 The infrequent good to prize,
 And I'm glad to find some ointment
 In my little pot of flies.

Up to date, we have received \$123 on the mule deficit. This leaves a balance of \$177 yet to be paid. We hope to be able to report by next week that this has been considerably reduced.

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A New Project

FROM a recent letter written by B. N. Mulford, of the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium, we glean some interesting facts concerning their work and plans for future operation which will be interesting to the SURVEY readers. The Fountain Head institution is located about forty miles from Nashville on an elevation known as the Highland Rim. The air is fine, being over one thousand feet in elevation. It is a wooded country with many little streams passing through it, and very beautiful. While the soil is not as fertile as that in the Cumberland Valley, yet it is ideal for fruit and vegetable growing. It is a splendid country in which to make a home, having the characteristics of both the valley and mountain districts. In his letter, Mr. Mulford tells of his experience during a recent ride with some of the patients.

At my right was a bank president. As we rode along, we naturally fell into a general talk about finances. The conversation was broken from time to time by the beautiful landscape about us. As we were passing through one of the little towns, I was struck with the advertising of a certain picture show. I learned from the bank president that it is the custom in these small towns for picture shows to open in the evening only, as they do not get a full house during the day. At night,

however, these picture houses open promptly at a certain hour and usually are crowded. Not only the people of the towns patronize these places of entertainment, but the country people drive as far as twenty miles to attend.

I was impressed with the idea, as it occurred to me that Fountain Head could do something to entertain our neighbors. In a few days we secured a stereoptican machine and about two hundred slides from some of our friends. These were historical pictures and beautiful scenes in Bible lands and foreign fields. We had the use of these slides without cost.

We have now had two entertainments, and each night the house was well filled with adults and children. Much instructive information was given as the pictures were presented. One man said he did not know there were such places in the world, and that he did not want to miss a single night. Many others expressed themselves in a similar manner.

When the warm weather comes, we are planning to show pictures on a screen against the side of the school building, as

BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS

GOD loves the beautiful. He clothed the earth and the heavens with beauty, and with a Father's joy He watches the delight of His children in the things that He has made. He desires us to surround our homes with the beauty of natural things. Nearly all dwellers in the country, however poor, could have about their homes a bit of grassy lawn, a few shade trees, flowering shrubbery, or fragrant blossoms. They will bring into the home life a softening, refining influence, strengthening the love of nature, and drawing the members of the household nearer to one another and nearer to God.

—Ministry of Healing

we will not have room inside. We will be able to present many instructive topics in this manner. A good beginning has been made, and we look forward to doing something that will be of real value to the community.

Since giving these entertainments, one of our friends has lent us a projector for moving pictures, which he says we may use indefinitely. It is a splendid 35 MM Acme Portable.

If any who read this little story have films or slides that they would be willing for us to use and return, or if you have suggestions as to where we might obtain these, we will be pleased to hear from you.

NOT long ago we felt deeply the need of an orchestra. We have some fine young people in school who have excellent musical ability, but they are poor and have no way of purchasing instruments. When this was made known, one of our friends gave us a fine violin. Two other violins were finally secured, and later a piano, saxophone, and clarinet.

I will tell you how one of the instruments was obtained. While out raising funds for the Sanitarium, I told of our desire for an orchestra. My host went into an adjoining room and came out with a case, which he presented to me. Opening it, I found it to contain a saxophone which had cost \$125. I will not take the time to tell in detail how others helped us to obtain instruments, so that we now have a very fair start.

We need, however, two more clarinets, another saxophone or two, a trombone, and other instruments which could be used in an orchestra.

Think what it will mean to this community if we can give once or twice a week suitable entertainments of a highly educational and religious character in which the pictures and musical instruments will feature very largely. We believe that the returns will be beyond measure, and trust that we will get response from some of the friends of hill-school work.

Ford Favors Pay for Pupils

FOR over sixteen years, Henry Ford has advocated that the education of students above the eighth grade should be

conducted so that remuneration should be given to the students for useful and practical work enabling them to be self-supporting. In this way, the student learns the value of money. He learns while in school how to value his time and ability, and what it is worth in the market. When he leaves school, he has already become acquainted with the practical side of life to the extent that he is better qualified to fit into his place. He has learned to handle finances as well as to work and study.

Mr. Ford is conducting several schools at the present time, and in these schools the students divide their time between classroom and the technical work. He says these schools, with an enrolment of 2,900 students, are self-supporting. He takes the position that the students should be taught by the public or by charitable organizations reading, writing, and a few other fundamentals. After learning these essentials in education, he advocates that industry should bear the burden of continuing their education. This means that the students should be paid for their work. They should realize that what they make is valuable and can be sold. Such experiences arouse the interest of the student and stir him up to further endeavor. He does not have to look to sport and games for pleasure, but learns to enjoy useful labor and obtain recreation from it. He learns to get pleasure out of doing things that are useful. Mr. Ford feels that a great deal of the student's effort, both intellectual and manual at the present time, is wasted because he does not have any definite purpose in view in making his effort.

Mr. Ford would combine the theoretical with the practical instruction so that the young people would realize that what they are doing in school is real life. He feels that the student should realize that he should relate himself to the problems of life in school just as he must realize these when he leaves school, if he makes a success. He believes that a great deal of the trouble today in the world is due to the fact that people, while in school, have not learned to be producers. Ordinary education trains the students to be consumers. They finally get the idea that the world owes them a living. Many students get the

idea that school is a place where wits can be sharpened sufficiently so they can find a comfortable berth in life. When circumstances throw them out of these berths, many of them are as helpless as babes thrown out of their cribs. They do not understand how to relate themselves to the real problems of life.

Mr. Ford feels that students should learn how to come in contact with realities while in school. Therefore he is paying students who might pay for the privilege of going to school, because while attending they are producing things of value.

For years, Madison has been working on this general plan, and it is a pleasure to see young people caring for themselves while studying. They learn here the value of a dollar, they learn the relationship they should sustain to their employer, and at the same time their interest is sufficient to keep them out of many foolish and hurtful practices.

Meeting the Financial Depression

OUR workers sometimes feel that we have been having a pretty hard time during the last two years because of the financial depression. It has always been the policy of the Madison School not to run in debt. The success of any business enterprise depends largely upon the managers keeping it out of debt. This is doubly true of a school and trebly so if a school is self-supporting. It is necessary here at Madison to cut our garments according to the cloth we have. That is, we cannot allow our operating expenses to run beyond our income. The workers have been obliged during the last two years to practice the strictest economy, for every income-producing feature of the school has had its earnings reduced. On the other hand, the number of students has increased.

In many respects, the faculty and commissioned workers of the institution are a remarkable company. They are proprietors, for they operate the institution. They themselves are responsible for its financial success or failure. They cannot pay themselves more than the institution earns, but like Paul, they are learning to be content in

whatsoever state they are. This, too, it is realized is a lesson students must learn. Many enter the school who do not have a clear idea of the meaning of self-support. To keep out of debt and at the same time to be doing things that are worth doing is an ability that is necessary for success in life. Madison teachers are learning by experience how to teach students to be self-supporting.

RECENTLY, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, who has been doing for a number of years summer school work in several educational institutions outside of Madison, received a letter from the president of a well-known educational institution, stating that times are so hard and finances so low that it will be necessary for their teachers to take one-third of the salary they have received in previous years in order to keep the institution out of debt.

It is well for our teachers to realize that other institutions are taking a similar course to ourselves in economy in order to keep from encumbering themselves with debt; they are learning to be content and efficient even under difficulties.

Vitamin Tests

THE vitamin problem is a puzzling one to many people. A safe rule is to eat plenty of fruits and vegetables. The Creator has made these foods with an ample supply of vitamins and mineral salts. Practically no one suffers who practices eating daily a liberal amount of both raw and cooked fruits and vegetables, with an ample supply of milk from cows that are healthy.

A recent report of the American Chemical Society will encourage those who are not always in a position to have a liberal supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, but who must depend upon canned goods.

It is found that the ordinary vegetables, such as spinach, peas, string beans, tomatoes, tomato juice, beets, lima beans, sweet potatoes, okra, turnip greens, et cetera, contain ample amounts of vitamins A, B, C, and G when canned. The same is true of such fruits as prunes, peaches, apricots, cherries, apples, pineapples, et cetera. Tests were made on rats and guinea pigs. The

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rat experiment lasted long enough to be the equivalent of twenty-five years of human life, which is about one year for a rat. Three generations of rats grew up during this period without any signs of deficiency of vitamins.

THIS report will be encouraging to many who have been prejudiced against canned fruits and vegetables. Fresh foods should be used whenever possible, but the great value of fruits and vegetables in vitamins and mineral salts, even when canned, should be kept in mind.

Recently an experiment was tried on rats to test out the value of vitamin C. It was found that female rats fed on food lacking in vitamin C during two weeks before delivery of their young have a changed disposition. They become irritable and cruel to their little ones, even to the extent of destroying them. The little ones, as they grew up, were found to be deficient in mental powers. The young rats of mothers that have been fed on a diet deficient in vitamin C during the two weeks prior to birth require about one hundred trials to learn the maze that normal rats learn in forty trials. This experiment may throw light upon the problem of mental deficiency of many children who learn slowly in school and lag behind those who are normal. The mothers probably have failed to eat the proper food before the birth of such children. Also the children may not have had the food needed as they were growing up. Anyway there is material here for serious thought on the part of parents and teachers. Our blood is composed of the food that we eat and our bodies and brains are made by the blood. The blood is the life.

Items of News

WE are pleased to have among our sanitarium guests this week Robert T. Shannon, who is author of *Shannon's Code* and other books on law.

LAST week Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber left for Lansing, Michigan, where Professor Webber will complete his work on his doctor's degree at the Michigan State College during the spring term.

RECENTLY an interesting talk was given by Prof. H. C. Goodrich, instructor in art at the Fisk University, Nashville, to the students in a chapel exercise. He discussed the principles of proportion in art and how they are applied to the natural things around us. A series of charts was presented, showing the art of different nations. The wonderful system of dynamic symmetry which the Greeks developed was dwelt upon at some length. Professor Goodrich has been a sympathetic friend of the Institution since 1904, and has watched with interest the development of the work at Madison. Before he left, he promised to give us another interesting lecture in the future.

 The Balance is Growing
Less

WE are glad to report that during the week the balance due on the mules has been cut down from \$177 to \$143.

In a recent number of a popular educational journal, an interesting account is given of two well-known men in the field of education, who worked their way through high school and college. One of these men stands at the head of the agricultural department of one of our largest educational institutions in the South. The other stands at the head of a noted college for teachers. Both of these men attribute much of their success to the fact that they were able to work their way through school.

We are of good courage as we ask friends of this type of education to help take care of the balance due on the mules.

—Editor

The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee

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No. 15

George Peabody College For Teachers

A RECENT letter from an educator states that he had been informed that the George Peabody College for Teachers is not recognized by the National Educational Association as a university.

We are publishing for the benefit of those who desire to know the truth concerning the George Peabody College a statement as to its rank and standing as an educational institution.

The George Peabody College for Teachers is on the approved list of the American Association of Universities and Colleges, which is the oldest and stiffest rating agency in America and to which only the very highest class of schools may belong. Peabody is a charter member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and is a leading factor in the State Association of Colleges. It is on the approved list for certification by the state of California, one of the difficult states in the Union to get by. The George Peabody College is a member of the American Association of Teachers' Colleges with an A rating. There is no college or university in America that has any higher standing as far as the rating agencies are concerned. It is true that there are educational institutions that may be more widely known

and that have higher sentimental standing, but credits given by George Peabody College rank with the best. While the school is and always has been known as a college, as a matter of fact, it is a university. The faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute feel that they are favored because they are in such close proximity to this institution. It is one of the finest teacher-training institutions

FAITH

A living faith means an increase of vigor, a confiding trust, by which, through the grace of Christ, the soul becomes a conquering power. The just shall live by faith. Without faith it is impossible to please God.

in the United States.

THE head of the institution, Dr. Bruce Ryburn Payne, is known as a man of great faith, not only in educational principles, but in the divine truths revealed in the Bible. His father was a conscientious Methodist minister and teacher, and his mother was of Swiss ancestry, possessing those strong characteristics of love and faith in God's Word found in the Waldenses. Both father and mother were devoutly religious. Dr. Payne grew up in a home atmosphere where faith in God's Word and prayer were marked.

Dr. Payne can appreciate the experience of a student who helps himself through school by working his way. He understands the benefit of such experience and how it develops independence, self-confidence, and trust in God.

It is said that when he was a student, he never missed an opportunity to help a

Note: Extracts have been made from the story of "Bruce Ryburn Payne—The Man of Faith" by Dr. A. L. Crabb.

sick schoolmate. He has the credit of nursing a number of his fellow students through their illnesses. He had then an ambition to become a physician. Dr. Payne is still interested in health principles, and the great institution of which he is the head has put many health subjects on a par with regular school studies. The health of the students of George Peabody College is carefully guarded by physicians and nurses.

All through his life, Bruce Ryburn Payne has been most sensitive to the benefits of prayer. His faith that right would win has not wavered. Having faith, he did not waste his energies by worry. He was so confident of his life's work that he threw all of his passionate intellectual powers into the accomplishment of tasks and programs that he felt God had set for him.

An institution largely represents the character of its leader. Concerning Dr. Payne's early struggling days, we read:

IT has sometimes seemed that the best training a husband and wife can have for each other and for life is to be in their earlier married years poor and dependent on each other. If they can only have faith! Once, the Paynes were in particularly strained circumstances. Womanlike, Mrs. Payne may have worried some. He, not at all. Then, when things were at their worst, a surprising and miraculous offer came for a piece of ground which she had inherited and had all but forgotten. Once again, the wolf barked before the door, loudly, this time. The wife grew a bit impatient then and complained to an intimate friend that she wished that Bruce had, if not a little less faith, certainly a little more money. And as she spoke, the postman rang their doorbell and left a check, ample at the time, in payment for an article which the husband had contributed to a magazine months before and had forgotten. There was a catch in her voice and a glint of tears in her eyes as she spoke to the visitor: "Bruce is right; I ought to have known it."

It is written of him as evidence of his far-reaching spirit in education that he delivered at the University of Virginia the first series of lectures on negro education ever presented to the nation. Further:

HE did more in my opinion to bring order out of chaos in the matter of credits, courses of study, and entrance requirements than any other man in Virginia has ever done. . . . He puzzled and shocked the conventional type of educational leader. He succeeded in hurrying up a remarkable educational change for the better. He was a born propagandist. . . . The University of Virginia is under everlasting ob-

ligations to this daring, forward-looking young man in liberalizing the ideals and vision of that most conservative institution. The University, founded by Jefferson as an instrument of escape from the gross inequalities of life, had become for him a place of rare beauty—beauty of spirit, beauty of building, altogether lovely.

THE above statements give some idea of the nature of Dr. Payne's educational experiences in Virginia and his grasp upon the work there as an educator in rural districts, high schools, and colleges of the state. When his name was proposed for the presidency of the George Peabody College for Teachers, he at first was inclined to refuse the call. He recognized that if he accepted the presidency of the college, it would mean many problems and difficulties. It was stated that, while he was hesitating over the call, for a while he evaded any discussion of the matter. Then gradually the conviction formed that Peabody was a part and parcel of his destiny. In some ways, the post at Peabody was not an attractive one. It promised a life of anxiety, of heart-breaking uncertainty. There were mountains to be moved which yielded only to faith.

After assuming the presidency of the college in January 1911, one of his first tasks was to move the school from its campus, where it had been for thirty-five years, to its present location. There were many problems to solve in doing this. It is said of Dr. Payne at this time as he considered the great program necessary to put the school on the proper foundation: "He thought of these things, flinched perhaps at their demands, and prayed for light. . . . One can visualize President Payne in those early days in Nashville, dreaming dreams of a college yet to be, seeing with the eyes of faith. . . . buildings erected to the glory of God and the service of man, buildings to serve as altars whereon were lighted torches to brighten the South. Of such things he dreamed, and his wife dreamed with him."

IN order that the readers of the SURVEY may better understand the character of the school that has been built under the leadership of a man who, when passing through the narrow straits of life, knew where his source of strength lay, a little view of an experience that Dr Payne had

while reorganizing and rebuilding Peabody College is given.

It seems that in some old notes left in the files of President Porter (former president of Peabody College) was found a statement that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., had promised George Peabody College \$250,000 if the need for that sum should ever develop. Dr. Payne knew that the need had developed. However, there was no writing by Mr. Morgan to support President Porter's statement. In the meantime, J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., had died. To Mr. Herbert Satterlee, son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, the plea was made. Mr. Satterlee called for a verification of the statement, and said he would carry out the promise if any proof could be presented that Mr. Morgan made the promise. The following tells graphically the experience of Dr. Payne with Mr. Satterlee:

Mr. Satterlee said: "If we had proof that Mr. Morgan made this promise, we would grant it without a moment's hesitation. We do not believe he promised it. Therefore, we cannot see our way clear to make the grant."

When he had spoken, as if by signal, the office became deathly quiet. For a while no one moved or spoke. Not even a paper rustled. The noise from the outside, detached fragments of sound from a remote world, drifted into the room. President Payne sat with his head bowed, agony in his heart. He has since said that he was nearer to defeat and farther from faith than ever before, or since. Then he stood and made one of the most effective statements of his career, certainly, the most dramatic.

"I am beaten. I leave here a beaten man. I have failed in the pledge I made my Board. I have no other resource open, and it is now but ten days until I make my final report. I can't ask for more time. I have had almost two and a half years. We can't begin on what we have, at least I can't. As it stands now, I am beaten, discredited. But it is not my personal defeat that terrifies me. It is the defeat of the children of the South, little children with upturned faces, pleading for the light. We cannot go on. The college cannot open and those buildings, now almost finished, will stand as mute and tragic ghosts of a thwarted hope. Perhaps, Mr. Satterlee, your revered father-in-law did not make that promise. I do not know. But this I believe, that if he were sitting in that chair instead of you, Mr. Satterlee, he would make it today. Mr. Morgan loved George Peabody. Mr. Peabody started him on his career and taught him the work of which he became master. Mr. Morgan died, believing that Mr. Peabody was one of the greatest of Americans. Mr. Peabody started the educational redemption of the South; and if Mr. Morgan were sitting in your chair, Mr.

Satterlee, he would never fail to help complete it."

Again the office went quiet, but only for a moment. Dr. Payne turned to leave. At the door Mr. Satterlee halted him. "Where are you going?" he asked. "To the Prince George Hotel, then to Nashville." "Don't leave the hotel until you get some word from me. I'll phone." There was, then, still hope enough for a man of faith to cling to.

In his room he sat and waited for the telephone to ring. All the next day it was silent. And the next it was silent, staring down at him from the wall with a sort of insensate mockery. On the third morning he sat waiting as Time ticked itself by in leaden intervals. All that was left for him to do was to pray, the refuge of the baffled. Then the phone rang. He was bidden to return to the Satterlee office at ten. He called up Dr. Wallace Buttrick, then in the city, and told him of the engagement. Dr. Buttrick had arranged otherwise for ten. "Then change your engagement," said the president, "I haven't the courage to go to that office alone. This is for me either the beginning or the end. I need help."

The two arrived promptly at ten. They were kept waiting for a half hour. They waited silently. There was no conversation. Then they were ushered into Satterlee's presence. He came directly to the point.

"I doubt if Mr. Morgan made that promise. It was not his way to offer funds informally, but I have cabled his son. We think if Mr. Morgan were alive he would give the amount you need, and because we are convinced of that, we will give it."

At the hotel, as he was putting his Bible into his suitcase, it opened. Inadvertently, his eyes sought the page and found that ancient promise of the happy ending: "*Sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.*" It was morning.

IT is a pleasure to give this information to our friends. Peabody is doing more to help Madison teachers to become qualified to conduct a senior college than any other one institution. Dr. Payne is a man of faith, love, and patience, and he does not fundamentally change. The man who exercised faith in God when he took hold of Peabody and has believed in His leadings since, naturally would gather around him a corps of workers who are in sympathy with this simple, straight-forward faith in God and His promises. When so many of the universities and colleges are troubled by the teaching of higher criticism, it is a great comfort to the faculty at Madison to be able to go to a school where the teachers are standing by such a president. And not only has Dr. Payne's faculty stood by him, but the Board has

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also loyally supported him. Not only is it a great advantage to Madison's teachers to be able to take the required graduate work in such an institution, but the George Peabody College for Teachers believes in Madison's program and principles and is gladly helping the school to develop into a senior college.

The following letter written by Dr. Payne tells the attitude of the George Peabody College for Teachers toward the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at this time as it is growing into senior college class:

Dr. E. A. Sutherland,
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Dr. Sutherland:

May I express the hope, in accordance with our conversation, that you will be able to receive sufficient endowment and instructional staff to develop your institution into a high class, four-year college with standards satisfactory to yourself, associates, and the proper accrediting agencies of America, especially the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools?

I have visited your institution many times in the last nineteen years, and it is my conviction that the good work being done by your staff and the fine spirit of consecration to human service displayed by your students every time it has been my privilege to meet with them are assets of too great value to go to waste in America. Nevertheless, both of these assets are being wasted now and will continue to come to naught unless you can procure funds to attain the above mentioned development so that your graduates may be certificated to teach, especially in the South, where they are so much needed.

In other words, there is too much of merit on your campus which is not now available so long as certificating standards are such as they are in America. We have all had to face this problem, and it means more money with which to secure more instruction, books, equipment, et cetera.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) Bruce R. Payne

The Self-Supporting Workers' Convention

May 28-31, 1931

FOR years the Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers has been held in the fall. The attendance at these conventions has increased rapidly, and every nook and corner of the school is crowded with students, especially in the fall. For these reasons we were unable to provide room for the guests last fall, and it was decided to hold the conventions in the spring hereafter when the weather is warm, making it possible to handle the rooming problem more satisfactorily.

The meeting will open this year the evening of May 28, and will extend to May 31. Arrangements are being made to provide comfortable accommodations at that time.

Representatives from the various groups of workers will be in attendance, and each group should be represented. Interesting reports will be given by these delegates, and there will be a number of other speakers.

These conventions afford a favorable opportunity for those who are interested in self-supporting work to come in contact with the workers who are carrying forward rural school and sanitarium work, vegetarian cafeterias, treatment rooms, et cetera. The trend of the work that is fostered by the Madison School is of course largely toward rural and health lines.

We trust that those who live at a distance, and who are interested in the character of the work that is being done by the Madison School and its affiliated groups, will plan to be with us. The transportation problems are much more easily solved than they were twenty-six years ago when we held our first convention. The auto and good roads make it possible for people to come a number of miles at very little expense. The country is already an array of beauty and the trip should be a delight.

Those desiring to attend are asked to correspond with Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw into your work such strength of mind and muscles as God has given you. —Carlyle

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A Work For Christian Farmers

GOD intended that man should live close to the farm. Tilling the soil was the employment appointed to man in the beginning. The plan of life appointed for our first parents is the best for us today. The attractions and allurements of the city pull hard on people who do not understand the true philosophy of life. The great principles underlying God's plan for the home, carried out in a hopeful, cheerful manner, would revolutionize society and industry.

Unfortunately, our educational system has been in the hands of city-minded educators. Our children and young people become city-minded while attending school. Thus it is easier to deceive them and to lead them helpless captives into the city. The promises of high wages and quick returns have many attractions. Unnatural pleasures, luxuries, display, et cetera, appeal to the mind that is not rooted and grounded in the great principles underlying God's plan for homes on the land. It was the plan that fathers and mothers should be kings and queens on little farms, and that their children should have the privilege of coming in contact with growing things and the responsibility of caring for animals—a life that young people

learn to love better than city attractions. If people are not rural-minded, they will submit to the crowding of families into miserable tenements, reeking with dampness and filth—places often so wretched

that children are born and grow up, never seeing the natural things of nature.

The squalor, the poverty, and the depravity of the city should drive thousands of people to the country.

From time to time, great upheavals occur in the commercial and industrial world. These should impress people, both in the city and in the country,

with what life really means. We are now passing through one of these commercial and industrial upheavals. Every true country-minded person should do all that he can to help unfortunate people who are stranded in the city to make desirable homes in the country places. In a leading paper of recent date we read:

THOUSANDS of unemployed who flocked to industrial centers in boom times are going back to the farm. The President's Emergency Employment Committee reports that young people especially are seeking land where they can grow gardens and at least have the food they cannot now buy because of lack of wages. The flow of people from the farm to the city is decreasing in a marked manner. In South

THE ADVANTAGES OF FARM LIFE

LIFE isn't just a matter of making money. Our great goal, after all, is to have life and have it more abundantly. Mankind is like Antaeus in the fable. It must keep its contact with Mother Earth to keep its strength. . . . Let a man go on a farm, not to make money, but to find a better way of life. Let him grow his own food, consume what he needs, and sell the surplus. It is amazing how well he can get along.

—Geo. W. Russell

Carolina alone, the Red Cross Committees in one section have sent six hundred families to the farm, setting them up in an effort to make them independent. Similar situations are reported in other parts of the country.

When the nation is interested in moving people out of the cities and towns, it is high time for Christian people to cooperate. Knowing a truth and not putting it into practice is worse than not knowing the truth and practicing error. If we do not love the truth, God will give us up to believe error. An excerpt from an article entitled, "A Work for Christian Farmers," by Ellen G. White, is given below:

CHRIStIAN farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land, and in teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive. Teach them how to use the implements of agriculture, how to cultivate various crops, how to plant and care for orchards.

Many who till the soil fail to secure adequate returns because of their neglect. Their orchards are not properly cared for, the crops are not put in at the right time, and a mere surface work is done in cultivating the soil. Their ill success they charge to the unproductiveness of the land.

Let proper methods be taught to all who are willing to learn. If any do not wish you to speak to them of advanced ideas, let the lessons be given silently. Keep up the culture of your own land. Drop a word to your neighbors when you can, and let the harvest be eloquent in favor of right methods. Demonstrate what can be done with the land when properly worked.

Attention should be given to the establishment of various industries so that poor families can find employment. Carpenters, blacksmiths, and indeed everyone who understands some line of useful labor, should feel a responsibility to teach and help the ignorant and the unemployed.

In ministry to the poor there is a wide field of service for women as well as for men. The efficient cook, the housekeeper, the seamstress, the nurse—the help of all is needed. Let the members of poor households be taught how to cook, how to make and mend their own clothing, how to nurse the sick, how to care properly for the home. Let boys and girls be thoroughly taught some useful trade or occupation.

Missionary families are needed to settle in the waste places. Let farmers, financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various arts and crafts go to neglected fields to improve the land, to establish industries, to prepare humble homes for themselves, and to help their neighbors.

The rough places of nature, the wild places, God has made attractive by placing beautiful things among the most unsightly. This is the work we are called to do. Even the desert places of the earth, where the outlook appears to be forbidding, may become as the garden of God.

By instruction in practical lines, we can help the poor most effectively. As a rule, those who

have not been trained to work do not have habits of industry, perseverance, economy, and self-denial. They do not know how to manage.

He who has given us His word—the leaves of the tree of life—will not withhold from us a knowledge of how to provide food for His needy children. He who fed the multitude with five loaves and two small fishes is able today to give us the fruit of our labor. He who said to the fishers of Galilee, "Let down your nets for a draught," and who, as they obeyed, filled their nets till they broke, desires His people to see in this an evidence of what He will do for them today. The God who in the wilderness gave the children of Israel manna from heaven still lives and reigns. He will guide His people and give skill and understanding in the work they are called to do.

We are to look heavenward in faith. We are not to be discouraged because of apparent failure, nor should we be disheartened by delay. We should work cheerfully, hopefully, gratefully, believing that the earth holds in her bosom rich treasures for the faithful worker to garner, stores richer than gold or silver. The mountains and hills are changing; the earth is waxing old like a garment; but the blessing of God, which spreads for His people a table in the wilderness, will never cease.

IS it not missionary work to help people out of the unnatural conditions in the city to homes in the country, to teach them how to make their homes a success and to make a living? The cities are doomed. The history of every nation proves this. The people should be taught the plan of God for Israel, which meant that every family was to have a little farm. Missionary work is more than a matter of teaching theoretical doctrines. The evangelist has his place in giving to people the great fundamental doctrines; but while he is engaged in doing this, members of the church should be busy in following up the ministry, helping people to go beyond these fundamental doctrines. They should endeavor to group together those of various talents that co-operation may bring about helpful production so that the group as far as possible may take care of its own needs. Schools should be established by these lay people on farms to give a solid and practical education. Persons educated in rural schools will also make better missionaries in foreign fields. Get away from the plan of just telling people things and leaving them in the big cities to go on living on a plan diametrically opposed to God's way. Christian farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land.

There is an important work to be done in teaching people to be rural-minded. The person who does not have a rural mind is not going to be any great force in religious work in a world that is upset and struggling over the disorder brought about by the centralization of people and wealth in our great cities.

God wants His people to live in the country, each making a spot of earth a beautiful place like the paradise of our first parents. To do this in the right spirit is really teaching the gospel as intended. There are two great forces in the world today struggling for supremacy; one is building up the great cities for destruction; the other is carrying out the original plan of God for homes on the land. The Lord does not desire a lukewarm attitude. To be neither city- nor rural-minded, but passive, is a serious condition. Each one should take his stand, and then should work with all of his might to make the plan that he has chosen a part of his life.

You can make your activities eloquent sermons; men will see your works and will be made to glorify your heavenly Father. Right now when the two forces are struggling for supremacy, let us get on the right side of the issue.

Health Hints

IN the splendid little health paper entitled "Health Briefs," which is issued by the Tennessee Department of Public Health, there are some very fine health hints. We are listing some of these below:

MOST decayed teeth are due to either ignorance or carelessness. Diet and cleanliness are the two major factors in keeping teeth firm. It was estimated that Americans have approximately \$480,000 worth of gold in their mouths, besides large "deposits" of platinum and other metals.

ALMOST all quick-drying paints contain lead in some form. These paints are particularly dangerous for painting toys, furniture, and objects that children and babies are likely to come in contact with. All children, and particularly babies, have an inclination to put everything in their mouths. A little of the lead-containing, quick-drying paint left in the mouth

of a baby may mean lead-poisoning. In selecting toys and cribs or furniture for babies, be sure that they are free from lead paint.

DIET plays an important part in health. This has been proved beyond any doubt. Such diseases as pellagra, rickets, and ailments common to those persons of low economic standing, are said to be due to an insufficient diet, and diet has been proved to be an important factor in preventing these diseases. This new theory of the importance of diet in preserving health, like most new knowledge of the medical profession, has met approval and disapproval from both the medical profession and from the general public. Such has been the history of all new knowledge in the field of medicine. It took years for the medical profession and the public to accept the germ theory and to believe that malarial and yellow fever were due to the mosquitoes. Today these ideas are accepted by all intelligent people.

The Common House Fly

BEGIN now to make your campaign against the common house-fly. Many people, who are considered neat and tidy, will allow flies in the kitchen, pantry, and about food supplies. As long as we cannot arouse the people of a home or an institution or a community to the importance of getting rid of this pest or plague, we will continue to have many diseases, the cause of which is often attributed to the providence of God.

Recent experiments have shown that eggs of the common house-fly, which contaminate food, hatch in the human digestive tract, and there, in the form of larvae, suck enough blood to cause serious anemia.

Mussolini decrees that Italy must be free from flies. He believes that the diseases carried by these insects and the illness they occasion make the fly question of major importance. He advocates the Berlese plan of extermination, which strikes at breeding places, such as manure dumps and garbage piles. Such should be sprinkled several times a day with a solution of molasses and water, to which

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some Paris green or other arsenic has been added. Flies are very fond of molasses. They suck up the molasses and water and incidentally take in a fatal dose of arsenic. The cost is slight, the principal expense being in the spraying. Care should be used to keep the poison from children, poultry, cats, and dogs.

The climate of Italy is mild—much like the Southern part of the United States. Winter and early spring is found to be the best time for spraying to prevent breeding. The survivors, upon which the next summer's crop depends, will be those that get a chance to winter in cracks and crannies in heated rooms. Care should be used to see that these are destroyed.

Special Summer Session 1931

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is operated on the quarter basis, four quarters of school work being given each year. This plan has many advantages over the three-quarter or semester plan. Many who cannot enter for regular school work, can attend to advantage a summer quarter. The work given during the summer quarter is especially adapted to teachers and others who wish to enter school for three months only. A subject is completed in one quarter, giving those who lack credits for college entrance an opportunity to take special work in either academic or junior college courses.

The summer session opens June 8 and closes August 28. If interested, write Dean W. E. Straw, Madison, Tennessee, for a summer bulletin.

Items of News

AT the chapel hour last Thursday the school family was favored with talks by both Dr. Duncan, state commissioner of dairy husbandry, and Prof. T. W. Hunter, state superintendent of elementary education. Dr. Duncan in his talk stressed the importance of training for service. Professor Hunter believes that work is essential for young people, but the real burden of his talk was to urge students to be always in an attitude to be served, especially by hard-working teachers who meet their classes with well-prepared lessons ready to help their students. He intimated that students sometimes have the attitude of "*Make me learn if you can, or I don't need to know geometry or English or whatever it may be.*" The school family always appreciates the visits of these men.

THIS week, Miss Kate Byers is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. W. S. Byers, of Hendersonville, North Carolina.

THE chapel talk on Monday was given by E. T. Wilson, president of the Texico Conference. In his talk he stressed the importance of each one keeping in mind his share in the responsibility of making up the *spirit* and *tone* of the institution.

THE service Sabbath forenoon was conducted by H. E. Lysinger, president of the Tennessee River Conference. He spoke in behalf of the Big Week Campaign to help forward the publishing, educational, and medical work in foreign fields.

WE were pleased to have among the week-end visitors Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Klooster, and G. N. Fuller, of Southern Junior College. Professor Klooster spoke at the vesper service Friday evening. He stressed the importance of our taking a positive attitude, of being more than border line Christians.

A number of letters have come in this week, enclosing checks for the Mule Fund and expressing interest in helping the School to make it possible for more of our young people to attend a Christian school. We have received up to the present time \$271, leaving a balance of \$29.

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A Call for Health Workers in Rural Districts

THE trend to the cities and large towns by physicians is so marked that there is a feeling of apprehension on the part of those interested in the health of the rural people.

The old-time country physician was a missionary in many ways. He not only looked after the physical ills of the community, but he was a father, a counselor, and a benefactor along a number of lines. As obstetrician he attended many people as they came into the world. He looked after them through their childhood diseases, and gave them health counsel and advice during the adolescent period and while they were growing into manhood and womanhood. He was their confidant when they were in trouble.

The old-time family physician was trained in medical school to have a keen interest in the patient's general welfare as well as the purely physical. He was taught the value of preventive medicine.

We have reached a period of specialization in medicine. Doctors today want to be specialists. This makes group medicine almost necessary, and naturally the doctors must practice in the large centers of population. A modern doctor is not supposed to give much advice concerning any trouble outside of his own specialization;

when he has attended his patient's special needs, he sends him to another specialist and so on. Thus it is more difficult for the modern physician to have the fatherly relation to his patients that the old-time doctor had.

THE DIVINE AND THE HUMAN

CHRIST is the true head of the medical profession. That which physicians can only aid in doing, Christ accomplishes. They endeavor to assist nature's work of healing; Christ Himself is the healer. Wonderful are the opportunities given to the guardians of the sick.

—Ministry of Healing

IT is sometimes said that the modern physician is more interested in the disease of the patient than in the patient. The tendency is to make research doctors who take great pride in the discovery of some new disease germ or

parasite. Such work is an important phase of medicine, but it is unfortunate if the patient is forgotten while the doctor is searching for an obscure cause. The two should be carried on together. The old-time physician was apt to neglect searching for the cause; the modern research physician is apt to overlook the patient. The happy balance between these two extremes should be attained.

The public well knows that the practice of medicine is being centralized into group medicine, and the rural districts are feeling the effects. The state of Tennessee is only one of many states that recognizes the situation. The following statement, entitled "Tennessee Needs Physicians, Serious Shortage in Rural Counties," appearing in a recent number of *The University of Tennessee News Letter*, gives the re-

sult of a survey of Tennessee in this respect:

"There are fifty-two counties in Tennessee that need more physicians, and 50 per cent of the physicians now in the state are over fifty years of age. Since the state as a whole is showing a decrease of doctors since 1923, these are facts that need to be considered seriously. Young doctors are more and more going to the cities to begin their practicing. If the rural counties are not replenished by young physicians, they will soon be depleted through death and retirement to a deplorable condition.

"The same condition exists with reference to dentists. Each dentist in Tennessee serves four times the number of people that a dentist can serve. As is true in the case of the physician, the urban counties have a fair quota of dentists, but the rural counties have inadequate, if any, service. At the present time there are twelve counties in Tennessee that have no dentists at all. The present dentists, in many cases, are old and will soon retire. As dental defects are more prevalent than ever before, and the need for oral health service urgent, young men and women could find no better field for service than to prepare themselves as dentists, go into the rural field, and relieve the situation that now exists."

ONE remedy that will help out this dearth of rural doctors is the training of community health workers who may do much of the work of physicians, as physician aids without legal recognition as physicians. In some parts of the Kentucky mountains this plan is followed. Several mountain localities have nurses who are trained to do much work that is usually done by a physician. This work, of course, is under the direction of a physician, who is thus enabled to serve a much larger territory.

These community health-workers live among the people in the rural districts. They look after contagious and other diseases and obstetrical cases as directed by physicians. They render first aid, and are so located that they can easily be reached by a physician from the city. The home of these workers is a health center for the community. The sick are brought to these simple, first-aid hospital homes, where they

may easily be reached by the regular physician.

Madison is giving this valuable training to a class of young men and women who desire to go out into the needy places to act not only as nurses but as physicians' aids. They are given the essentials of medicine. These community health-workers do not pretend to be physicians, nor do they pose as doctors, but they are prepared to co-operate with and to render medical service in a scientific and ethical manner to the doctors.

Sand Mountain

IN a recent number of the *Southern Union Worker*, C. A. Russell, Associate Secretary of the Department of Education, in an appeal for the annual rural school offering, writes an interesting account of his visit to one of the rural schools established by Madison students a number of years ago on Sand Mountain. In part he writes:

HAVE you heard of it? Some have. Many have not. It is a long, flat-topped extension of the Appalachian Highland extending from the southern boundary of Tennessee in a south-westerly direction into the state of Alabama. The plateau is wooded, except where the settlers have hewed out their homes.

Some years ago, when we first began work among the mountain people of the South, public education had not blazed its trail into some of these more remote sections of the Highland. Self-sacrificing families, with a burning desire to do something really worth while in uplift work, settled in some of these communities and began work for the children—and grown-ups as well, in some instances. . . . Many of these so-called rural schools are still being carried on, and there is room for other families to establish new centers of influence in the great Appalachian Highland.

I visited one of these schools on Sand Mountain. For a long time the trail was plainly marked; but as I continued the ascent, the slope became very rocky, and the trail almost obliterated. Once I thought I had lost it, but soon saw where a root, trying to cling to a bit of soil, had been bruised by passing feet, and so found the trail again.

At last I emerged from the wooded slope and came upon a clearing. There were signs of life. I heard a dog bark. Then I caught sight of a cabin. Just at this moment, two young men stepped from the side door. They seemed surprised to see a stranger at their mountain home. I smiled to reassure them, and inquired if they knew of a family by the name of _____, and where the little school could be found. In a

straightforward, intelligent manner the older of the two said, "Sure, stranger, I know them. Mighty good folks! Me an' my brother here got all the learnin' we know at that school. Are you a-visitin' there? Take the road bearin' off to the left"—and so forth—"and you can't miss it.

"Mighty good folks!" That's just what I thought, too, when I found them. This self-supporting work is worthy of the prayers and help of our people throughout the North American field.

Soya Flour

WHEN the potato was first brought to Europe four hundred years ago, it was by no means regarded as the national food it represents today. Great difficulties had to be overcome before success was attained in popularizing the potato. It is difficult to persuade people to change their food habits. For decades those best qualified to speak on these subjects have been telling us about the soya which is so highly appreciated in the Far East and for hundreds of years has been a staple and essential food of hundreds of millions of people.

The soya is a pulse fruit, with this remarkable characteristic that it surpasses every other food in protein content. The protein is equal to the protein found in milk, eggs, or meat in being a complete protein.

Investigations carried out at the Vienna University Institute showed that one pound of soya was equivalent in nutritive value to three and one-half pounds of boneless beef, and two and one-half pounds of soya are equal to fifty-seven eggs or to six quarts of milk.

The soya bean has been successfully converted into many edible products, such as milk, curd, coffee, confection, meat substitutes, cooking oils, flour, etc. Recently the soya flour has been given considerable attention in several European countries, particularly Austria. The object is to draw the attention of large circles of the population to the soya, which is not a substitute but a food in itself, a food which should be of the greatest importance to us.

THE soya flour is of a slightly yellow color. Its use in pastries and breads acts as a substitute for eggs, fat, and milk, beside imparting a slight yellow color to

the bread as though eggs had been used. This substitution makes it a valuable food from the economic standpoint. Soya also contains the characteristic ingredient of the yolk of eggs: lecithin, 20% fat, 40% very valuable protein, no starch, the vitamins A, B, D, and G. In bread-making, from 5 to 18% soya flour is substituted for ordinary flour.

Several of the methods of converting this flour into food products have been sent to the writer from Vienna, one of which is given for your experimentation.

Vienna Bread with Soya Flour

1 qt. of water	1½ ozs. salt
1½ ozs. yeast	4 ozs. fat
2 ozs. sugar	½ lb. soya flour
About 4 lbs. of ordinary flour	

Use ordinary methods of bread-making.

A recipe for a Soya Muffin, being enjoyed by the Sanitarium family at present, follows:

½ cup cream (whipped)	
½ cup ice water	1 egg
1 tsp. sugar	1 tsp. salt

Enough flour ($\frac{1}{3}$ soya and $\frac{2}{3}$ ordinary flour) to make a batter which drops from spoon. Drop into hot, oiled muffin irons and bake thirty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

This flour is now being manufactured by the Madison Health Foods Department Madison, Tennessee. Write for a sample.

—Frances L. Dittes.

The Busy Bees

ONE of the interesting departments on the campus is the apiary. This is in charge of Mrs. Olive S. Wheeler, who studied beekeeping while attending the state university at Knoxville. She fell heir to the bees here a year ago last summer. There were seven hives owned by the school at that time. Last spring six packages of bees were purchased and the apiary was established north of the greenhouse. During the summer, in connection with her work with the bees, Mrs. Wheeler taught a class in beekeeping.

Last winter, the bee house was moved to the new location and a slab wind-break built along the north and west sides of the apiary. When spring opened, there

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were thirteen good strong swarms in the yard and on the observation hive which Mrs. Wheeler keeps in her yard. Two new swarms have come out, and it is the plan to increase the number of hives to at least twenty. It is getting to be a busy time in the apiary, both for the bees and for Mrs. Wheeler, and the outlook so far is for a good honey year. The honey flow has been strong so far.

Mrs. Wheeler plans to make the apiary one of the attractive spots on the place, and has planted large flower beds, nine young, black locusts, and two flowering crabapple trees among the hives.

It is the desire of the agricultural department to arouse a keen interest in beekeeping because we feel that every farm should have bees. Bees are necessary as pollen carriers and there is no sweet to be compared with honey. The bees gather it without charge and build their own storage tanks.

Colporteurs' Institute

OUR Madison Colporteurs' Institute closed last Sunday with about thirty-five in attendance. Many of us felt that the institute was too short, as the interest increased from the first. However, we are glad to report that about twenty people are definitely planning on entering the colporteur's work during the summer months. This, of course, is in addition to those who are now in the field who have taken their vacation during the spring quarter.

In a recent article in the SURVEY, mention was made that a large per cent of the work accomplished in the Tennessee River Conference had been done by the Madison

students. We believe that perhaps even a larger per cent of our work may be done this year and in years to come by these students.

The Madison school is offering students who wish to enter on the regular work program the proposition that if they will come to the Southland to canvass and are faithful, they will be given first preference to admittance under the regular work program if by any chance they should fail to make a scholarship. We believe, however, that the majority of them will make a full scholarship, as the Madison scholarship is only \$404 worth of literature.

Any prospective student desiring to take advantage of this unusual opportunity should correspond with the field secretary of the conference in which he wishes to work.

—R. E. Bascom, *Field Secretary of the Tennessee River Conference*

Items of News

THE Sanitarium reports that nearly all of the rooms are occupied. Among the guests entering this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ferguson, of Paducah, Kentucky; William H. Magness, McMinnville, Tennessee; and Smith Tennison, of the McKesso-Robbins Company of Nashville. The remodeling of the Sanitarium kitchen is progressing nicely. A new ice-box of enormous size has been installed on the first floor, the dishwasher and hot decks are being set up, and other improvements are being made which will add much to the efficiency of this department.

AMONG the week-end visitors were Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Olson, of the Salvador Misson. They are in the States on furlough. Mr. Olson is director of the Salvador Misson.

ERRATUM—In last week's issue the statement under "Health Hints" that Americans have approximately \$480,000 worth of gold in their mouths should have been "Americans have approximately \$480,000,000 worth of gold in their mouths."

THERE is still a balance of \$19 on the mules purchased for the school farm. We trust readers of the Survey will send in checks to cover this amount during the week and that we will be able to report next week that the mules are paid for in full.

The Madison Survey

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Things That Impress Madison's Visitors

WE are glad to have the MADISON SURVEY. Thank you so much. The work being done at Madison is to my mind one of the outstanding pieces of Christian educational work being done in America today. I am delighted with our visit and sincerely hope that it may be our pleasure to be there again at some other time."

The above paragraph is taken from a letter recently received from the president of a well-known college in East Tennessee. It may be interesting to some of the readers of the SURVEY to know what is going on at Madison to call forth the expression.

President U_____ at the present time is developing his school into a manual training missionary institution. It is the object of his college to train its students for rural leadership. Of course one of the striking features that interested this rural-minded college president is the location of Madison. Situated as it is in the middle of a large farm and surrounded by natural beauties, the school appeals to one who loves the things of nature. It is a beautiful drive from the Neeley Bend Road on the south to the school and sanitarium. At the present time, the locust trees are in full bloom. The variegated green of

the surrounding slopes, the large, blue-grass pastures, on which may be seen the sheep, cattle, and other stock, are first seen; and then the simple cottages, the sanitarium, and the school buildings nestled among the trees and flowering shrubs come into view.

President U_____ was deeply interested in the fact that the school and the sanitarium are co-operating in their activities. The idea of patients and students associating together on the same ground in institutions controlled by the same management appeal-

ed to him. The fine spirit of the students and workers has a wonderful influence for good over the patients; also the contact of the students with patients is wholesome and beneficial to the students. Health subjects are stressed equally in the curriculum with other literary subjects. The co-operation between the two institutions gives many advantages that neither could have alone.

The fact that Madison students are earning their way through school by work on the farm and in the sanitarium and shops especially appealed to President U_____ as something to be desired. He was intensely interested in the self-governing plan of the family—teachers and stu-

PART OF THE CURRICULUM

THE land about the school is to be reserved as the school farm. It is to become a living parable to the students. The students are not to regard the school land as a common thing, but are to look upon it as a lesson-book open before them, which the Lord would have them study. . . . Cottages and buildings essential to the school work are to be erected by the students themselves.

—The Avondale School Farm.

dents co-operating in handling discipline and other matters pertaining to school government. The wood and iron working shops, the printing office, the tailor and dress making shops, the food factory, the bakery, the cannery, the vegetarian cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city, the farm, the gardens, and the greenhouse, the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, and other outside activities were all recognized as wonderful for giving students wholesome and educational employment.

The arrangement of the daily program is such that there is a shift of students always on the job. President U. _____ found the students interested in their work in these various departments and deriving as much pleasure from it as the average student derives from games and sports.

Training For Rural Leadership

STUDENTS at Madison are trained to manage various kinds of work. This practical training develops rural leaders. It is the object of the school to teach students to turn away from the cities and to build their homes in country places. They are taught to work the soil cheerfully, hopefully, and gratefully. "The mountains and hills are changing; the earth is waxing old like a garment; but the blessing of God which spreads a table for His people in the wilderness, will never cease. . . . Serious times are before us, and there is great need for families to get out of the cities into the country."

A RECENT communication, which is typical of many which we receive, states a truth that is very important. It is given to the SURVEY family with the hope that it will benefit some one. "I have been working for this company for almost a year and find that it is a good concern. However, there is this difficulty: I have only five days in which to work. I have been making good money, but it is necessary for me to spend so much of it that I am not any better off. I have to live in the down-town district, which is not satisfactory. High rents and other expenses of living, together with the conditions in the city, keep a fellow's nose to the grind-

stone. I am of the conviction that I would be better off financially if I were again engaged in the self-supporting work. I am in debt, but the more I try under the present conditions to rid myself of the burden, or the more money I make, the more I have to spend to get it and I find that I am no nearer freedom from debt than I was when I started. If I were in the self-supporting work and practicing strict economy, I could do better and even pay my debts easier than I am able to do situated as I am now."

The Scriptures say that when the children of Israel were working for their own selfish interests and neglecting God's interests, that when they earned money and put it into their pockets, the pockets were found to have holes so that the money slipped away and was lost. *Haggai*.

THE SECRET

I met God in the morning,
 When my day was at its best,
 And His presence came like sunrise,
 Like a glory in my breast.
 All day long the presence lingered,
 All day long He stayed with me,
 And we sailed in perfect calmness,
 O'er a very troubled sea.
 Then I thought of other mornings,
 With a keen remorse of mind,
 When I too had loosed the moorings
 With the presence left behind.
 So I think I know the secret,
 Learned from many a troubled way;
 You must seek Him in the morning
 If you want Him through the day!

—Selected

News From the Construction Department

THOSE who are interested in the development of the senior college will be pleased to know that a large manufacturing concern that handles tile machines has recently made a very liberal contribution to the school. H. E. Standish, our construction superintendent, received this contribution as the result of writing a letter to the firm. As the letter sets forth a brief but clear description of the work of the school, we are giving it below:

WE received your letter and catalog, also the sample tile. We consider it a very substantial and fine looking tile. There is only one part which I do not understand—that is how the tile is fastened to the roof, as there seems to be no holes provided for nails.

Now I wish to take the liberty to set before you a little concerning the work which we are endeavoring to carry on. We are conducting a school of college rank for those who are obliged to earn their expenses while attending school. We also endeavor to make it possible for each to learn some trade or occupation while he is obtaining a literary training. A group of people who are conducting this work are putting in all they have, and all they receive is what is derived from the operation of the enterprise. We feel that this is a worthy enterprise and we have always received the hearty co-operation of business firms in helping to equip our shop. The time has come that we must erect some new college buildings. These buildings are to be erected entirely by students under the direction of teachers.

We have felt that it would be a profitable thing to use cement tile as a roof material, both as a factor of utility and architectural beauty. In considering this proposition, we have thought that perhaps some manufacturer would like to have a part in our work by putting in one tile machine complete as you have listed, to be used in educational work. This means that this machine will be operated by students from many sections of this country as well as foreign countries. It will be the means of acquainting many young men with a profitable business which they could conduct on small capital, and also would be an advertising medium for the manufacturer whose machine is being used. We are not a commercial concern, and all of our receipts above expenses are used for operating and promoting the interests of the institution.

We do not want to urge you in the matter, but would appreciate very much whatever you could do to help us in this effort to help others.

I am mailing under separate cover a copy of "An Appeal," written by Dr. P. P. Claxton, former Commissioner of Education of the United States. This will explain in detail the work we are endeavoring to do.

A Report From the Scene of the Nicaraguan Earthquake

AN interesting account of the earthquake in Nicaragua appears in the *Review and Herald* of April 30, by Mrs. Ellis P. Howard, of our Nicaraguan Mission. She describes graphically the earthquake with its horrible attendant casualties in the city of Managua. Heart-rending incidents are related. Water could no longer be supplied to the city because the pumps and pipe lines were broken; clean water could be had nowhere. The sewerage systems

were destroyed; houses were leveled; everything was pandemonium. The writer states:

"Managua simply is no more. I could not exaggerate the situation if I tried; it is beyond words; not a thing is left except a few broken walls that are still falling, and the city is still burning. . . . We do appreciate our place in the country; it has given shelter to many families. The cities are no place for Adventists to live. We know this experience will be duplicated elsewhere, and will be still more terrible in cities where there are skyscrapers."

Self-Supporting Workers' Convention

May 28-31, 1931

WE have good reasons for believing that the Self-Supporting Worker's Convention, May 28-31, is going to be unusually interesting and profitable. Many have expressed their intention to be present. The Convention opens Thursday evening, May 28, and continues until Sunday night. Some leading educators plan to meet with the workers. Such topics as self-supporting missionary work, moving out of the cities to the country places, the advantages of rural life over city life, various phases of health subjects, vegetarian cafeterias, treatment rooms, rural schools, rural sanitariums, and a number of other kindred subjects will be studied and discussed. If any of the readers of the SURVEY desire to become acquainted with this kind of practical, self-supporting missionary work, they will find the Convention affords a splendid opportunity to get information. We expect reports from every unit. Let us be present Thursday evening and stay until Sunday night.

It will mean much to Madison to entertain the visitors coming to the convention. The management will appreciate it if those who are planning to attend will send in their names at once.

A Normal Mind

TAKE an inventory of your own mental nature to see if you check up satisfactorily with what is considered by

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age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-
ber 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

Dr. Menniger as a healthy mind:

"Let us define mental health as the adjustment of human beings to the world and to each other with a maximum of effectiveness and happiness. Not just efficiency, or just contentment—or the grace of obeying the rules of the game cheerfully. It is all of these together. It is the ability to maintain an even temper, an alert intelligence, socially considerate behavior, and a happy disposition. This, I think, is a healthy mind."

 Items of News

THURSDAY evening, April 30, twenty-two physicians of the Nashville physiotherapy Society were entertained by the Madison Rural Sanitarium. Lunch was served by girls of the home economics class under the supervision of Miss Frances Dittes. An interesting paper was read by Dr. Clinton Brush on the therapeutic value of the infra-red ray. The paper was discussed by a number of physicians.

UNDER date of May 4, Mr. R. J. Kelley, vice-president and financial director of Trevecca College, Nashville, writes: "Having had some experience in putting out 'Public Welfare' literature, I know it helps to understand the reaction of your readers. The 'Farm Missionary' is badly needed. Keep up the agitation. We wish you success."

THE ten-day colporteurs' institute closed Sunday, April 26. W. I. Coleman and R. I. Bascom, field secretaries of the Southern Union and Tennessee River Conferences respectively, had charge of the meetings. Much interest was manifested.

H. E. Lysinger spoke at the Sabbath service, urging upon the young people the importance of choosing their work and then staying by it. A symposium was given by some of the visiting colporteurs at the young peoples' meeting Sabbath afternoon.

A LETTER comes from Mrs. Bessie M. Bee, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, telling of the work she and her husband are doing, and of the poor people, many of them drouth sufferers and unemployed, who can be greatly helped by clothing.

If any who read this can get up a box of clothing, ready-to-wear, or capable of being remodeled, Mrs. Bee will be very appreciative. It should be sent to her address, Route 1, Box 80, Vicksburg, Miss.

 OBITUARY

THE school family received a severe shock Monday afternoon, April 27, when they learned that T. D. Davis, our engineer and fireman, suffered a serious injury on his head by a fragment hurled from a bursting emory wheel. He became unconscious in a short time and never recovered. The vault of his skull was fractured producing a hemorrhage, which in twenty-four hours caused his death.

Mr. Davis was an efficient, consecrated worker. He, with his wife and daughter, Adelaide, have been with the school two years. Their home was formerly at Beatrice, Nebraska. He leaves a wife and four children, Theo Davis, Louisville, Kentucky, Mrs. Marshall Ramsy, and Mrs. L. E. Gould, Beatrice, Nebraska, and Adelaide Davis. His death leaves a great vacancy among us. He was always willing to serve and to do anything to make the family more comfortable. He was laid to rest in the Springhill Cemetery until the Life-giver shall come.

To leave the land to become a wage earner amounts to selling your birthright to become a fugitive and a vagabond. Conditions never changed the plan that man is a rural creature, and he is not a success anywhere else.

—C. F. Alden

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Faith Necessary to Develop a School

FAITH is necessary for progress.

Doubt is contrary to growth. Progress in the work of God compels us to engage in carrying forward enterprises requiring more than human wisdom and strength; therefore faith must be exercised as we proceed to work for God. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." The human being naturally craves to live by sight instead of by faith. People want to engage in enterprises that can be carried forward without exercising faith. They want to see their way through. The Bible says that the broad and easy way of life is sought by many. It can be traveled without faith in God. It is a road that has no difficulties too great to surmount by human wisdom, reason, and strength. It seems like a good road, but it leads to destruction.

God chooses to lead each one over a road that requires constant faith in His divine guidance and power. He does not remove all occasion for doubt. "The just shall live by faith." Heb. 10: 38. The road of faith is narrow, rough, and hard.

It is not pleasant to the natural man, but if we travel this narrow way with the

love of God in our hearts, with courage and patience, we find that it leads to happiness, joy, peace, and success.

We often mistake good feeling for faith.

While traveling the hard road in which our feet have been placed by God, we may not have the happy feeling at first, but we should remember that if we exercise faith in God's leadings, good feelings will come as the result of faith.

To develop Christian character, it is necessary for one to go forward by faith from one experience to another. When we have accomplished a certain feat, we may

feel like resting or settling down and not exercising more faith. This would be ruinous. We must step forward to reach another goal, which can only be seen by faith. It is a continuous march and a battle.

THOSE responsible for the operation and development of an institution are often tempted to settle down when certain achievements have been realized. But if the institution is a real live and growing one, the managers will be obliged to reach forward by faith to accomplish something in addition to what has been done.

The managers of the Nashville Agri-

A SAVING FAITH

CAST not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompence of reward. For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise. For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry. Now the just shall live by faith: but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. But we are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe to the saving of the soul. Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

—Heb. 10:35-39; 11:1

cultural Normal Institute could settle down to an easy, comfortable program if they did not feel impelled to push forward to develop the school into a senior college. To believe that this is necessary in order to meet the demands of the time, to erect these buildings with student labor, to believe that the money necessary will come from friends who are sympathetic with our educational program, requires much faith on the part of our family. We realize that when one puts his hands to the plow he must not look back. We also must understand the necessity of naked faith to believe that we will receive a blessing before we have it in hand. We also must exercise faith in this project when the clouds seem to hover about. The financial disturbances and other difficulties tend to make people today doubt. But now is the time to let living faith pierce the darkness and scatter the clouds. Faith is based on the word of God. We must not let go. We are to exercise faith because it is necessary to have schools today that can meet the legal and required standards that our young people may qualify to do the work to which they are called.

We must keep in mind that God has said, "Have faith in God. For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith. Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Mark 11:22-24. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." I John 5:4.

O for a faith that will not shrink,
 Tho' press'd by many a foe;
 That will not tremble on the brink,
 Of poverty or woe;
 That will not murmur or complain
 Beneath the chast'ning rod,
 But in the hour of grief or pain
 Can lean upon its God.

THERE are some things that a man must concede, and one is that a man who has broken a law, like a man who has broken a leg, has got to suffer for it. —Dr. North

The Mules Are Paid For

WE are grateful to report that the effort to raise money to purchase mules for the school farm has been a success and enough has come in to pay for them. It is a great satisfaction to know that our SURVEY family responds so readily to our needs. It is not our plan to ask for such help through the SURVEY, but we do feel that we are pulling a heavy load. Many schools today are operating at a heavy loss that must be made up by the constituency. Madison is so organized and operated that the workers and students must manage affairs so that the institution can make us self-supporting. We try to arrange so that every earnest, energetic, faithful student can earn his board and room while studying. The activities of the place are carried forward by the students and teachers. Out of the net proceeds, the workers must obtain their living.

Now the teachers are in reality proprietors carrying forward a business like any other proprietors, and must take what they can get just the same as farmers and business men. The experiences that we have in operating prepare us to carry forward missionary work on the same basis that a business is carried forward. Production must be greater than consumption. It is a big undertaking to conduct a school as we are conducting Madison. Schools as a rule are not organized to be conducted on a business basis. They are usually supported by philanthropy.

The operating expenses of Madison are earned by the workers, but we do not attempt to go further. We have always depended upon our friends for equipment. We have maintained that this plan is a step in advance of the ordinary educational institution. They must not only be provided with equipment but their operating expenses aside from tuition must be met by donations. It requires much sacrifice to carry the work forward on this plan, but we cannot expect to make self-supporting missionaries out of students unless they see the teachers supporting themselves by the efforts of the institution.

The mules that you have helped us to purchase will enable a number of students to earn their school expenses. We thank you for helping us to strengthen the equipment.

Report from Red Boiling Springs

THE response to the call that was made several weeks ago in behalf of stricken families suffering from the drouth in the Red Boiling Springs region was splendid, is the report of Royal A. Leslie. Both money and clothing have been sent to him, enabling him, to help a number of families who were in dire need. Mr. Leslie has written to all of the good people who have so generously responded to the appeal. It is not the purpose of the SURVEY to publish a list of the donors, but the few excerpts which we are giving will reveal the spirit of the response.

Mrs. R. C. Porter, of Battle Creek, Michigan, writes: "The article in the MADISON SURVEY, depicting your needs, touched our hearts, and we are sending a little for present needs."

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Spuehler, of Stockton, California, write: "We have felt greatly moved over the trouble in your community, as recorded in the MADISON SURVEY. We have decided to send you a check to help some of the poor people there. Responses from SURVEY readers should be good, but if after a few weeks you still could place some clothing with people, drop us a line, and we will see what we can do."

D. E. Huffman, of Woodland Park, Colorado, writes: "I saw the article in the SURVEY and am sending my mite. It is not much, but maybe it will help you to do some good. We are desperately poor ourselves, but we have many thousands invested in the lives of men and women. I cannot do much, but in a pinch I might again be able to help if you care to write me about a special need."

From Columbus, Ohio, Miss Mary E. Tripp writes: "After reading the article in the MADISON SURVEY about your work and the great need there, I want to lend

a helping hand. Though it is *so small*, still I want to give my mite. I am a working woman and know how hard it is to get money."

From the Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois, Miss Gertrude Sowers writes: "We read of the needs of the people of Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee, in a late number of the MADISON SURVEY, and were touched by the call for help. Being nurses in training, we do not have very much money, but we wanted a share in this work, so we are sending two barrels of used clothing by freight."

Mrs. Agnes M. Smith, of Doyle, California, sends a liberal check and writes: "I read in the MADISON SURVEY of your work at Red Boiling Springs and the need of the people in that place. I believe as God prospers one He intends it to be used in a way that will honor His great cause in the earth. So I am enclosing a check to help these poor people as you see best."

With Mr. Leslie and the people who have received help we wish to express our sincere thanks to all who have so nobly responded to the appeal. We trust that the seed that has been provided, with the food and clothing, will enable these people to plant gardens and raise food. We have been having fine rains and good weather, for which we are indeed grateful.

Self-Supporting Workers' Convention May 28-31, 1931

WE wish everyone who is engaged in self-supporting missionary work could have the privilege of attending this meeting; but, as accommodations are limited, and it is necessary for many in the units to stay by the stuff, it would be impractical for all to come. However, we will expect from each unit one or two representatives to contribute to the meeting reports and experiences, and to carry back to the units information and the good spirit that we believe will be present.

There are many people who are not now engaged in active missionary work who are planning to enter some phase of missionary effort. Such people could profitably attend. They will come in contact with

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missionaries along medical, educational, and other practical lines of helping humanity. It is bound to be beneficial to hear of the work being done by several hundred men and women who are giving their entire time to missionary effort. Those who desire to enter as soon as possible the same kind of work naturally wish for information that can be obtained by attending the convention.

Many find it difficult now to enter into missionary activities as regular paid workers. The financial condition forbids organizations taking on many new workers. Nevertheless, the opportunities to help humanity are greater today than ever before. It is a time of comparative peace, and what we are expecting to do should be done as quickly as possible. The day is coming when no man can work. Affairs in the world are becoming very serious. Statesmen are anxious over the situation. At almost anytime an upheaval may occur in the political, social, and industrial world. The next war will probably be more terrible than the last. The nations of the world are angry. Preparation is being made at the present time that makes the stoutest hearts fearful of the coming results. When we read of the preparations for war now being made, we are appalled. The future war will not be so much a struggle between armies as an effort to destroy with poison gas and other means, helpless women, children, and non-combatants.

We are now having a little time of peace. We who understand from the prophecies what all of this world situation means should do what we expect to do as soon as possible. Every lay person should devote his strength to some form of missionary work.

If you are interested in entering some line of effort for humanity and will throw yourself in with all that you possess, we will be glad to have you attend the meeting. Let us hear from you, if you wish to attend.

A Call for Student Carpenters

THE Normal Demonstration building should be completed for occupancy by the beginning of the fall term, September 28. It is generally understood by the SURVEY family that this building is being erected by students. Good progress is being made. Mr. Standish, the architect and builder in charge, says that we could use one dozen more carpenters. We need these extra workers, because we are obliged to erect a cabin court and several cottages before school opens.

A fine opportunity is thus offered to young men who are experienced carpenters to help us to put up our first senior college building. By coming in at the present time, it will assure one of a place in the school. While the remuneration may not be as great as students may obtain in other places, yet considering everything, it has many advantages. It means a great deal for a student to be able to work his way through school. After young men have spent a summer in working at higher wages, often it is found that the greater expenses give them less net income for the next school year.

We are prepared to make a special offer to any young men carpenters who can come soon and work full time on this first senior college building. If you feel interested, write at once.

A LETTER from Michigan says, "Enclosed find \$5.00 to show appreciation for your little paper. I always read it through, and then pass it on to others. I am interested in the work that you are doing and pray that it will be a great success."

ERRATUM—In the SURVEY of April 8, under the heading of "Oxalic Acid," the statement is made that the sour taste of spinach is due to nitric acid. Citric should have been used instead of nitric acid.

The Madison Survey

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Man's Natural Environment

IN a recent letter a physician, who lives in a large city, states that he has been obliged to help a large number of unemployed who are members of his church. He says over seventy, or about one-third of his church members, have been thrown out of work and have absolutely nothing to do. To add to the distress, many of these people are sick. It has become necessary for those who have employment to care for the unemployed. To be out of work in a large city where living expenses are high is a desperate situation. Resistance is lowered so that the system cannot combat the invasion of disease, and depression of mind and illness is a natural result.

Another physician recently stated that in his county, which includes a large city, there are 140,000 unemployed men and women who, with their families, must be supported by county funds.

Centralization of people in large cities may seem to have advantages in providing more comforts and pleasures of life, but when the commercial and industrial

machinery is thrown out of adjustment, it is difficult to conceive of a more deplorable condition. During times of great financial depression, the rural people are not so seriously affected. Sunlight, water, and soil produce food in the country, and shelter and fuel can be obtained more easily. The present condition of the commercial and industrial world should urge many people to leave the cities. Many are helpless to combat successfully the complex, artificial life of the great cities. They have been drawn into these crowded centers in some way and find it difficult to change their environment for country life. Their condition is

a form of slavery. There ought to be thousands of men and women prepared to lead these people out of the cities, to establish them in country homes. Many of our readers will readily agree that families should live in the country in order to bring up their children properly.

TODAY there are two kinds of Christians. One class is like Abraham, who left the city and made his home in the

THURSDAY EVENING

May 28

a group of people will be gathered in Convention at Madison to study some very important principles such as: Can laymen stand in the place God has assigned to them and be efficient, self-supporting missionaries? Should the message—Get out of the cities into rural districts—be urged? Do we need many more health homes in the country for the sick? Should our schools teach by doing? A cordial invitation is extended to those who are interested in medical missionary activities, rural school work in its broadest meaning, health-food, and other lines of work for laymen. Kindly notify Madison in advance in order that adequate provision may be made for entertainment.

country. He lived in a simple manner, conducted a wonderful school consisting of about a thousand students. It was a great industrial school, carrying forward the essential enterprises necessary for the support and training of its students. This man became the father of the nation that was delivered from the bondage of the great cities of Egypt. The nation was led by God Himself across the Red Sea toward "A good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive, and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it." Deut. 8:7-9. It was the purpose of God to take these people from the cities of Egypt to this wonderful country and to give each family a small farm of from five to ten acres. It was His plan that these farm homes should never be lost to the family; if for any reason a home passed out of the possession of a family it was to be returned at the time of the Jubilee, which came every fifty years.

It will be remembered that the adult people that left the Egyptian cities never did make the trip to the land of Canaan. They were city-minded and unable to appreciate the blessings of that wonderful land. The crisis came when the twelve spies made their report. Caleb and Joshua, who were country-minded, showed them some of the fruits of this goodly land and gave an encouraging report. Then the ten short-sighted, city-minded men gave their report. As they had been in the habit of getting their food from the corner grocery instead of raising it from the soil, they were sure that they would starve in the country. They told a doleful story of what would surely happen to them if they should go to farming in that land of Canaan. There were over a million people attempting to go from the cities of Egypt to rural Canaan. When they heard the minority report of Caleb and Joshua and then the majority report of the ten worldly-wise, city-minded brethren, they quickly decided that they could not meet the difficulties. Their minds went back to the cities of Egypt and they said, "O, what a mistake to have left Egypt!" So that

whole generation of emancipated, city-slaves wasted their lives away in the wilderness and never did get anywhere. But their children, who were taught by a few country-minded leaders, became sufficiently trained so that they took possession of Canaan, and every family settled on a farm and established a wonderful nation.

THE other class of Christians belongs to the family of Lot, of whom it is written, "Lot journeyed east; and they separated themselves the one from the other. Abraham dwelled in the land of Canaan and Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom." It is not necessary to relate much about this city-minded Christian who chose a city in which to live and bring up his family. Lot's wife was a type of many Christian wives and mothers. She longed for the false glamor of the city for her children. Jesus said, "Remember Lot's wife." Remember this city-minded wife and mother who was responsible for the ruin of her family. Lot preached many orthodox sermons to those wicked Sodomites, but he did not put them into practice as did Abraham. Lot was a type of the people who are continually howling about the wickedness and the inconsistencies of city life, yet do not have the faith and courage to get out. Country life to them means giants and high walls of difficulties. Lot's life was a sad failure; he became the father of two of the most wicked nations that ever cursed the face of the earth.

Christian people should believe the Bible and recognize God's plan that every family should have a little piece of ground to till, and that the country is the only fit place for children. Even though it is necessary to exercise simplicity and self-denial to live in the country, yet if the soil is cheerfully, hopefully, and gratefully tilled, they will find that God is rich in resources, and will give food and raiment and shelter to supply all of their real needs. Such Christians would become an object lesson to the world in prosperity and health. God told ancient Israel that He would make them high above all nations in praise and in honor if they would go to the land of Canaan and there establish farm homes and live

according to His plan. Israel as a nation failed to fulfil God's purpose in this respect. However, there were noble examples of obedience, as Joseph and Daniel. Those who will now be faithful to right principles of living will shine in times of trouble and distress as did Joseph and Daniel of old.

Madison Broadcast

MONDAY evening, May 18, a program was broadcasted by the Madison band over WLAC by invitation of Mr. A. M. Burton, director and owner. Mr. Burton loves the practical education and the health principles for which Madison stands. A few words of appreciation were given concerning Madison, the little town from which the school takes its name:

MADISON is one of the towns in Davidson County that has made a better growth since the financial depression than before. During the last two months, twenty new homes have been erected. There has been little depreciation of land values in Madison. It is located on the Gallatin Pike, one of the most traveled pikes of Tennessee. Last year all of the arterial highways of the state were checked up to determine the number of autos passing over each one during twenty-four hours. It was discovered that more automobiles travel the Gallatin Pike from its junction with the Old Hickory Road to Nashville than any other highway in the state. Madison is one town that has had no bank failures. The J. Taylor Grammar School is one of the very best in Davidson County. Madison has the best of water furnished by the Lakewood Water Company. We are also supplied with electricity by the Nashville Railway and Light Company. In fact, we have every luxury and convenience of Nashville, except police protection, which we are glad to report we do not need, as we have a law-abiding, peace-loving community. Madison is the largest town between Old Hickory and Nashville. By many, Madison is regarded as one of the most desirable residential districts about Nashville. It is located among the hills, and in the fertile valley of the Cumberland River with its beautiful trees, shrubs, and blue grass, good roads, and other natural beauties, giving it a strong rural aspect, with modern city conveniences.

On the eastern border of this community, lies the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the Madison Rural Sanitarium. The school and sanitarium family of four hundred people are enjoying this fine Tennessee climate and lovely weather. We feel that Tennessee is one of the finest and most beautiful states in the Union. We are proud also to be living under the wings of this fine old city, the "Athens of the South."

There are two things about the institution of which I wish to speak: One is that the three hundred students attending Madison are able to earn their school expenses during a twelve-months term and at the same time do regular accredited academic work. This is due to the many industrial activities carried on. The eight-hundred-acre farm with its gardens, orchards, pastures, and general farm land, the shops, health-food factory, the sanitarium, cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city, furnish plenty of profitable and educational labor to students. It is a busy community, and more than an ordinary school. The other thing is that the Madison Rural Sanitarium is a place of refuge to the exhausted, fatigued person who needs rest and relaxation—a place where he can have good food for building tired, worn nerves. To lie under the trees, to see the beautiful foliage, shrubs, and flowers, the green grass, to listen to the birds, to watch the squirrels, relaxes the patient even though he was too tired to eat or sleep when he came. After a few days of rest, treatments, and diet, he can feel the burdens slipping away. He finds the sanitarium a haven of rest, a city of refuge.

Plan To Attend the Convention

THIS is the last issue of the SURVEY that will reach you before the Twenty-Second Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers will convene at Madison, May 28-31. The first meeting is scheduled for Thursday evening, May 28. Delegates are expected from all of the units. A number of interesting speakers from a distance are expected. The purpose of the convention is to emphasize the need of laymen finding their real place in the world's great missionary program. God desires that every man will stand in his lot and in his place and that he will not feel his work is too hard. We trust that the convention will strengthen those who are already in their place and will inspire others to take up their life's work. We are living in a strenuous time. The pressure from the outside is very great. We can successfully stand the strain only as we are filled with love for and a desire to practice the truth.

The only marked difference between the wise and the foolish virgins was that the wise virgins were standing in their places doing what they preached. The foolish virgins were talking the theory of the truth but did not practice it. So when

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the bridegroom suddenly came, the foolish virgins found they were not in their places doing their work. They immediately began to hunt for their place and life's work. But the wise virgins were standing in their place practicing those things which they taught. They were prepared for the heavenly co-operation, and without any hesitancy joined in the last movement of reform in this world. To be ready when the final movement comes means to be standing to-day where you belong. "Let every one of us stand in our lot and in our place. And if there are those whom the Lord moves upon to give themselves to the neglected portions of the vineyard, let no man seek to turn them away from their appointed work."

A most cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested. Convention is a home-coming for the workers. This year, as in the past, Madison entertains the delegates and friends. Each unit is asked to select delegates and notify Madison Others who plan to attend the meeting are asked to write in advance.

 In Case of Fire

MANY more die from the effects of hot air during a fire than from the fire itself. An article in a recent number of the *Saturday Evening Post* gives some valuable instruction that should be remembered in case of fire. The article says in part:

If you are caught in a burning building, never open a door until you have felt it with your flat hand and found it cool. If it is hot, make for an open window immediately. If the height is such that you can get out safely, go. If not, yell for help. As long as that door is closed behind you, the time you can safely wait for rescue will

be prolonged. If it is open, your chances are pretty thin.

If the fire should be in a cellar, care should be used not to open a door, allowing the heat to rush upward. Many people are killed in this way. The delicate lining of the lungs is easily injured from the heated air, and if the victim survives, pneumonia is almost sure to follow.

 News Notes

FOR several weeks Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hertzka have been guests at the Sanitarium. Mr. Hertzka is one of the leading wholesale produce merchants of Nashville.

LAST week Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Isacks left for their home in Havana, Cuba. They spent several days at the Sanitarium for rest and examinations. Mr. Isacks is a prominent sugar dealer.

THE Sanitarium Division reports that they are glad to have Miss Icylen Lawrence back with them after an absence of several days, visiting friends and relatives in Battle Creek, Michigan.

THE Super Maid Cook-ware Corporation, of Chicago, through the solicitation of Mrs. Gordon Parman, Nashville, has contributed to the dietetics laboratory a fine assortment of aluminum cooking vessels. These dishes are a special type of aluminum in which foods may be cooked without water, thus retaining their natural flavor and the mineral salts.

AMONG those registered at the Sanitarium this week are Mr. Van A. Payne, automobile dealer of Springfield, Tennessee; Miss Lutie Jones, Tennessee state librarian; Mr. E. L. Livingston, Harts-ville, Tennessee; Mr. P. A. Langford, assistant state treasurer; Dr. J. W. O'Callaghan, postmaster, Nashville; Mrs. Van W. Arnold, Florence, Alabama.

BY using my farm, not as an end, but as a tool, I have cultivated with diligence all the greater fields of life which I have been able to reach.

—David Grayson

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

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The Gospel and the Plow in India

SEVERAL years ago a missionary in India by the name of Sam Higginbotham wrote a book entitled "The Gospel and the Plow, or The Old Gospel and Modern Farming in Ancient India." The book made a sensation because the author was attempting to break away from the old stereotyped lines of missionary effort as usually carried on by theoretical preaching and sermonizing. Having specialized in philosophy, he said he went to India, hoping to be an evangelist. But he ended up by being a missionary farmer.

When asked how plows, harrows, threshing machines, and better cattle could have anything to do with evangelizing India, he replied that he had noticed that the spirit of God was upon Jesus for service. Jesus healed the broken hearted, preached deliverance to the captives, and set at liberty them that were bruised. Jesus' gospel is preaching plus action. He was familiar with farming operations; He drew heavily upon His knowledge of agriculture for illustrations in teaching. Paul also emphasized the importance of presenting the gospel to the heathen through some channel of labor activity. Abraham, Joseph, Daniel, and David let

their light shine through useful occupations, and men saw their good works and glorified their heavenly Father. It is difficult to believe that the gospel may be better understood when seen shining through common occupations, such as farming, mechanical work, cooking, and nursing, than from the pulpit. It takes more grace often to preach the gospel through useful occupation than from the desk. God has ordained the ministry and the presentation of the gospel through sermons, but we must remember that when one can preach by

sermons there should be hundreds preaching Christ through useful occupations.

The SURVEY readers will be interested in a letter from a more recent practical missionary in India, who is teaching the people how to live and how to improve the conditions under which they must live. Under date of April 23, he writes:

Madison Survey,

Dear Editor:

I have had in mind for some time to sit down and write you a few words by way of appreciation of the little paper you have been kind enough to send me for some time past.

Recently there was an article which was of particular interest. I do not have the issue by me now, as I have passed it on to friends to

WORK FOR CHRISTIAN FARMERS

KEEP up the culture of your own land. Drop a word to your neighbors when you can, and let the harvest be eloquent in favor of right methods. Demonstrate what can be done with the land when properly worked. . . . Christian farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land, and in teaching them to till the soil and make it productive.

read; but the article in question discussed agriculture as the basic industry, both nationally, and in the life of a small community such as is represented by a school. The writer referred to the success you have had at Madison in maintaining the school family on its own farm produce.

Here in India we are interested in that same idea. In a small way we are endeavoring to develop something useful. Our schools are comparatively small; for at Roorkee we have about sixty boys, some quite small; and at Chuharkana in the Punjab the enrolment is very similar.

The amount of land available to us at these places is quite restricted. With a recent small purchase included, Roorkee has perhaps fourteen or fifteen acres, while Chuharkana is a little more fortunate with eighteen acres or so, both areas being apart from what is covered by buildings. Both are located in excellent farm territory and near to large irrigation canals. In neither case do we depend on the canal water, except as it feeds our wells through the sub-soil. We raise our own water with the device known as the Persian wheel, which is an endless chain of sheet iron buckets working over a wheel driven by a pair of oxen. It is a very cheap, easy, and convenient style of water-lift.

Our hope is that some day we may equip both schools with a hundred acres apiece; for then we believe we could have genuine self-supporting schools, with substantially larger enrolments than we now have. Little by little, as the necessary funds become available, we will add to our holdings; and inasmuch as it will take something like \$20,000 to equip them to this extent, with necessary irrigation and other facilities complete, it may take us some time to reach our aim.

At Chuharkana the larger part of the land is under wheat—with some space given to Lucerne for the oxen—vegetables for the students, as well as a small orange orchard, and some firewood trees.

(Continued on page 84)

Our Problem

FOR several weeks we have been asking our friends, through the SURVEY, to assist us in raising \$300 to help pay for four teams of mules. This fund has been completed. We certainly thank all who have sent in amounts to help the Institution in this way. It has meant a great lift. The purchase price of these four teams was \$1175. Of this amount, \$875 was raised by the school faculty.

But where is the fourth team? It is not in the picture. No one likes to broadcast his misfortunes, but we feel that those who have shown so much interest in our work should know the truth. One good young team of black mules developed the

serious disease of glanders soon after coming on the place. These animals had been shipped from Illinois to Memphis, and then to Nashville, and doubtless were exposed somewhere en route. We had no way of detecting this, but as soon as the disease developed, the matter was turned over to the authorities. Our farm was put under quarantine, and the animals were



Here are

destroyed. Proper steps for disinfecting were taken under the direction of the state veterinarians. This team cost us \$350, so we are out of pocket that amount of money plus a large loss in time, medical services, and traveling expense. We feel like the old man whose only shirt was hanging on the line. When his wife reported that the goat had eaten it up, he said: "Well, them as has, must lose."

WE could not do without the use of this team, so felt obliged to go out again and buy another. This last span of mules

cost \$325. They are good sound animals, five and seven years old, weighing 2,520 pounds. Dr. Sutherland and the writer have taken the responsibility of this transaction and have agreed to raise the money, so we must place our situation again before our friends. Already \$70 has been secured, leaving a remainder of \$255.

Maybe someone really wanted to help



Mules

on the \$300 fund, but could not at the time. Well, here is another opportunity. These disappointments come, but we cannot stop on an unfortunate experience. Horse power is too valuable at this time of year. Our work is pressing; many students are applying for admission to the college; the season is rapidly going forward. We began cutting our first crop of alfalfa May 18.

If anyone wishes to help in this case and has not the immediate money, we would appreciate a pledge indicating what can be sent in later.

We believe that you will help us to raise the money needed for the mules, as a number of students must earn their school expenses on the farm. We did not want them to be disappointed, so we went ahead and secured the span of mules, feel-certain that you would help us through with the deal.

—Fred Green

A Business Man's Idea of Student Self Help

SELDOM does one meet a person who is more successful in climbing to the top round of success physically, mentally, and spiritually than is Mr. A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company. Mr. Burton has developed a number of helpful lines of Christian and philanthropic work, as well as building up a unique and successful business. He is intensely interested in the laws governing the health of the body as well as the mind and soul, and is doing all he can to educate people to live a better life. Mr. Burton has spent several of his vacations at Madison and has become well acquainted with the general plan upon which the school and sanitarium operate. In a recent letter he writes:

"I have become acquainted with the scope of work done by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute during my stay at the Madison Sanitarium on different occasions, and am very much impressed with your plan which makes it possible for students to work their way through school. When I consider the prayerful and consecrated manner in which all work is carried on, I am not surprised at its past successes. Even though the Institute has done and is doing a great service to humanity, it is very evident that it can wield a more far-reaching influence when it qualifies as a four-year senior college.

"It has been our experience, and our company employs a large number of people, that men and women who have worked their way through college, almost without exception, make the best employees."

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THE GOSPEL AND THE PLOW IN INDIA
(Continued from page 82)

With some new land just purchased at Roorkee (eight acres more or less), we are contemplating an experiment with a very interesting scheme recently observed on a neighboring farm. We find that for several years past the owners of this place have been very successful in growing potatoes and a certain kind of sugarcane side by side on the same land. They tell us that they plant their potatoes early in January. Then gradually as these grow and are banked up, the usual trenches are developed between the rows; and so about two months later, their field is ready for the planting of the particular variety of cane, which is planted in a well-manured trench as the regular thing. When we visited this place this week, we found them digging their potatoes, while their sugarcane is already well sprouted and about as far advanced as any in the district. So by this scheme, the people get a good crop of potatoes in addition to a full sugarcane crop, the latter being all the general run of farmers get off a field in any one year. It happens that the soil treatment necessary for the potatoes is just that needed for the cane; the two crops synchronize as to seasons; and the one feeds the other in the soil. So we are going to try it out on our land. It calls for plenty of soil preparation and lots of water, through the hot season particularly (when we have no rain), and it will provide plenty of work for students. Both crops are heavily remunerative here, as in neither case can it be said that this country produces anything like as much as it can consume.

I hope you will continue to send the SURVEY along to us, for we are glad for the suggestiveness of some of the articles.

Trusting the work is onward with you, and with Christian regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Williams
Sup't. N. W. India Union Mission
17 Abbott Road, Lucknow

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

The First Senior College Building

THIS is the Normal Demonstration Building, and should be ready for occupancy by the opening of school, September 28. It is being erected with student labor and is progressing nicely, but we need ten more student carpenters.

It is a great undertaking for Madison to create a senior college. The teachers are making a tremendous sacrifice in order to have a school that is recognized and that will prepare students to enter their life's work. The responsibility of raising the school to a senior college should not rest too heavily upon the teachers. The burden must also be carried by students and friends of the school. If you expect to enter Madison as a student and you are a carpenter, it would be a fine gift to the educational work to come to Madison at once and help erect this first building. If the spirit of God is stirring you up to come to help us, we trust that you will heed the call. Please let us hear from you at once.

News Notes

THE Sanitarium Department reports, among others, the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Tennyson, of Nashville; Mr. H. J. Uffelman and Mr. J. F. Gracey, of Clarksville, Tennessee; Mr. Rufus Burnett and Mr. J. W. Owen, of Springfield, Tennessee; and Mr. A. M. Carothers, of Chattanooga.

WE are glad to have with us again Miss Hazel King who has been teaching at Fletcher, North Carolina. Miss King has just finished her second year of teaching at Fletcher. She was graduated in the normal training class of '29.

AGAIN this year the nurses' class in materia medica is being taught by Dr. Y. W. Haley, chairman of the board of the Nashville City Hospital. Dr. Haley for years has been kind enough to give of his time and talent to the nurses in teaching and to give them many practical principles and ideas of nursing such as can be given only by a physician of long experience. The Madison family appreciates this favor.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIII

June 10, 1931

No. 22

Brief Report of the Annual Convention

THE Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers began the evening of May 28 and closed the evening of the 31st. All of the units were represented, and there was a good attendance of visitors.

Dr. E. M. Sanders gave an interesting paper Thursday night on the modern trend of hospitalization. He presented many facts, showing that the standards of hospitals have reached the point where the small institutions must struggle to comply with all of the regulations. However, there is this redeeming feature to encourage the rural sanitariums: They are allowed privileges in the way of buildings and upkeep that make it possible for them to operate on a much less expensive plan. They are thus enabled to do good when it would be prohibitive for them to operate in the large cities.

FRIDAY, MAY 29

FRIDAY was spent in studying the position that self-supporting workers occupy in the world. It was clearly brought out that there is a large place for this class of workers. The attitude of outside people toward this work was presented by B. N. Mulford, Fountain Head, Tennessee. It was encouraging to listen to the many experiences that he gave, showing the friendliness and desire to co-operate on the part of the people that he has met during the last year.

Dr. John Brownsberger, Fletcher, North Carolina, gave a paper on rural sanitariums and their field of usefulness. Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Miss Florence Dittes, and G. B. McClure, of Madison showed that we can standardize our schools and yet remain true to our mission. A. A. Jaspersen, Fletcher, North Carolina, told us that the units must be self-supporting in their operation, but must depend upon help from friends for new equipment.

CO-OPERATION

THEY helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheeth with the hammer him that smote the anvil.

—Isa. 41:6, 7.

Dr. K. C. Davis, director of the Knapp School of Country Life, and professor of agricultural education, Peabody College, presented some rural problems and ways of meeting them. He said there is a great mission for any school or group of workers in showing the people how to solve their problems. Dr. Davis emphasized that many workers are long on talking and short on doing, but he stressed the usefulness of those who are able to show the farmers how to do things so that the farm can be the ideal home.

On Friday night Elder N. S. Ashton, president of the Southern Union Conference, spoke concerning the place laymen occupy in a world reform movement. He stressed the idea that before the work can be finished, the regular workers and the laymen must co-operate in presenting to the world the truth of right living.

SABBATH, MAY 30

SABBATH was a full day. Dr. John Brownsberger led out in the devotional exercise at 5:30 A. M. Dr. Floyd Bralliar taught the entire congregation in one Sabbath school class. Prof. W. E. Straw, of Madison, gave the Sabbath sermon, showing the value of self-supporting work. His experience in the foreign fields, he stated, has helped him to recognize the importance of this training. Elder U. Bender, of Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina, responded to Professor Straw's sermon. Elder Bender spent several years in foreign missionary work, and said he could heartily endorse what had been said by Professor Straw.

IN the afternoon a symposium, "Does it Pay to be Self-supporting Missionaries?" was given by a number of the workers. A. A. Jasperson, of the Mountain Sanitarium and School, Fletcher, North Carolina, leading out. Brief statements are given from each:

A. A. Jasperson: Our subject this afternoon is "Does it Pay to be Self-supporting Missionaries?" I see there are over twenty of us here on the rostrum who will take part in this symposium. I know of no work so attractive to me as self-supporting missionary work as we understand it. The field is so extensive, there is so great an opportunity to do good and to develop oneself that I know of no place where there is greater reward to the worker than in self-supporting missionary work. Moses and Jesus both had the experience of being self-supporting missionaries. I want to learn to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, an achievement which came as the result of their experience.

Dr. John Brownsberger, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina: We have been told that there should be many workers trained to do much of the work ordinarily done by physicians. We can then help the poor in these mountain and secluded sections who cannot go to these large institutions for medical aid, such as Dr. Sanders spoke of in his lecture. Workers are developing in our own institutions who are showing this ability. Miss Lela Patterson, supervisor of our nurses, is such a worker.

She is an angel of mercy to many poor and helpless people. We need more than a score of such workers to take care of the poor and needy people in our territory.

Mrs. John Brownsberger: I am pleased to see so many of the workers represented who were students at Madison in the early days and during my school days, 1914-21, and the succeeding three or four years. It shows they have kept their vision and have stayed right by the work for which they were trained. When we hear the reports of these workers and see the results of the work that has been accomplished through their efforts, we cannot but say, "It pays."

Mrs. A. A. Jasperson, Fletcher: The greatest advice I can give from my own experience is "Find your place."

B. N. Mulford, Fountain Head Sanitarium and School, Fountain Head, Tennessee: It is a pleasure to know you are in the place the Lord wants you to be in, doing the things He wants you to do.

Mrs. B. N. Mulford: Sometimes I think we are inclined to be a little over-critical of one another. I tell my husband and daughter of their faults, but you will not find me telling their faults to others. This is the spirit we should and do find among self-supporting workers.

Forrest West, Fountain Head: These annual conventions remind me very much of the visits we use to make to Grandmother's at Christmas time when we were youngsters. The table was always loaded with delicacies prepared especially for us. We come to these conventions and enjoy the feasts and hospitality of Madison in much the same way, feeling we are her children.

Mrs. Forrest West: In the early days we came to the convention in a farm wagon, and it took about a day to make the trip down here. With good roads and autos it takes only a short time now to drive to Madison from Fountain Head. It is my desire that we may be able to keep pace with the times in advancing the work more rapidly. I am especially anxious that our examples will be such that we will influence the young people to enter this work.

J. T. Wheeler, Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky: The work at the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and farm has had a pretty hard struggle because of the drouth and financial depression, but we have been able to help many of our neighbors during these hard times. We are happy in our work and have found our reward to be a hundred-fold.

Miss Bonnie Miller, Pewee Valley Sanitarium: I have been with the little institution at Pewee Valley for more than two years. From my own experience I feel that students at Madison see the difficulties of unit life more than the pleasures. This is probably because when things go well, the units do not report very much, but when there are problems, Madison hears all about them. For the benefit of other students, I wish to say that I find unit life has many joys, and it pays.

Dr. J. W. Sams, Louisville, Kentucky: It is a great pleasure to visit Madison and become better acquainted with the work it is fostering. About six years ago when the Pewee Valley Sanitarium was established, I was called to attend a patient. Since that time, I have been working with these good people, and have sent a number of patients to them. I want to say that the Pewee Valley Sanitarium has been a wonderful help to our community.

Elder U. Bender, Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina: Our students at Pisgah Industrial Institute and other self-supporting industrial schools are receiving a training that will enable them to bless others by reaching out in service in ever-widening circles. This type of work surely pays.

I. H. Sargent, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee: The little sanitarium at Lawrenceburg is doing service for five counties. Our school has had a good attendance from the outside people. We will be glad to hear from a teacher who desires to dedicate his service to this type of work the coming school year.

Miss Samantha Whiteis, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium: I can say: Once I was young, now I am old, and I know of no place where I would rather be than in self-supporting missionary work. If you are

where the Lord wants you, you are going to have a good time.

R. A. Leslie, Treatment Rooms, Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee: You have heard of our work at Red Boiling Springs in doing relief work this last year for drouth sufferers. We feel that the Lord has placed us at Red Boiling Springs to help these people and we are happy in our work.

Dr. M. M. Mortenson, Red Boiling Springs: In doing work in the hill and isolated sections, I find many diseases from an impoverished diet. Let me advise the students in training to get a thorough education in dietetics. This is a problem you will surely meet.

Dr. Stella Mortenson, Red Boiling Springs: My work has been mostly with the children, giving them medical help and attention as they grow up, as well as helping to bring them into the world. This is a field which calls for many workers.

Dr. Julius Schneider, Georgia Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia: I promised the Lord if He would help me through my medical course, that I would take any place which He might give me, no matter how hard. He has greatly blessed our efforts, and has given us a fine corps of workers.

Dr. Geo. T. Harding III, Columbus Rural Rest Home, Worthington, Ohio: I find that Madison is well known all through the country. I first became interested in the work Madison is doing through Dr. and Mrs. John Peters, who were students here in 1920. Since that time, many Madison students have come to Worthington, and I have been impressed with their ability to do things. To me it is an evidence of good training. Madison goes farther than any school I know of in its practical education.

Dr. John Peters, United States Veterans' Hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio: When I heard Dr. Harding say I had been instrumental in interesting him in Madison and the type of work it stands for, I thought surely the little that I have done in representing these principles has paid.

Herschel Ard, Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee: Twen-

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ber 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

ty-one years ago I attended the first con-
vention at Madison while a student here.
When we get into this work, we find great
joy and satisfaction in it.

Mrs. Herschel Ard: I was born in self-
supporting work, you might say, and I
would not do anything else. Dr. Sutherland
use to say the work in the South would
help the workers more than they can help
the people. This has been so in my case.

Professor Harold Matthews, Nunnally,
Tennessee: I am glad to have a part in
this work. It surely pays. The Lord defi-
nitely led us into the work which we are
doing in teaching. We have an excellent
opportunity to associate with the people
of our community, and we hope to reap
the fruits some day.

Mrs. Harold Matthews: The Lord has
greatly blessed the efforts we have made
to bring the true principles of education
to a neglected class of young people. We
love the work and will stay with it until
He calls us elsewhere.

R. G. Peterson, Sand Mountain, Long
Island, Alabama: I was a student at Mad-
ison four years. Mother D. called me her
bad boy, but I absorbed some principles
during those years that have meant much
to me. The Lord is leading in our work
at Sand Mountain.

Clarence Giles, Sand Mountain: We
have seventy-four in attendance at Sand
Mountain Academy. The people are very
poor, and the support of the teachers comes
from the sale of old clothing sent by
friends. But the Lord has blessed in a
marvelous manner and the work is going
forward.

Lloyd Swallen, Monteagle, Tennessee:
I was trained in this work at Madison,

and I can truly say that an all-round edu-
cation is required for these rural centers;
you must be preacher, teacher, nurse, dic-
titan, baker, farmer, mechanic, and cob-
bler. We are developing a canning busi-
ness, and the foundation is laid for a
small cottage sanitarium. Send your
students to Monteagle and let us initiate
them into unit life.

Mrs. N. A. Wheeler, Reeves Sanitarium
and School, Reeves, Georgia: Much
training is needed, but without a vision,
you can never be a success. We have a
health class of sixty-five attending every
Wednesday evening, and the school is
growing.

Mrs. Esther Pierce, Reeves: Our group
is among the youngest of the family. We
have been at Reeves one year. During this
time we have been able to meet our operat-
ing expenses. We hope to do better this
year. Our courage is good.

FOLLOWING the symposium, Mrs.
N. H. Druillard presented the work
that she is doing for the colored people.
We think of Mrs. Druillard as "Mother
D." She was one of the founders of the
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,
and for more than twenty years she labored
in the institution. Feeling the Lord was
calling her to help the neglected colored
people, she built for them the Riverside
Sanitarium, five miles northwest of Nash-
ville. She urged that each of the larger
sanitariums have a small department to
care for emergency cases of the colored
people. There was a sympathetic response
to her plea.

In the evening, Dr. Y. W. Haley, chair-
man of the Board of the City Hospital,
Nashville, gave a lecture, accompanied by
lantern slides, on endocrine treatment.
By illustrations he showed the workers
how to detect some of the symptoms of
disfunction of the organs of internal
secretion.

**If you are pleased with this little paper,
please pass it to some one else. If you know
of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY
regularly, kindly send us their names and
addresses. If you feel the urge to write a
letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it.
Address The Madison Survey, Madison, Ten-
nessee.**

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No. 23

An Echo of the Convention

By Mrs. Lida F. Scott

MANY self-supporting workers' conventions have been attended by Mrs. Lida F. Scott, director of the extension work of the School. An extract from a letter which she has written concerning the convention which has recently been held, follows:

"The best convention we have ever had!" said voices on every side. It was a great home-coming. The units of various states in the South were nearly all represented, and many visitors were entertained on the Madison campus.

Dr. E. M. Sanders, of the Protestant Hospital, Nashville, in the opening talk, stimulated thought by giving some startling statistics on the over-hospitalization of the nation. In the discussion provoked, it was brought out that rural communities are being neglected and are needing and appreciating just such small sanitariums and hospitals as are being developed by the units.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, of national reputation as an educator, gave a thrilling speech on the value of practical education and the need of schools to train people for rural life. The talk was scholarly, humorous, and inspirational.

There was the usual symposium, in which the delegates expressed what was

in their hearts. On the platform there were about twenty pioneer workers. One could not but take note of the changes that had come over those who had spent ten or more years in building up some institution.

TREATMENT ROOMS

A PLACE should be provided where treatment may be given for common ailments. The building might be inelegant and even rude, but it should be furnished with facilities for giving simple treatments. These, skilfully employed, would prove a blessing, not only to our own people, but to their neighbors, and might be the means of calling the attention of many to health principles. —Object Lessons in Health Reform

Our beloved "Mother D." was present. Some say she is on the farther side of eighty, but she won't tell. She is giving her last years to the colored health-work. Lately she gave Fletcher enough money to start a colored ward in their hospital. When Dr. Brownberger told how this

was prospering and was being used by negroes, she was deeply moved. She said she had hoped that her work in behalf of the colored people will not be dropped when she passes away. Tears were in the eyes of many as they listened, and there was a determination among us that we would not only keep her work alive but would do all in our power to give additional strength to and to promote its growth. Her efforts for the negro are a reminder that we, in our doing, must not forget the negro race.

THROUGHOUT the convention there was an atmosphere of solemnity. The vision of possibilities of broader activities

for laymen seemed clear, and all shared the joy in work accomplished.

The desire for workers to get closer together was expressed in the organization of The Rural Workers' Guild, whose membership is to be made up of laymen who are doing outstanding work in rural and health activities. It is to be a booster and social guild that will meet once a year at the time of the rural convention of self-supporting workers.

Just before the close, there was announced the birth of a new unit—a surprise to everyone—which the stork had brought straight down from the blue sky. Its name is James Valley Agricultural Academy. It is located on a 234-acre farm at Marshfield, Missouri. Its promoters are Mr. J. F. Lineburger and Mr. Alfred Morford. They have already organized several industries by which students may work their way through school. Counting the latest arrival, our unit family now numbers twenty-two. Some of them are having growing pains, but all are healthy.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

WE wish the SURVEY readers had been present at the convention, or that we might have space to publish more fully what was said. In last week's SURVEY a sketch of the first two day's proceedings was given. This week's issue gives Sunday's program. The pulse of a meeting is felt by the nature of the report of the committee on resolutions. The recommendations of the Committee on Resolutions of the Self-supporting Missionary Convention, held at Madison, May 28-31, which were presented and adopted, are as follows:

We Recommend:

1. That the next Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers be held in the spring about two weeks after the close of schools.

2. That the next convention be held at Fountain Head or Fletcher. This was lost, and it was voted to hold the next convention at Madison.

3. That a committee consisting of A. A. Jasperson, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, B. N. Mulford, Mrs. John Brownsberger, and Dr. Sutherland, arrange a tentative program for our next convention.

4. That all schools doing standard work be invited to list their names, with proper information, so that Madison can intelligently refer students to them. Also that the rural sanitariums and treatment rooms list with Madison their rates, with suitable information for the same purpose.

5. That the faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute stress before the students the importance of self-supporting work, and urge that students prepare to enter some line of rural work.

6. That we endorse as a convention the course taken by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in meeting educational standards and state requirements. We urge that in meeting these and in the development of the school to a senior college, every effort be made to emphasize self-supporting work in rural districts.

7. That in view of the hard financial conditions and distress in the large cities, as a convention we do everything possible to encourage and to help city people to obtain small homes in the country. We also urge that the Extension Division of the Madison School give special attention to this work.

8. That Miss Florence Dittes and Miss M. Bessie DeGraw outline a program of health for the preparatory schools in the units.

9. That the units be encouraged to strengthen their activities for self-support, and that we specially encourage the raising of a liberal variety of vegetables and fruits, and the preserving and sale of same; also that we encourage the sale of health foods.

10. That, as far as possible, doctors coming into this field establish themselves in a rural location as a center from which they can carry on their work for both rural and city people.

11. That greater effort be made on the part of teachers to encourage students to study agriculture and to carry on projects; and where projects cannot be carried out, that they be encouraged in 4-H Club work.

12. That a representative of the agricultural department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute be sent each year to some of the units to study agricultural problems and report same to the convention.

13. That each unit carry on an agricultural and home economics demonstration for the public, asking co-operation of the county agent.

14. That the Department of Agriculture of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute plan a field trip over the farm for the benefit of those attending the next Convention of Self-supporting Workers.

15. That more attention be given to making soy bean products in the home, especially soy milk and soy cheese, and that we encourage the use of these products in our units. Further, that the price of these products be made reasonable so they will be within the reach of the poor.

16. That Jethro Kloss, and others experienced in foods, standardize the soy bean products.

17. That Mrs. Lida F. Scott and Miss Frances Dittes prepare simple health leaflets for distribution.

18. Recognizing the needs of the negro race and the work begun by Mrs. N. H. Druillard in the establishment of a sanitarium, we recommend that we extend all co-operation possible to Mrs. Druillard in her work and that, where possible, sanitariums add a department for the care of emergency and acute physical needs of the negro in their immediate neighborhood, doing this in harmony with established customs of Southern hospitals.

A Glance at One of Our Problems

IN the SURVEY of June 6 there was a statement by Fred Green concerning the death of one span of the mules purchased last spring. This gives the SURVEY family an opportunity to peep at some of our problems.

It is the policy of Madison to operate the institution on its own financial power, but we have always felt that the equipment must be provided by the friends who favor the educational plan that we are following.

Many people do not fully appreciate or realize how difficult it is to conduct an

educational institution on a self-supporting basis. Educational institutions as a rule in their operation must be assisted either by donations or income from endowment or from tuition of students. It is a rare thing that an educational institution can conduct enough activities of a business nature so that teachers and students can practically produce from the activities carried on enough to support the institution and themselves. It is a big undertaking to operate an institution from its own earnings. It would be too much to require an educational institution to operate itself and at the same time to earn beyond that enough to equip itself.

WE are making a demonstration here that we believe you are interested in. If we can succeed in demonstrating that laymen can support themselves, carrying forward business activities and revealing the gospel life at the same time, it will solve a problem that has been staggering Christian people. It is God's plan that every Christian should engage in the Lord's work in some capacity. Many laymen, if they know how to be self-supporting, can furnish their own equipment. Then there is plenty of money ready to be used in developing activities that should be carried on by Christian people if there are laymen qualified to operate them on a self-supporting basis. Merchant princes will come forward with their money yet to help carry the gospel in this practical way.

We trust that you will help us to provide equipment so we may operate the school. We are sorry to have had this experience with the two mules referred to in Mr. Green's article, but we must replace them and we trust that you will help us.

Brief Report of the Annual Convention

(Continued from last week)

SUNDAY, MAY 30

SUNDAY was a full day. B. N. Mulford led the devotional service. Jethro Kloss presented some interesting facts concerning soy bean products, especially soy bean milk and cheese. Much interest was manifested in his demonstration.

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Dr. P. P. Claxton, president of Austin Peay Normal School, Clarksville, Tennessee, spoke twice to the Assembly. He urged the importance of practical education. He believes, if the rural school is properly conducted, that it will stem the flow of people toward the city and will attract from the urban centers many earnest, honest people who desire to live normal lives. Dr. Claxton urged that Madison push forward to a complete senior college, because today it is necessary to take a college course in order to enter the professions. The experience of the students in learning to be self-governing and self-supporting while in school is one of the most valuable features of education. The school should bridge the gulf that now exists between it and the homes of the people by teaching the public how to solve the problems of home and farm.

Prof. C. F. Alden, head of the educational department of Austin Peay Normal School, urged better training of rural teachers. He showed how impossible it is for the city-minded teachers to conduct successfully schools for rural children. The result of such teaching is to make the children city-minded, causing them to leave the farm. There is no better missionary work, Professor Alden said, than to train teachers to be rural-minded so they can go to the rural schools and teach children and parents to love the country and to make contented, happy, and prosperous homes.

DURING the Convention of Self-supporting Workers, May 28-31, and commencement week, June 4-7, a number of profitable and interesting papers were given. These will be published in the SURVEY as rapidly as space will permit.

THE commencement exercises of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute began with a consecration service Friday evening, June 5, conducted by Dr. E. A. Sutherland. The baccalaureate sermon was given Sabbath, June 6, by N. S. Ashton, president of the Southern Union Conference. Professor R. B. Thurber, editor of *The Watchman Magazine*, gave the commencement address. The graduating class consisted of fifty-one students as follows:

JUNIOR COLLEGE

Mrs. Bessie Baker	Dorothy Foreman
Thomas Biggs	Bayard Goodge
Margaret Coffin	Evelyn Robinson
Leland Straw	

NURSES

Emmie Dee Birdwell	Mrs. Thelma McBride
Beatrice Brown	Nora Parsons
Mrs Anna Cammel‡	Emilia Pena
Theodore Collins	Goldie Richmond
Mrs. Lola Collins	Valerie Roe
Zorah Guffey	Bertha Seibert
Stella Handy	Violet Sprague
Lee Herrick	Eloise Whitlock
Martha Hickman	Isabel Wilson
Nana Hinata	Mrs Julia Zoellner
Marie Hopkins	‡Deceased
Gladys Klein*	*Absent

ACADEMIC

John Baker	Beth James
Ernest Biggs	Esther Jensen
Eva Bliss	Henry Lee
Harvie Brizendine	Elaine Leslie
Della Brown	Marvin Meeker
Dorothy Brown	A. D. Moore
Kate Byers	June Nivison
Ruth Carnahan	Lucile Putnam
Clarence Dye	Ruth Shidler
Patricia Hall	Lee Staggs
Ralph Haugsted	Winona West

AMONG recent arrivals for the summer quarter are Paul Gordon and Gerald Boynton, Graysville, Tennessee; William Garren Culberson, North Carolina; Edward Trimmer, Orlanda, Florida; Edwin Bisalski, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Dellmar Smith, Texarkana, Texas; Doris Buzbee, Keene, Texas; Alida Chapman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Earline Daniels, Johnsonville, Tennessee; Elizabeth LaFavers, Woodbury, Tennessee; Ellen Low, Candler, North Carolina; Charles Pierce, Burton, Kansas; Miriam Rogers, West Frankfort, Illinois; Ila Mae Sleighter, Cushman, Oregon; Marjorie Woods, Enterprise, Kansas; Ruth Calkins, Hinsdale, Illinois; Nellie Peck, Akron, Colo.

AFTER spending a few days with friends and relatives at Berrien Springs, Michigan, Miss Bernice Webber has returned to Madison and has registered for the summer quarter at Peabody College.

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Burning of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

LAST Wednesday morning at four o'clock, a message came over long distance that the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium had burned to the ground. No lives were lost and no one was injured, but practically nothing was saved in the way of furniture or equipment. Patients and nurses lost all of their belongings, and it required quick action on the part of workers to remove the patients from the burning building.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the ladies' bath room. It was discovered shortly afterwards and the fire department at Lawrenceburg was called to the scene immediately. But the construction of the building was of wood and there had been no rain for two months, so it burned like tinder and was soon an uncontrollable mass of flames. Had it been a two-story building it might have resulted in loss of life or serious injury to the occupants.

The property was valued at \$30,000. The insurance is \$12,000.

The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium has been in operation for a number of years. It was moved five years ago to its present site, two miles north of Lawrenceburg. Since that time, the little institution has prospered and grown in favor with the

people of the surrounding communities. It is the only hospital and sanitarium in Lawrence County, and it also serves some of the adjoining counties. In fact there are four counties adjacent to Lawrence County that have no hospital facilities.

Not only are those directly involved in the operation of the institution stunned by the loss, but the whole community is deeply moved. A telegram from the mayor and chamber of commerce

expresses the feelings of the people:

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.,
June 10, 1931

E. A. Sutherland
Madison Rural Sanitarium
Madison, Tennessee

Lawrenceburg deeply regrets the misfortune suffered in the loss of the sanitarium near here this morning. We feel that it is more our loss than that of Lawrence County and of The Layman Foundation. We shall be glad to cooperate as far as possible in the rebuilding of the sanitarium on a bigger and better basis.

A. B. Sidowey, President of
Chamber of Commerce
M. L. Lumpkins, Mayor

A call was issued at once for a mass meeting as follows:

MASS MEETING

When fire destroyed the Rural Cottage Sanitarium on Tuesday night, Lawrenceburg and this county suffered one of the most severe and devastating losses in years.

OUR EXAMPLE

OUR Lord Jesus Christ came to this world as the unwearied servant of man's necessities. He "took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses," that He might minister to every need of humanity. He came to give them health and peace and perfection of character.

—Ministry of Healing

We cannot realize and appreciate the value of such an institution until we are deprived of it, and since that is the situation which now confronts us, we must act—and act immediately. Therefore, every citizen who is interested in the present welfare and the future progress of our city and county, is earnestly urged to attend a Mass Meeting to be held tonight, Wednesday, June 10th, at the Courthouse, beginning at 8 p. m.

The distressing situation will be discussed in open meeting, and resolutions will be adopted on the loss of the hospital, and on immediate plans for rebuilding.

Lawrenceburg and Lawrence County cannot afford to be without the facilities which these excellent people have provided for us in the maintenance of this institution.

M. L. Lumpkins, Mayor

A. B. Sidowey, Pres. C of C

THE meeting was held as advertised and was well attended by the leading business and professional men of Lawrenceburg. Mayor Lumpkins, Mr. Sidowey, Judge Springer, and a number of the leading physicians were among the speakers. All urged the rebuilding of the sanitarium. Every one present seemed willing to do all possible to cooperate in bringing about the re-establishment of the sanitarium.

At the close of the meeting, a committee of citizens presented the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS

THE Layman Foundation was granted a charter by the State of Tennessee, on January 4th, 1924, under the General Welfare Statutes of the State, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Dr. Edward A. Sutherland, William F. Roche, Nellie H. Druillard and M. Bessie DeGraw being the incorporators, and the principal office being at Madison, in Davidson County, Tennessee.

In its endeavors to further serve humanity, the Layman Foundation purchased about two hundred acres of land near Lawrenceburg, in Lawrence County, and erected a sanitarium on this property, and other necessary buildings, and have been operating the same under the name of the Lawrenceburg Rural Sanitarium. The sanitarium was built to serve only a small number of patients at first, but from time to time various additions and improvements have been made, so that about twenty-five or more patients could be conveniently treated and given attention.

The Lawrenceburg Rural Sanitarium, through its staff of officials, nurses and employees, has rendered its services and accommodations to the rich and the poor alike, efficiently and cheerfully, at reasonable prices; it has been no part of its plan of management to operate the sanitarium from the standpoint of profit, but only to charge such prices for its services as would be sufficient to meet the operating expenses, but

unfortunately the receipts have not been sufficient for that purpose; however, no one has been turned away on account of being unable to pay for accommodations and services.

The people of Lawrenceburg, and Lawrence and adjoining counties have been fortunate in having such an institution in their midst, where they may have their sick and wounded taken for care and attention, and from day to day they have become more and more appreciative of the value of the sanitarium.

But fire, in its ruthless way, removed from the community this valuable institution, when the main buildings and all of the equipment of the sanitarium burned on the night of June 9th, 1931, thus causing one of the most severe and devastating losses suffered in Lawrence County in years.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCEBURG AND LAWRENCE COUNTY, IN MASS MEETING ASSEMBLED AT THE COURTHOUSE IN LAWRENCEBURG, on June 10th, 1931, that we, each and all, deeply deplore the great misfortune suffered in the loss of the Lawrenceburg Rural Sanitarium.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge the Layman Foundation and its officials to re-build this institution as early as possible, and we pledge our full cooperation to the Layman Foundation in the re-building of the sanitarium on a bigger and better basis, and to give them our unqualified support in the future.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the local press for publication, and a copy be forwarded to the Layman Foundation, at Madison, Tennessee.

(The foregoing resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.)

The people assembled in mass meeting appointed a committee of business and professional men to work out the details. This committee is at work at the present time in studying plans for a new building that will make possible better service, and ways and means of raising money to build and equip the new institution provided the insurance, which will be put back into the institution, is not sufficient. The committee is also studying plans to bring about a closer cooperation between the citizens of Lawrenceburg and Lawrence County in the operation of the institution. Due to the hard times and heavy drouth during the last two years it has been necessary for the little sanitarium to carry too heavy a load in looking after the needy. The fire is causing the patrons and friends of the institution to realize that it is necessary to make provision so that the sanitarium will

not be obliged, in order to fulfill its mission, to carry so great a responsibility in caring for those unable to meet the expense of medical attention.

The old proverb says it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. While the loss of the institution is a very heavy blow, yet if all will cooperate, it will mean a better building, better hospital and surgical equipment, and a better plan of cooperation in attending to the medical needs of those without funds.

While we regret deeply the burning of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, we are glad to see the effect of the work of the institution upon the neighborhood. It is one of the finest demonstrations of the value of medical missionary work. The influence of the workers has been uplifting and far reaching. It is a satisfaction to those who have been sacrificing to carry on the work to know that hundreds of friends in Lawrence and adjoining counties are willing to do all in their power to rebuild and equip the sanitarium and to help share its burdens. No finer tribute could be paid to the managers of the institution, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sargent, Miss Samantha Whiteis, and their associates.

One of the men who had part in starting the work at Lawrenceburg twenty years ago but who left because of the difficulties, said had he realized there would ever be such a response from the people of the community to the efforts made, he would have borne the hardships and remained by the work.

The experience brings to mind the great lesson taught in the parable of the good Samaritan. The priest was so busy with his work and the Levite, or teacher, with his heavy responsibilities that neither of them found any time to help the poor wounded man. But the Samaritan, who represents just the ordinary man, was touched by the condition of the wounded man and without thought of compensation, he bore the expenses of dressing the wounds, transportation, medicine, and the hospital bill. The attitude and kindness of this man was considered by the Saviour worthy to be recorded in the Holy Book.

We are impressed more than ever that medical missionary work is the gospel in practice.

Another Reason For Country Life

FEW realize that the damage by noise in our large cities is more serious from an economic standpoint than loss by fire. The continual noise from fire-engine sirens, ambulance bells, police patrols, automobile horns, radios, and the roar of machinery has become one of the greatest problems of the city. The nervous fatigue produced in the human body from these unceasing noises is greater than that produced by work. Noise is largely responsible for many cases of neurasthenia and for increasing insanity. Even when one is asleep, it is found that the body reacts to noise much the same as when awake. People suffering from this bedlam of noise often form the habit of taking hypnotic drugs to produce sleep.

The ear, the shortest avenue to the brain, has no protection from these noises of the city, but is forced to stand the shock from an unending succession of sudden and intermittent sounds. Each advance in mechanical facilities has been accompanied by an advance in noise. This has brought our city people a new kind of disease that might be termed "peace shell-shock." It breeds restlessness, urges activity, fosters patronage of the theater and amusement resorts, and even serves as a tonic to ambition. But this abnormal effort to increase accomplishment is made at too heavy a cost. In one recent experiment with rats, it was shown that a group kept in a quiet country house ate the least and yet became the prize group physically. The so-called city rats subjected to a continuous bedlam of synthetic sounds ate the most, but failed to properly digest their food. Living in a noisy environment, they were continually on edge, which apparently brought an exaggerated, energy-consuming response. More amazing was the fact that the litters of the city rats were smaller in number, and a third of each litter was born dead.

WHEREVER brains are supposed to be active, noise costs money. It always represents energy misdirected, and therefore is a fairly true index of executive efficiency. It breeds mental confusion, is often responsible for misunderstood orders, indicates wear and tear on things

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that should be preserved, and produces in people an overstimulation that tends to make the present race unduly, if not dangerously, nervous.

In marked contrast to the effects of noise in the city on the nervous system, we present some of the advantages of the quiet life in the country, surrounded by the beauties of nature. Especially is rural life beneficial to students and patients.

"Life in the open air is good for body and mind. It is God's medicine for the restoration of health. Sanitariums so far as possible should be located in quiet, secluded places where they may be surrounded by flowers and trees, orchards and vineyards. For nervous, gloomy, feeble patients, outdoor work is invaluable. Let them have flower beds to care for. Seeing the flowers, plucking the ripe fruit, listening to the happy songs of the birds, has a peculiarly exhilarating effect on the nervous system. From outdoor life men, women, and children gain a desire to be pure and guileless." Sick people can be cared for more successfully away from the bustle of the cities—the noise of street cars, the continuous grinding and rattling of machinery, and the screeching of whistles. "In itself the beauty of nature leads the soul away from sin and worldly attractions, and toward purity, peace, and God. Children and youth, all classes of students, need the lessons to be derived from this source."

NOTE: Extracts are made from "Noise, Nerves, and Business," *Readers Digest*, January, 1931.

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

The Mules

WE quote the following from a letter recently received from a South Dakota reader:

FOR several years I have been an interested reader of your good little paper and have often thought I would send you a small contribution to help in the good work, but as it is so little I can do, I have just postponed doing anything.

I read about the need of money for the mules, but did not send any help. Today when I saw their picture in the SURVEY I felt guilty that I had not helped purchase them, and thought of course that it was too late. But as I read the article I saw there was still a need so I sat right down and am writing you and sending a check to help pay for the span of mules you needed to purchase. I hope it will help some. I may be able to send a little more money as I read of your needs. I am cutting out the picture, and will keep it.

The school family appreciates this letter as well as others which reflect the same kindly spirit. When we thought we had enough mules to operate the farm so more students could have the opportunity of earning their way in school and more food could be provided for the family, we were distressed to find that one span had developed glanders and had to be killed. The disease did not show at the time of purchase. It was necessary in order to carry out our plan to purchase another span of mules. This span cost \$325. The school got busy at once and scraped together all the money it could to apply on this new team, and we have reduced the amount to \$245.

While the writer of the above letter has not sent a large amount, yet the spirit is wonderful and we believe that this fine spirit will impregnate the minds of many others and cause them to help with their bit. The widow's mite has helped millions of people from her time down through the ages to give their bit. The Master valued the widow's mite more than the large sums given that did not have the backing of deep interest and a kindly spirit such as was in the heart of the widow.

We earnestly hope that the above letter, written by a woman who loves the idea of students helping themselves through school, will bear fruit so that in a short time we can announce that this team of mules has been paid for.

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Life's Contacts

THE commencement address was delivered by Professor R. B. Thurber. Professor Thurber is an experienced school man. He was principal of the Adelphian Academy, Holly, Michigan, for a time, and was for a number of years engaged in educational work in India. For several years he has been editor of the *Watchman Magazine*. He is a keen student of educational principles and problems. Below is a digest of his address to the class:

There is a thrill of romance in the touch of one life with other lives. "No man liveth unto himself." We are the creatures of our contacts.

Like the make and break of the electric current, we maintain the steady flow of our powers by the constant touch and re-touch we give to persons and influences outside of ourselves. We can control our contacts for our good, and the good of those we touch.

Contact, or the rubbing together of surfaces, causes friction and fire unless a lubricant is present. So it is with people. Contact may mean friction, unless there is ability to get along smoothly. It is a rare secret to know how to make the best of every contact whether violent or gentle. Instead of connecting with people, we should connect with principles for which the people stand. First determine the powers, the influences, the characteristics which we need to make our lives full and free and radiant; then, with these guiding

principles, we will automatically hitch to the persons who possess them. Here we would deal with these principles. They are ten:

Contact with the Spiritual. This means contact with God. It is popular to be indifferent to this contact. Man has harnessed the elements—electricity, gravity, fire, water, steam, heat—and yet how easily all these kick over the traces and destroy him. To succeed with them, he must obey the

MASTERS OF LABOR

MANUAL training will make the youth masters and not slaves of labor. It will lighten the lot of the hard toiler, and will ennoble even the humblest occupation. . . . Those who recognize science in the humblest work will see in it nobility and beauty, and will take pleasure in performing it with faithfulness and efficiency.

—Manual Training

laws of the Creator. Contact with God means more than to save our lives; it means to live, to come into close relationship with Jesus who said that He brought life more abundantly. Contact with the spiritual is the electric spark, and it is as vital to our success in life as the spark is vital to the automobile, for without it, the body, the motor, the wheels, the gears are all valueless. To go ahead without God is foolhardy and suicidal. We need devotional times; otherwise our lives become wretchedly dark. This spiritual contact is the bread and water of living. Electricity to produce light, heat, or power must flow through a filament, coil, or motor. So the life of God must manifest itself through our efforts to help others. Start right with God.

Contact with the Body. Our real selves dwell in our bodies; therefore we must give attention to them. To respect others, we must respect our bodies—not self-worship, but self-recognition. "Ye are the temple of the living God." We do not worship the temple—but God in it.

Imagine painting the alabaster portals of a temple with red barn-paint. The less we try to paint beauty on the body, and the more we try to develop the hidden beauties *within* the body, the lovelier and more attractive our bodies will become.

There is one rule for the clothing we shall wear: When others get a glimpse of us, they should see *us*, and not our clothes. Be a voice, a smile, a face, a word, a personality—not a bob, a powder, a paint, a stocking, a shirt, a tie, a hat. Follow the styles, but afar off, both in time and mode. Don't be conspicuously in the forefront of the style army nor conspicuously far behind. Be the rear guard.

We would not need to be much concerned about the exteriors if we would pay more attention to the interiors. The "inward adorning of the mind," "the hidden man of the heart," the healthy internal organisms—these make for the beauty of form, feature, and expression which everyone admires.

To eat only food that tickles the palate, to wear only clothes that tickle the fancy, to speak only words that tickle the company—these are ways to grow unbeautiful.

Contact with the Family. Next to the beautiful and marvelous one-flesh relationship between husband and wife, the closest human tie is between parents and children. Love for one another of the different members of the family comes the nearest to divine love of any earthly emotion. A mother will love her most wayward and unloving child more than any of the others because her love is directed and measured by need, not by loveliness. That is a reflection of divinity. A degenerate profligate will respond to the plea of mother love when absolutely every other influence fails to move him. That, too, is a reflection of divinity.

It is easy to lose this love of family by letting outside influences break the contact; and when the contact is broken,

family quarrels and animosities are the most bitter known. An extreme of great good is always great evil. Opposition to Christ made a devil. The strongest proof of the righteousness of a cause is the wickedness of the opposing cause. Let us do our utmost to keep the stream of family love flowing to and through all members of the family. The regular letter home, the little tokens on birthdays, the remembrances of good old times, the frequent assurances of continued affection, the supplying of needs—these weld stronger the links in the chain of kith and kin.

Contact with School. A real school is more than the little red school-house, the college and dignified university, with teachers, textbooks and laboratory experiment, etc. One may come in contact with the school in the woods, the home, the crowd, the workshop, the quiet night, the everyday experience—reading, conversation, business, recreation. In fact, life is a school which is in session from the time the babe first discovers his mother's face and then his own hands, till the time the aged patriarch is graduated at his last breath. Contented ignorance in this real school is a tragedy. To highly train our minds is our duty as well as to make our living. The lazy-minded must have an outside whip to help them learn. In life's school there is pioneering, adventuring, originating, inventing, and discovering to be done. Why should we not do it? The really thrilling satisfaction and triumphs of the mind are in this field alone.

Every day create opportunities to push your mind over the brink of the possible and into the untrod spaces of the hitherto impossible. Go beyond your own past achievements. A constant consciousness of the need of training the mind is essential to greatness. Mind makes of a workman, a boss; of a money-grubber, a captain of industry; of a student, a teacher; of a follower, a leader. But an untrained mind is skidding to obscurity.

Contact with a Cause. This means a great movement, sponsored by a number of people and organized for a definite purpose. It is natural for men to desire to belong to a society of some sort for mutual interest and profit. There is a strong urge in every person's heart to attach himself

to some cause. This teaches team work, loyalty to one's fellows, good "mixing," fidelity to a common purpose. The world is full of societies for profit, pleasure, entertainment, crime, peace, war, etc. It is important that one attaches himself to the right cause. It is folly to unite with causes antagonistic to each other; that is, to join the Missionary Volunteers and also an association for the advancement of atheism. Plunge into the surge of great and good movements, but do not connect with anything to which you cannot give your whole-hearted support. If wrongs develop in the movement, fight them and eradicate them by staying in—not by getting out and tearing down the whole organization. Whole-hearted contact with a good cause makes a great man out of an ordinary man. Christianity is the oldest, the most famous, the purest, and the most powerful cause the world has known. Let it be our first and determining cause.

Contact with Business. Whether or not we are "in business," or ever expect to go into business, it is our business to make a contact with business. A voluntary approach to business and a mastery of its rules puts us on the winning side. You cannot live normal lives without a proper relationship to business. Every young person should learn the value of money from the standpoint of his own hard labor to earn it. He should know what it takes to earn a dollar. Then he should learn how to spend that dollar wisely. He should learn how to sell things sensibly and at a fair profit. He should be able to buy things without being cheated, at least not more than once on the same commodity. He should practice keeping accounts—book-keeping—in business, no matter how small or private it is.

We should manage our affairs without constantly falling behind. Wholesome business contacts establish our credit with men of financial affairs, make our word as good as our bond, give us a standing that is of great value in times of crisis. There is scarcely anything which will abstract more and quicker from a man's reputation for Christian citizenship and neighborliness than shady or shaky business deals. The average man's "pocket nerve" is a very sensitive one.

Contact with Neighbors. A neighbor is one who is neighborly, or whom we may make so by being neighborly ourselves. He does not necessarily have to live next door or across the street. Neighbors have something for us which we cannot afford to miss. They give us a wider contact than kinship. Membership in a cause, enrolment in a school, association in a business, supply a degree of this neighborly contact and are interlocked with it. But we may have all of these and still be a recluse, a person apart from others.

Sociability! The possessors of it are always liked; and to be liked goes far toward making us successful in anything we undertake. Stepping out in society is an advance step in anyone's life, and it need not be accompanied with high-toned airs or snobbishness. In fact, the more simple and unaffected it is, the more beneficial to all concerned. Selfishness, narrow-mindedness, lack of vision, come from missing the social touch. Some time spent every day in purely social, neighborly interchange of viewpoints is not time wasted. It is time tasted; it puts the flavor in time.

Contact with Government. One never appreciates stable, free, protective home-government so much as after he has read about—or better, traveled in—foreign lands and has seen how vacillating, domineering, and irresponsible some other governments are. Old Glory, the Union Jack, and flags of other strong nations founded on Christian principles, cause the heart to swell and the head to bow when seen waving amid alien surroundings; and this not alone because they stand for home. Good government in any land commands respect and begets love.

We owe an unpayable debt to our government, and our contact with it should be ever firm and strong. We do not have to get into "politics" in order to connect with it. But we must always be definitely conscious that we are a part of the concern.

We need to understand the place government holds in our lives. "The powers that be are ordained of God." There are two powers, God's and man's. Let everyone be subject to the higher of the two, and subject to the lower to the degree, and wherein, it is "ordained" of the higher.

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If civil government makes laws contrary to God's laws then "we ought to obey God rather than man." But what we wish to emphasize here is the seeing of righteousness and majesty in our government, and missing for the moment the faults and weakness it may possess.

We owe to good government a vote of approval and to bad government a vote of disapproval. It is peculiar, but the most law-abiding citizens are on the average most likely to neglect contact with government. They are busy about their own affairs, and feel that they are doing their full duty when they obey the law themselves. There is an inspiration and aspiration in being a citizen who is 100% loyal and patriotic to his country. We cannot forego intimate and intelligent contact with the state and expect to be broad-minded and respected men and women.

Contact with the World. It has been said that the Christian church is like a coin, with Christ stamped on one side and the world on the other. Christ for the world is necessary to make the coin genuine. Either one without the other makes it spurious. The same is true of every individual Christian. It is primarily essential to have Christ in the heart; but the world—not worldliness—should have its place there too.

Genius does not reside alone in civilized lands. Our great mark of genius is to be able to do skilled work with scant material and crude tools when nothing better can be had. When a man can go into the jungle with a knife and come out with a well-made cart, he is a genius. When a man can hatch a live chicken from every one of hundreds of eggs, with only a barrel of warm sand for an incubator, he is a genius.

It takes a great, big, broad-minded, large-hearted man or woman to make contact with the whole world. But some men have done it. Others are doing it. We can do it.

Contact with a Trade. This tenth contact appeals in a very special way to the students and graduates of this school. It is the touch with a task, a job, a handwork which develops into handiwork. Class of 1931, you may well be proud of your alma mater. The time will come when you will be more proud of her than you are tonight. The Madison School is pioneering in a great and peculiar work.

We have fallen into a machine age. We need to beware that we ourselves do not become machines. As I see it, the only way to meet this industrial age squarely, and not succumb to it, is the Madison way. Things of the hand and heart must be given equal attention with things of the mind.

Recently, Yale University decided to require no longer Greek and Latin as a requisite to the finishing of any course. The so-called classics are going by the board—not to say that they should not get due attention in a certain sort of education. And also this great university, which stands at the cultural peak of American educational institutions and represents the wealth of the United States, has, in a recent survey, found out that *its students who work their way through the university attain higher grades in scholarship than those whose expenses are all paid.* This fact is significant in view of what Madison School has stood for all these years.

And, at what may be called the other end of the scale of wealth and culture, Berea College in Kentucky, devoted to the education of the southern mountaineers, has discovered the same fact; or rather, was founded on that fact as a necessity. Berea, Like Madison, is proving that busy hands do not make brains less clear; that there is the making of manhood and the polishing of intellect in a paid job.

We are glad to send the SURVEY without subscription price to you and your friends. We are also made glad by the donations that come to help in the expense of publishing and mailing.

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Community Health Work

By John F. Brownsberger, M. D.*

One of the big problems confronting medical schools and schools of nursing is how to utilize and properly place their graduates. We find it difficult in North Carolina to employ all of the graduate nurses at the regular nurse's wage. Cities are over-crowded with nurses and doctors. The average number of people per physician is three to six hundred, while the rural sections, in number of persons per physician, run as high as five or six thousand.

The reason for physicians locating in cities is due to the type of training they receive while in medical school. Doctors are trained so that they must have elaborate equipment for diagnosis and treatment of disease. Our own denominational training schools are having about the same experience as the regular training schools of the world.

What then is the solution of this problem of seemingly over-production of medical workers? Is there not a place for all of them? Must graduates of our schools

enter the cities, leaving the rural districts so needy? The old country doctors are passing on. The rural districts find new graduates not willing to locate in them.

Long hours, poor collection, lack of hospital facilities and proper nursing help, isolation from colleagues, all tend to make the country an undesirable place for the modern practitioner. Modern physicians feel they must have plenty of money to keep up with scientific medicine. Nurses meet practically the same problems when they attempt to devote their lives to

A GOOD SAMARITAN

FIVE or six years ago, Mrs. Breckenbridge started a work for expectant mothers and their children. It is called the Frontier Nursing Service, and is one of the most valuable lines of service ever done in the mountains. The expectant mother is fed properly and watched during her maternity, and the child is cared for after birth. In one county, with her three nurses, she does practically all of the medical work in cooperation with very few doctors. —Dr. J. H. Stucky in a lecture to Madison students, February 18, 1931.

rural communities.

The South is largely rural. The needs are acute, and there is abundant opportunity for service. Yet, to date it has been true that this service must be a labor of love rather than a means of making money.

I WISH to mention another group of medical workers, whose place in the care of the sick and in the prevention of disease is of vital importance—that is, the nutrition worker or dietitian. There is no place that more greatly needs the service of trained dietitians than rural communities. Deficiency diseases are more preva-

*Note: Digest from a paper read by Dr. John F. Brownsberger at the Self-supporting Missionaries' Convention held at Madison May 28-31.

lent in the South in rural districts than in the cities.

Can a plan be devised whereby doctors may be located in rural sections, and at the same time, while serving the isolated communities, make a living? Can they gather around them a group of trained nurses, medical evangelists, and dietitians, so health and healing may be dispensed to a large district?

The true medical worker is an educator. He stands as a guardian of both physical and moral health. If we follow in the footsteps of the great Physician, we must be willing to work and labor for the humblest of God's creatures wherever they may be found.

We believe that we are solving this rural-medical problem at Fletcher, North Carolina. I wish to tell you how we are attempting to do it.

FOR successful medical work in any community, there are three prime requisites—the health center, the doctor, and the nurses. Sanitariums, or health centers should be located in the country, as it is difficult to treat patients satisfactorily without proper facilities. If the physician and nurses do not come in intimate contact with a sanitarium, they lose sight of the natural methods of treatments. The country sanitarium interests patients in normal, natural things. For instance, one of our patients donated a Ford car to our nurses to help them do community work. A number of patients have given from \$5.00 to \$20.00 each for this work.

Rural sanitariums, as soon as possible, should have surgical departments in connection with them. This is especially true where the communities are not within easy reach of the cities. These rural centers carry a burden not only for the health of their communities in times of sickness, but for the education of the people that health may be maintained. There are yet many counties in our Southern states that have no public-health workers. The need for such help is acute. There are forty-five counties in North Carolina without hospital facilities. As rapidly as possible, we should help to care for the sick and needy in times of emergency or accident, rich and poor alike.

We are carrying emergency cases among the colored people. Mother D. has equipped a small surgery and a colored ward, isolated from the rest of the institution. There is no objection on the part of our white patients when the colored patients are separated and cared for in this way. Hospitals throughout our state follow this plan for colored people.

It is a rule in our institution to answer every call. If the physician cannot go, one of the nurses goes and reports findings. Every obstetrical call in the community is answered. As a rule, two nurses accompany the doctor on these calls. The nurses receive much valuable training in caring for obstetrical patients in the homes. They become most resourceful in dealing with cases where great poverty exists.

WE have organized a clinic so that every person in the community may have the privilege of our service in the way of examination and necessary treatment. The poor who desire this service may have it at a very nominal fee. Many treatments have been given and operations performed for those who are unable to meet the regular fee.

Monthly health programs dealing with such subjects as control of flies, feeding the family, et cetera, are given. These subjects are presented by the aid of stereopticon pictures, dialogues, and health songs. The children of the community attending the Asheville Agricultural School are given a part in these programs, and we have always a full house. Principles presented through songs, dialogues, and pictures make lasting impression. We are often asked to repeat these programs in other communities and churches. A school of health, consisting of a series of twenty-five lessons, is carried on and is well attended.

We observed National Hospital Day, May 12. Invitations were sent out to the people of the community and neighboring towns, also to old patients. The program was printed in the daily newspapers of Hendersonville and Asheville. Dr. John E. Calfee, president of Asheville Normal School, delivered the principal address. Leading musicians of the nearby cities furnished music. Refreshments were serv-

ed, and guests were shown through the institution.

On the same day we had a baby reunion, when mothers of babies cared for by our doctors and nurses were invited to the hospital to have the little ones weighed and checked over. A large number of mothers came with their babies.

ONE of our problems is how to deal with charity cases. We feel as far as possible everyone should pay something. Free treatment has a demoralizing influence. People do not lose their self-respect when they have opportunity to contribute something for their medical attention. We make an effort to have them pay their bills by work or by giving potatoes, corn, shrubs, or stock. Considerable carpentry and lawn work has been done by relatives of patients or by the patients themselves. Of course there are some who are not able to do anything. We care for these also.

As we review the year, we realize how feeble have been our efforts, how far short we have come from meeting the needs of our community. But we are grateful that we have been permitted to do as much as we have. If we had not had the cooperation of our strong corps of workers, we could not have done very much.

In summarizing,

1. Rural sections of our country are in need of medical help—hospitals, physicians, nurses, and dietitians.

2. In these sections we have a great opportunity to do real medical missionary work.

3. The rural health institutions should not only serve the cities by offering sanitarium services to them, but should serve the communities in which they are located by offering scientific facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of disease and by leading out in health education in the community.

Extracts from Health Briefs

THERE is a crying need of better health education and information. The prevention of disease among laymen is being taught earnestly and effectively by health workers. Fads and fanaticism, a trait in

human nature, is one of the chief difficulties in getting the principles of health and preventive medicine before the common people. Many of the common people desire to be fooled by quacks. They believe the advertisements of quack medicines. It is especially important to understand the principles of diet. The public should understand that nutrition is one of the most complicated parts of medicine and that the average layman should consult his doctor for information how he should eat. An eminent public-health worker recently said that the world would be better off if the lay public knew nothing of calories, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and starches, and knew a little more about eating green leafy vegetables, plenty of milk and fruit.

The Mules

EVEN in the days of slavery, a plantation would support only a limited number of people, and that, when they worked all the time.

It becomes even a more difficult undertaking to support students who have a broken program, whose minds are divided by studies and their own finances, and different activities of the school.

No institutional estate can be operated as economically as a privately owned farm. The man who can give his undivided attention to the supervision of his work and employees, and who has the members of his own family to labor for their board and clothes, cannot realize nor appreciate the many expenses and handicaps that the management of an industrial school has to encounter.

The only satisfying element of faithfulness and dependability is mule power. The mules are always ready. They never complain. They do their work with dignity and self-respect, and sometimes they instill a bit of carefulness into a thoughtless boy. There is no arguing or making excuses. They are the silent partners to an unequal agreement. Following a hard day's work in the field, all they ask is a good drink, a feed of oats and hay, and a place to roll. They need no entertaining or supervision. After the first purchase price, mule costs are chiefly non-cash costs.

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age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-
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The farmer who has good pastures where he turns his work stock at night is keeping his costs down to a minimum and has little cash outlay for his power except that required for harness and shoes.

Now that agricultural products are so low in price, it becomes necessary to reduce production costs wherever possible. Our boys on the farm this summer are enjoying working the big, strong, sturdy mules which the readers of the SURVEY have helped to buy.

If you have not sent in a contribution to apply on this fund, consider carefully your privilege to help a good enterprise. These mules will never go to heaven, but their work may assist some man or woman to be there. There is \$230 left to be paid on the mule team. Can some of the SURVEY readers help to reduce this amount?

—Fred Green

SOME of the SURVEY readers are thinking of those students who must earn their way through school next year by the aid of the recently purchased team of mules. One reader writes:

"I have been receiving and reading your interesting little paper for some time and then passing it on to others.

"I am interested in the work in the South and only wish I could help in a material way. I am enclosing a check for \$2.00. Please keep \$1.00 for the little paper and pass on the other dollar to the proper person for the mules."

The amount yet due on the mule team is \$230. Contributions are appreciated.

We are glad to send the SURVEY without subscription price to you and your friends. We are also made glad by the donations that come to help in the expense of publishing and mailing.

By a Pre Medical Student

WE are publishing a statement from a letter written by Murlin Nester, giving his experience at Madison as a student. He has completed pre-medical training, and has been accepted as a student in the College of Medical Evangelists,

IT has been my privilege to go to school at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for two years and complete a course of study that the state and national authorities recommend for entrance to a school of medicine. These two years of premedical work here have been eye-openers. Besides the study of sciences, the school has taught me that it is possible to maintain myself by labor while studying. From work furnished on the school grounds, I have made my entire expenses without any other source of income. This experience has been a good lesson in economics. The same lesson is offered to any student who qualifies, as long as there is room at the school. The school itself is free from debt. It is operated on a self-supporting basis without any endowment or income other than that which is earned within the institution.

Students at Madison are prepared to contribute to the social and economic uplift of the community they later enter. Some of our courses comprise the promotion of scientific agriculture in the South, and of community health work. We learn personal and public-health measures at first hand, due to the close relationship of the school and the sanitarium hospital.

It is now the desire of the faculty and students to increase the offered instruction from fourteen grades or junior college work, to the full work of a senior college. This would enable students to complete their education at small cost. I believe that graduates of the Madison School will thus be equipped for practical life.

The institution is running well with its present program, but enlargement to a senior college calls for the extra effort of faculty, students and friends.

Mr. Nester has been an earnest and faithful student. Many others can have the same experience and earn their way as he has.

LAST Wednesday the Sumner County Medical Association held its monthly meeting on the beautiful grounds of the Fountain Head Sanitarium. A program dealing with the health problems of the rural districts was given by a number of the physicians. They expressed their appreciation of the Fountain Head Sanitarium and its good work, and pledged their cooperation.

The Madison Survey

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Be True to Your Life Vision

By N. S. Ashton*

A BACCALAUREATE sermon is a message of counsel, of admonition and of warning. This institution has done about all for you that it is able to do. It is a solemn time, in a way, to reach the place for which you have striven for years—to come to the time when you must say farewell. Many of you will soon depart from this place. Before you go, perhaps you will take one more stroll about the old campus, around the corridors, and, meeting classmates and teachers here and there, with a warm hand-clasp you will bid them good-by. This class and this company of people will probably never again meet just as we are now.

Your motto reads "I serve," and I shall choose for my text Joel 2: 28, 29: "And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions. And also upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my spirit."

A vision gives to our lives, purpose, plan, and object. A vision is to the life what a rudder is to a ship. A man without a vision in this world is tossed from

pillar to post. He is buffeted by every wave and every wind. He makes no true course through life, but merely zigzags down the stream of time. Like a helpless vessel without a rudder, he has become a human derelict. There are hundreds of derelicts on the high seas today, each a ship without a captain, without a rudder, merely drifting on the bosom of the ocean, having no port toward which to sail

—merely drifting—and they may drift into the pathway of a vessel at any time and prove a menace. This world of ours is filled with human derelicts; they never caught a vision in life; never set for themselves a goal; never had an object, a purpose toward which to strive.

THE spirit was poured out upon that noble warrior, the apostle Paul, and he caught a vision of his task which he never lost sight until it was accomplished. Christopher Columbus saw a round world, and he never lost sight of that vision until it became a reality. He went from court to court, begging help that he might sail the ocean to prove his vision. Then he was thought to be mentally unbalanced; the world now pays homage to his memory.

*NOTE: Digest from baccalaureate address, June 6, 1931.

WHERE there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he.

--Proverb of Solomon 29:18

While others doubted, he had a vision and a faith that never wavered. The Pilgrim Fathers had a vision of a country without a king. They endured hardships, discouragements, and privations in order that they might carry out their principles of faith. Booker T. Washington had a vision of the uplift of his own people. The result is Tuskegee Institute. Wilbur and Orville Wright had a vision of men actually flying in the air. People thought they were wild dreamers, but these young men pursued their vision until today aerial navigation is one of the world's wonders.

The apostle Peter was an enthusiastic fellow, swinging from one position to another like the pendulum of a clock until he had a vision of himself. He swore he would stay by his Lord; then it took only a little maid to make him forget. When he saw how unstable he was and realized his need, he had a new vision. This was the turning point in his life. A few days later, we find Peter, who was a coward when the little maid twitted him, charging the crowd with crucifying their Lord; and 3,000 were converted in one day.

It was the vision that Paul had when on his way to Damascus that changed him from the persecutor to one who could stand before Agrippa and say he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. It was his vision that enabled him to endure hardships, trials, and privations. He was imprisoned, shipwrecked, and beaten with rods, yet he did not murmur nor complain but stood fearlessly before Nero, and at the last when led to the block, he said, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; I am now ready to be offered." He opened the collar of his homespun shirt, laid his neck on the axman's block and became a martyr to the cause he loved so well. For Paul's sacrifice that day, multitudes of converts arose all over the world.

ONCE read of a man who was crossing the ocean. He was standing on the deck and tossing something into the air and catching it; again tossing it out over the billows and then reaching out and catching it. A fellow passenger said, "What is that beautiful thing you are tossing into the air?" for he saw it sparkle

out over the waters as it rose and fell. "Oh, that is a diamond. I sold all my possessions and purchased this diamond," and he still kept on tossing and catching it. "Are you not afraid it will drop into the water?" "Oh no, I have done it so many times. See how easy it is?" He tossed it again, reached out over the railing as far as he could, but did not quite reach it; then he tore his hair madly as he saw all that he possessed in this world's goods sink into the sparkling depths of the ocean.

That man is in every city and town and hamlet. He is that one who takes his precious talents, his education, and his training, and goes out and juggles with them. Consecrate your opportunities to God, and then some day you will reap a just reward. There is nothing cleaner after all, my friends, than a pure young life. The only thing you will carry away with you is the character you possess. Be an honor to this institution whose name you bear. Never be a reproach to your alma mater. Uphold the high and noble principles you have heard enunciated here. Be true to the vision that God has given you; and then in that great gathering day you may meet again your teachers and classmates around the throne of God.

Appreciates his Vocational Training

ONE student writes to another: "I have spent three years in the Madison School. During this time I have enjoyed not only my classroom work but also the work in the industrial departments, especially in the auto department in which I have done most of my industrial work. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers some marked advantages, such as, medical guidance and sanitarium attention, wholesome food prepared by students trained in the dietetics department, a healthful climate and delightful rural surroundings. But I feel one of the most important advantages is the plan of student self-help. Many young people consider the privileges of self-support in a school an advantage only because it enables them to pay their expenses while

getting their education. But I have come to understand and appreciate that vocational training, as we have it at Madison, is a large part of our preparation for life and is very important.

"I have paid my school expenses at Madison while carrying regular classroom work, and the experience in doing this, I feel, is going to help me to be a better worker in any mission field to which I may be called.

"I should like the opportunity to continue to make my way through senior college and, for my sake and for the sake of others similarly situated, I hope Madison may become a senior college."

Word From Australia

AN interesting letter comes from J. L. Lawson, evangelist, of Sydney, Australia. In part he writes:

"For a number of years past I have been the recipient of your paper. I always enjoy reading it and sometimes I wonder just how you ever got hold of my name and address in the first place to send it to me. And to continue to do so all this time without any recognition deserves at least a letter of thanks.

"We are engaged in evangelical work here in Sydney, and for the last eighteen weeks, have been following the interest that was created by the recent camp meeting. At this meeting we were pleased to have with us Elder W. A. Spicer from the General Conference office, Washington, D C. Interest from the beginning of the effort was good, and it increased until we could not find accommodations for the crowds that attended. Thirty-three have recently been baptized, and twenty-two are preparing for this rite.

"I should certainly enjoy a personal letter from some of the SURVEY readers, or your associates on your side of this old world. It brings that personal touch into things that helps to smooth the way and to promote real understanding. I know somewhat of college life, having spent six years in Avondale Missionary College, and of course recognize that there is little time to follow one's inclinations in other than routine work.

"Please accept this short note as an expression of appreciation on my part for the continuance of your little paper."

From a Survey Reader

WE are publishing a portion of an interesting letter that has just come to the SURVEY office, with the hope that it may inspire others to help finish the payment on the mules which has now been lowered to \$205.

Enclosed find \$2.00, "the widow's mite," to apply on the mule fund. I wish it were \$2,000. You are doing a good work in helping students to get a training for the Master's vineyard. There is so much to do and so few to do it!

Perhaps you will remember that I corresponded with you several years ago in reference to sending you some money. But somehow my husband didn't see fit to take the money out of the bank. He said we might have a long illness sometime and a sanitarium bill to pay. So it was left in the bank, the bank failed, and the loss was \$7,286. It nearly broke my heart because I had wanted so much to put it into the Lord's work. My husband regrets it more than he can express, but it is too late to have any regrets.

I am so glad we had the pleasure and privilege of visiting your lovely school and sanitarium last summer and our brief visit will long be a green spot in our memory.

I regret to hear of the loss of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium by fire, but after reading of the publicity and the cooperation they are receiving from the community, I believe it will prove to be a blessing in disguise.

We do enjoy the little MADISON SURVEY. Just recently I heard a person who holds a responsible position say, "Do you know I enjoy the MADISON SURVEY more than any paper I receive." I am sending some names for the mailing list.

Urgent Needs at Lawrenceburg

UNDER date of June 30, Miss Samantha E. Whiteis, matron of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, which was recently destroyed by fire, writes:

"I know you are still interested in the Lawrenceburg work. It has now been twenty days since the fire. We have had twenty-two patients and nineteen operations. None except urgent cases can be accepted. We have ten patients at the present time — three on the veranda, five in our private rooms, one outdoors, and one in the operating room. We have to go to

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Columbia to do our sterilizing, and it takes a lot. It was necessary to send one appendectomy case home after the fifth day to make room for another.

"I have just moved everything out and let the patients have my room. My desk is in the dining room, and my bed and some other things are in Mrs. Evans' room. In a couple of days, we hope to have at least another room ready, and possibly two before the week closes."

The readers of the SURVEY will appreciate the courage and spirit of the workers of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium in co-operating with the physicians of the community in caring for patients. Under great difficulties they are doing their work.

Everything possible is being done to hasten plans for rebuilding.

Why Complain

THE country is passing through a financial ordeal that is extremely hard. After so many years of affluence, the present financial stress tests the financial foundation of each individual's business principles. We feel the tight times here at Madison and some are tempted to complain. It is well for us to know that others are having experiences even harder than ours. When a great city does not know what to do or which way to turn financially, it means much to the people living there. Here is a recent statement concerning Chicago's financial plight:

"Chicago's 15,000 school teachers want their pay for the last two months, and they want it now. But there's little chance of their getting it for some time to come.

"Chicago's policemen, firemen, ditch-diggers, all the other thousands of city employees, fear their plight will be the

same as that of the payless school teachers within a very few weeks.

"I don't know what will happen next," said Mayor Anton J. Cermak tonight. "I don't know what to do, which way to turn. We are without money."

At Madison we are enjoying many blessings, such as plenty of wholesome food, shelter, and fresh air, a school, a sanitarium and the best of good friends. Why should we complain?

From Here and There

IN a recent letter Mrs. John Brownsberger, of Fletcher, North Carolina, writes: "Our sanitarium is full. The last patient who came had to stay in the treatment rooms over night as there was no room for him until we adjusted the family a little. The prospects are very good that we will get our nurses' training school accredited this year. The state inspector has assured us that if we meet the minimum requirements, there will be no question as to our being given a rating. Our check shows that these requirements have been met. We are awaiting the meeting of the Standardization Committee."

ONE of the SURVEY readers, in expressing regret for the loss of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium by fire, writes: "I believe from the depths of my soul, that the real Lawrenceburg Sanitarium is bigger than a building, and is not destroyed at all. It still dwells in the hearts of the workers and of the people of the community. I believe from this loss there will spring up an establishment of greater strength and more resources to meet the heart touch that the Sanitarium has built up in that community."

AMONG our guests we are pleased to have Miss Mary Fortner, of Little Rock, Arkansas. Miss Fortner has served in the capacity of principal of Garland High School, Little Rock, for a number of years.

THE hot weather did not prevent Mrs. Lida F. Scott from visiting the Birmingham unit this week. She was accompanied by Misses Frances Dittes and Florence Hartsock, and H. E. Standish.

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Lay Members to Go Forth

THE church of Christ is organized for service. . . . Its members are soldiers to be trained for conflicts under the Captain of their salvation. Christian ministers, physicians, teachers, have a broader work than many have recognized. . . . The monotony of our service for God needs to be broken up. Every church member should be engaged in some line of service for the Master. Many would be willing to work if they were taught how to begin. . . . Every church should be a training school for Christian workers.

Its members should be taught how to give Bible readings, how to conduct and teach Sabbath-school classes, how best to help the poor and to care for the sick, how to work for the unconverted. There should be schools of health and cooking schools.

"Attention should be given to the establishment of various industries so that poor families can find employment. Carpenters, blacksmiths, and indeed everyone who understands some line of useful labor, should feel a responsibility to teach and help the ignorant and the unemployed. The efficient cook, the housekeeper, the seamstress, the nurse—the help of all is needed. Let boys and girls be thoroughly taught some useful occupation."

If this is God's plan for the church, our schools should be leaders in preparing young people to go back to their home churches prepared to intelligently and successfully put over the above program.

EMPLOYMENT AND SELF-SUPPORT

ENCOURAGE every effort toward self-support. This will strengthen self-respect and a noble independence. Let farmers, financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various arts and crafts, go to neglected fields, to labor to improve the land, to establish industries, to prepare humble homes for themselves, and to help their neighbors. This is the work we are called to do. —*Helping Men to Help Themselves.*

Greater wisdom would be shown if young men and women were required to demonstrate their ability in helping churches to carry out God's plan before they are sent to foreign fields to develop a condition similar to that which we find in the home churches. A course of instruction should be given in our church,

secondary, and training schools to prepare workers to have sufficient leadership, power of initiative, and a sense of proprietorship so they can bring about such a movement as God is calling for.

This kind of training is one of the fundamental elements in Christian education. We can become so busy with the mechanical part of education that we may fail to train students to make jobs for themselves when they leave school.

THE following statement would indicate that there is a lack in the training given to students:

"Every day in our office we receive pressing letters from our young people

who have been through our schools, who have definitely consecrated themselves to the Lord's work, who are worthy in character and in experience, asking if there is not some call somewhere that they can fill. But we have to tell them of our limitations."

The writer says that many proposals are being made by influential people of responsibility to furnish substantial help if men can be provided to carry forward missionary enterprises. This is a wonderful situation and the students of our schools should be so trained that they can step into these providential openings. They should be so trained while in school that they will be able in a large degree to find ways and means by which they can take advantage of these offers.

President Finney, of Oberlin College, a great missionary leader, put forth a principle that Oberlin College practiced. He said: "Nobody is fit to be a missionary who is not willing with an ear of corn in his pocket to start for the Rocky Mountains." Today this would be regarded as a very ultra-modern idea. However, the teaching and practice of this principle by Oberlin made Oberlin great, and she belted the world with her trained missionaries. It is impossible to finish the work without the lay members doing their part. Their energies and talents are to be used in carrying forward God's enterprises instead of giving these talents to worldly enterprises. As long as we do not feel the importance of training our students and lay members to devote every talent to the work of God, we will only wring our hands and weep when God opens the way for Christian work. We cannot step into these wonderful providential openings unless we have a training enabling us to do what Dr. Finney taught his young men and women to do. "The leaders in God's cause, as wise generals, are to lay plans for advance moves all along the line. In their planning they are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity."

TH**E**R**E** is a time coming when the cry will go forth that the bridegroom cometh. There will be two classes that hear that cry and respond to it, the wise and the foolish virgins. The foolish vir-

gins will not be prepared to step into the openings offered. Finding they are not ready to take advantage of the providential openings, they will then decide to take training to prepare themselves for the work. But it is stated that while they were getting their training, the door was shut. The opportunities had passed. The wise virgins, however, were ready. They already had the training. They had received it in the practical school and in church work. They were having the experience taught by Dr. Finney, and thus they were ready even at midnight—a most unseasonable hour—to go out to meet the bridegroom. They were ready to step into the openings and to do the work God called for at the time when God's work on the earth had reached its climax. They found the doors of opportunity wide open, and they entered in at the right time.

It is a well-known fact that a large percentage of people today who claim to be Christians are not ready to participate in the final movement, which will be a rapid one.

No greater benefit can be done for our young people in our schools than to train them day by day in the classroom, shop, or on the farm to be ready to go when God calls them. Of course it will take money to carry out this program. Gold and silver are needed, but the most important thing needed is to have these openings filled by men and women who are busy today as self-supporting missionaries.

Report From Lawrenceburg

UNDER date of July 5, Mrs. I. H. Sargent, superintendent of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, writes:

"It has now been nearly four weeks since fire completely destroyed our sanitarium. Perhaps some of the SURVEY readers will be interested in what we are doing.

"At first it looked as though we must close and not admit any more patients until we could rebuild, but there were so many sick folks begging to get in that we decided to crowd ourselves together a

bit closer and empty one cottage for emergency cases.

"One room was furnished with things lent to us by the doctors, and soon we had a neat, though very small, operating room. In this we have performed twenty successful operations in two weeks. Some of these were critical cases who probably would have died had they been compelled to go to Nashville, almost one hundred miles away.

"A large screened porch was filled with beds, and makes one ward, but the odor from the oil stove in one corner where we sterilize instruments, heat water, et cetera, is not pleasant for sick folks. At times it has been necessary to put some of the patients out under trees while we were operating. We can almost imagine ourselves in a mission station in the heart of Africa's jungles, but we are going to be able to appreciate greatly getting back into a new sanitarium.

"As our linen and bedding were all burned, we are desperately in need of supplies of all kinds. We have bought a few things to get started with. Perhaps some of the SURVEY readers would like to help us in this way. Blankets, quilts, pillows, pillow cases, sheets, towels, or anything of this kind will be appreciated. A little here and a little there, is a great help when it is all put together.

"Our nurses lost almost all of their clothing. Perhaps some would like to send some clothes that can be spared. We shall report the response we get from this letter.

"Please send all contributions to I. H. Sargent, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

Visit From an Old Student

RECENTLY, Madison was favored by a visit from G. B. Lewis, of Takoma Park, Maryland. Twenty-seven years ago, Mr. Lewis was a student at Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan, when a group of teachers came South and established Madison. He has watched the development of the institution at a distance, but this was his first visit. He writes:

"For many years it had been my desire to visit Madison. One cannot but be impressed with the working out of Christian principles in the institution and with the spirit of service. As I looked over the well-filled assembly hall and saw students from distant lands who have been gathered to this home of Christian learning for no other purpose than to train for service, I was deeply impressed with the results that have come from following out that divine principle, 'I am among you as he that serveth,' on the part of the teachers who pioneered the work at Madison.

"The sanitarium, affiliated with the college, with its attractive cottages connected by long corridors, the large trees on the spacious campus, and the rural environment, all afford an excellent opportunity for the sick and weary to recover their health, and this branch of service adds strength to the institution in many ways.

"As I looked over the different departments—the large farm with its dairy, orchards, and gardens; the shops, and other industries, I was impressed with the importance of schools and sanitariums being united in their work and located in the country. The combination of school, sanitarium, and farm, with the numerous industries, makes an ideal place for training self-supporting missionaries. I also found that the patients are pleased with this combination and are greatly benefitted by the spirit of the place."

The SURVEY readers will be interested to know that Mr. Lewis further expressed his interest in the work which is being done at Madison in the training of young people by the contribution of a check for \$15 to be applied on the Mule Fund.

Health Leaflets

THERE is on our shelves a supply of health leaflets for your community welfare work. You should know the subjects. If you need them, write to The Layman Foundation, Madison, Tennessee. The prices barely cover the cost of printing. With the number of each leaflet, please send cash as per rate quoted below:

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Subject	No.	Pgs.	Per 100	Per 500
Is Flesh Food Essential to Health	14	8	\$.70	\$3.25
Spare the Kidneys from Overwork	7	6	.65	3.15
The Medicinal Value of Greens	12	4	.40	1.80
Some Facts Concerning the Liver	6	6	.65	3.15
Care of the Influenza Patient	8	4	.40	1.80
Constipation, Causes and Treatment	3	6	.65	3.15
Acidosis	13	4	.40	1.80
Tea and Coffee	11	4	.40	1.80
Spices	5	1	.20	.80
Diet Suggestions	9	4	.20	
Vinegar	4	1	.20	.80
(Order the following by name.)				
Vitamins in Cereals	1		.20	
Better than Meat	1		.20	
The Food-Iron of Greens	1		.20	
Fruit Sugar Versus Refined Sugar	1		.20	
Lemon Juice or Vinegar	1		.20	
Escape Acidosis, Neuritis and Pellagra	1		.20	

Samples will be sent free upon request.

News Items

LAST week, Joseph Sutherland and family left by auto for Loma Linda, California. Joseph has spent his life up to the present time at Madison—as a babe, child, grammar and high school pupil, and junior college student. He finished his college course at the George Peabody College, Nashville, and has spent a number of years in directing the Horticultural Department and in teaching in the high school at Madison.

He will enter the College of Medical Evangelists, Section II, August 1. He feels that he can best serve Madison by

preparing himself to help in the sanitarium and hospital work.

Murlin Nester, who has completed the pre-medical course at Madison, will also enter the second division, August 1. Both of these young men expect to return to Madison to work in the sanitarium when they have finished their training.

THE bird baths added to the shaded campus by Mrs. Lida F. Scott attract numerous beevies of birds—the robin red-breasts, blue jays, meadow larks, thrashers, and catbirds are seen everywhere, and the American nightingales—our mocking birds—still sing both by day and by night when the moon shines. Sanitarium guests often remark on the friendliness of both birds and squirrels.

OTHER students recently leaving Madison for Loma Linda are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bascom, Miss Emilia Pena, and Thomas Biggs. Mrs. Bascom, who will be remembered as Beatrice Brown, and Miss Pena are members of the class of '31, school of nursing. Mr. Bascom will enter the College of Medical Evangelists in the first division. Mr. Biggs will enter the second division.

OVER the week end, Madison was favored with a visit from C. E. Kellogg, president of Southwestern Junior College, Keene, Texas. Professor Kellogg spoke at the church service Sabbath morning. He stressed the importance of our seeking earnestly to develop characters more like the Master's, especially in view of our living in a day of atonement.

THE improvements being made on the sanitarium kitchen and dining room have elicited much favorable comment from observers for the boys who are doing the work. Verily these students are proving the value of manual training education—more modernly speaking, the success of student activity.

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

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Advises Short Courses

WE are giving the readers of the SURVEY the benefit of a recent letter written by Dr. William G. Frost, president emeritus of Berea College. It was many years ago when Berea was small, that Dr. Frost became its president. He had a vision for the young people of the neglected mountain districts. With his associates, he built up a great manual train-school to which any earnest young person in the mountain districts could enter if he knocked at the doors of the institution. Provision was for students to earn practically their entire way through school. They were given free tuition. Special attention was given to students who could not enter the regular courses of study, but who could spend a term or two in the institution. This usually resulted in giving them a boost which helped to make them a success and inspiration in their mountain homes.

Dr. Frost labored incessantly for means to meet the demands of the expanding institution. It now cares for about two thousand students. The large farms provide food for the family. There are many

shops and factories in which iron and woodwork of almost every description is done. Spinning, weaving, tailoring, dress-making, and other activities are carried

on with student help. The far-reaching influence of Berea over the mountain districts has been greater than any other one institution.

Since Dr. Frost's resignation in 1920 because of impaired health, Dr. William J. Hutchins has served as Berea's president. The school has continued to grow under his wise leadership.

Dr. Frost has been a guest at the Madison Sanitarium several times. He is deeply interested in

the present effort to develop Madison into full senior college standing. In his letter, he cautions us not to forget the people who ought to be at Madison for a brief period but who cannot take regular school work. He exhorts us not to lose sight of the vision Madison has had all these years to help the laymen find their places, even though they may not be permitted to take regular or professional work.

Though things have changed so that we must develop the school in order to

GREAT as were the material gains of President Frost's administration, his contribution to the ideals of Berea and to the thought of the nation concerning the possibilities and needs of the mountain people of the South constituted his real and abiding service. Instead of expecting boys and girls from isolated localities to adjust themselves to conventional courses of study, he created courses of study suited to their needs. He led the way in devising short courses fitted to supply the "rungs in the ladder which the humble may climb." He included vocational subjects side by side with the older courses of study. He steadfastly labored to make education possible for those of small means.—*Excerpt from Berea's Founders and History.*

take care of both the special and the regular students, yet it is the policy of Madison to remain steadfast to the original plan of the school.

The faculty of Madison are very happy to know that Dr. Frost is enjoying a good degree of health.

Dr. Frost writes:

My dear Dr. Sutherland:

I have been wanting to write you, but have delayed, hoping I could make a little gift for your noble work; but I am sunk by the needs of near neighbors and will delay no longer.

Your SURVEY brings Mrs. Frost and me many precious thoughts, and we hope to stand on your campus again. Both of us are quite well. I shall be seventy-seven next July.

I am moved now to beg you in making your institution into a college which can fully fit people to study for the learned professions that you do not cease to furnish those more condensed courses adapted to people who are not going into learned professions. Only ten per cent of men can be in these professions. Other people get a great impulse by a term or a year away from home at school. I have developed this thought a bit in the address, "God's Doings in My Time," just sent to you, which was prepared for Berea's seventy-fifth anniversary. I am sure God and the giving public will sustain you if you keep up these schools which will help to prepare quickly for usefulness the special students.

Always your grateful and admiring friend,
Wm. Goodell Frost

Do You Appreciate Your Little Farm

THE present hard times are compelling many people to consider the advisability of getting back to the farm. A few years ago, in the South, there was a strong movement from the country toward the cities. But the pinch of present times is arousing people to consider the disadvantages of the cities and the advantages of being in the country where they are sure of shelter and food. The burden of living is getting to be a serious problem for many people today in the cities. Madison has been instrumental, during the past twenty-seven years, in placing hundreds of city people in rural districts where today they are happy and contented. They have shelter, are able to raise plenty of food, and are independent and free from the exacting conditions of the city.

A former Madison student, L. M. Crowder, of Knoxville, Tennessee, who was visiting us recently, gives us a glimpse of city life. He reports that the bakery work in which he is engaged is doing fairly well. Labor may easily be secured for ten cents per hour or one dollar per day. One man who received from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per day before the financial crash is now glad to sell foods on a commission basis, making about \$1.00 per day. Another man, who is a painter by trade and has been in the habit of making good wages, is also glad to get work at \$1.00 per day in the food business. He is out in the morning as early as 5:30 visiting the homes of early risers. Another man, formerly one of the best paid tradesmen in Knoxville, is unable to get regular work. Sometimes he can get only an hour or perhaps a half hour of work each week at his trade. Yet he must buy food, pay rent, and keep up his home expenses. These cases are not exceptional. About eighty per cent of the men and women who depend upon their daily work for a living are struggling with the problem of getting enough to keep them going.

Mr. Crowder feels that those who live in the country, where they have their own gardens and are free from the heavy exacting expenses of the city, are highly favored.

As a Sanitarium Guest Sees Madison

Dear Folks:

I arrived on time yesterday morning and have been on a hop, skip, and jump ever since, so will make this a family letter.

The sanitarium is laid out most picturesquely, and is so constructed that every room has three ventilators. It projects and curves in the most artistic manner possible with a colonnade that connects all in a promenade to the hospital and clinic. The spacious lawns, the flower gardens, fountains, and wonderful trees, among which are birds of many varieties, and squirrels that follow you for nuts and popcorn, makes a very inviting spot.

In connection with the sanitarium is a high school and college with about two

hundred students, alternating classroom and vocational work. These fine, earnest young people impress you as being truly religious — no pretense.

We have two song services each day with health talks — classes also of one's choosing. We have a radio reception and lecture room where those who wish may go; or we may have radio ear-phones in our rooms. I have met a number of lovely people who are patients here in the sanitarium. Many of them are doctors, lawyers, and business people. As I'm looking out, I see about fifty on cots and steamer chairs under the trees, and others on the way to and from the clinic.

It is a lovely place to rest and recuperate. I only wish you were all with me.

With much love to you all,

Mother

Meeting of Business Men at The Fountain Head Sanitarium

ON Thursday evening, June 25, a company of more than one hundred business and professional men with their wives visited the Fountain Head Sanitarium. After light refreshments, there was a program with a number of speakers, among whom were H. E. Lysinger, president of the Tennessee River Conference; L. S. Sedberry, president of the Rotary Club, Gallatin; Dr. Y. W. Haley, of Nashville; H. L. W. Hill, president of the Portland Commercial Club; Ed Albright, president of the Gallatin Chamber of Commerce; Prof. W. T. Hardison, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. Lew Wallace, of the Madison Rural Sanitarium; J. T. Baskerville, of Gallatin; Mrs. B. N. Mulford; F. F. West, and Mrs. F. F. West.

Mrs. P. S. Dresser, of Gallatin, gave several piano solos, and Donald and Leonard West gave violin and clarinet solos.

This meeting was reported in the Nashville Tennessean of July 5, from which the following is quoted:

"For many years, the institution conducted a small sanitarium enabling the

management to care for the physical needs of their students and workers and also to relieve much suffering in the community round about.

"Three years ago their sanitarium burned down. Almost before the smoke died away, the management began to lay plans for another and better building. They appealed to business firms and individuals for help. The County Court gave its moral support to the effort.

"There stands now on that pile of ashes a thirty-five bed, up-to-date sanitarium and hospital, which is cooperating with the physicians of the county and surrounding districts. A surgical wing has been added and many operations have been performed successfully."

Mr. Mulford, the leading spirit of the organization, has traveled extensively throughout the United States during the past year soliciting help from old friends of the institution. They have been liberal and have enabled him with local help to start the sanitarium. It is necessary, however, for Mr. Mulford to raise more money to pay some debts incurred in building the institution and getting it into a condition for operating. We believe that those interested in relieving suffering humanity will not hesitate to help the Fountain Head Sanitarium to clear itself from all financial obligations.

Besides relieving physical suffering, the sanitarium has an earning power which materially aids in making the institution, which also contains a school, self-supporting.

An Honored Guest

THE Madison family has a distinguished guest, Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, who has just passed her eighty-sixth birthday. Some of her old friends, among whom was Mother D, gave her a little surprise in the form of a birthday party. It was an enjoyable event. Mrs. Gotzian, twenty-two years ago, visited Madison for the first time, and with others furnished money to build the original sanitarium building. Since that she has visited it a number of times. During the last three years, many improvements have been made in the Sanitarium,

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and she desired to visit it once more. She came across country from the Paradise Valley Sanitarium, near San Diego, California, by auto, and reports that she grew stronger every day of the trip. She is happy to see the improvements that have been added since her last visit. Mrs. Gotzian has mothered a number of sanitariums.

Forty-eight years ago, she was in a railroad accident in which her husband was instantly killed, and she, herself, received an injury from which she has never fully recovered. At that time, she went to the Battle Creek Sanitarium for treatment and was greatly benefited by the diet and methods of treatment given in the Sanitarium. She attributes her long life to what she learned of biologic living at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Since that time, she has been an earnest advocate of rational medicine and right living. Mrs. Gotzian is a living illustration of what may be accomplished by a true vision, a determination, and obedience to the laws of health.

The Madison family feel highly honored to have Mrs. Gotzian with them again.

Our Mules

UNDER date of July 15, H. M. Her-
man, of Battle Ground, Washington,
writes:

"I sent you \$2.00 a few months ago to help buy those mules, and when I saw the picture of them in the SURVEY, like the boy that put a penny into the building of the boat and said he was going down to watch them launch *our* boat, I said, "There are *our* mules." I am enclosing another

\$2.00. I wish it were \$200, but there are lots of calls now."

This week we find the balance due on the mules has been reduced to \$188.

News Items

WE are pleased to have with us Miss Virginia Moore, Extension Specialist in Home Improvement, Florida State College for Women. Miss Moore is taking her annual physical inventory and rest at the Sanitarium.

THIS week, Mrs. F. M. Curlee, of Defiance, Missouri, registered at the Sanitarium for a few days rest before leaving for Europe.

AMONG other Sanitarium guests registering this week, are Mrs. S. Stanton, Ridgewood, New Jersey; Mrs. W. G. Timberlake, Jackson, Tennessee; Mrs. J. M. Weems, Lebanon, Tennessee; Mr. H. D. Medearis, Pulaski, Tennessee; Mrs. E. Z. Maurice, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Judge and Mrs. J. V. Hankins, Hartsville, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Curtis G. Faulkner, Clarksville, Tennessee; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Mr. Adolph Skinner, Nashville, Tennessee.

AN announcement is made of the birth on July 15 of John Allen to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Baughman. Mrs. Baughman is a graduate of the Madison School of Nursing, class of '28. Mr. Baughman has charge of the X-ray and Physiotherapy Departments of the Madison Sanitarium.

THE comparative statement of the Tennessee River Conference for six months, ending June 30, 1931, shows that the Madison Church, composed of 231 members, has contributed \$972.46 to missions, making an average of twenty-two cents per week per member. The same report in regard to the tithe shows the sum of \$1,898.08. We feel that this is a good showing of the faithfulness on the part of the members of the Madison Church in the support of the regular organized work, especially since a large proportion of this membership is made up of students who are working their way through school.

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Teach Them Through His Works

IN the *Nashville Banner* an interesting article appears, stating that much of the trouble with young people in the cities today is due to the fact that they do not have close association with the things of nature. The article states: "They have not wandered along unspoiled streams of tangled wildwood. Nature has not been permitted to speak to them its varied language. The spirit of adventure has not been answered in seeing wild life in its natural environment."

For young people to come in contact with the things of nature helps much more in true character formation than many appreciate. Out here in the country, Madison has fresh, pure air, free from the city's smoke and dust. The trees, wild flowers, and green grass everywhere, the songs of birds, the hum of bees, the playful antics of the squirrels, the gardens, orchards, and vineyards, the fields of waving grain, and the green pastures, on which may be seen the flocks of sheep and other stock here and there—these all have their effect upon the young minds open to receive these impressions. It is not so easy for young people to step aside from the right path under such environment as it is where the artificial, unnatural, and debasing things are ever before the eye.

The difference in effect is vividly brought to our minds in the Bible story

of Abraham and his school located in the country, and the family of Lot in the city of Sodom. We are admonished to remember Lot's wife. Her great sin was love for the artificial things of the city. She

was not happy with the simple, rural surroundings of Abraham's school. She was city-minded and longed that her children might have the so-called advantages of the city; and she urged Lot until he

finally turned his back upon the natural surroundings of Abraham's school with its great educational principles that became the bulwark of a wonderful nation. She longed for the show, the tinsel, the artificial life of the city. The result was two of the most debasing nations that ever existed on the earth, the Ammonites and the Moabites.

TODAY, every father and mother are deciding whether their children will be under the uplifting effects of rural life or whether they will allow them to be educated in the city with its glamor and demoralizing influence, absorbing these things until they are unable to appreciate the simple and real things of life.

Those who carry successfully to the world at the present time a genuine reform must be rural minded. Our large cities are like congested parts of the body; they are abnormal, pathological, and in time will bring a condition so serious that sur-

gery will be necessary to remove these congested organs.

The cities today are rapidly preparing to launch a time of trouble that will be destructive to the great principles that made our country. Faith in God, the spirit of democracy, agriculture, proprietorship, independence, self-support, honesty, and many other essential principles, are being jeopardized by the spirit that controls our great cities.

"Instead of dwelling where only the works of men can be seen, where the sights and sounds frequently suggest thoughts of evil, where turmoil and confusion bring weariness and disquietude, go where you can look upon the works of God. Find rest of spirit in the beauty and quietude and peace of nature. Let the eye rest on the green fields, the groves, and the hills. Look up to the blue sky, unobscured by the city's dust and smoke, and breathe the invigorating air of heaven. Go where, apart from the distraction and dissipations of city life, you can give your children your companionship, where you can teach them to learn of God through His works, and train them for lives of integrity and usefulness."

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Are you selling the better things of life for the wealth, the artificialities, and the so-called luxuries and conveniences of the city?

To His Glory

O GOD, thou didst pour down a generous rain, reviving Thy land as it languished; . . . and in Thy goodness Thou didst meet their needs." Thus did the Psalmist (Psalms 68:9, R. V.) voice the praise of Madison workers who, the day before, had met in a special service to pray for rain.

Our farm had languished for two months for lack of rain. The crops were dying. We began asking ourselves the cause for this. Somebody laughingly suggested: "It rains on the just and the unjust, but sprinkles on the hypocrite," and as we had had only meager sprinkles for eight weeks, we began to wonder if there might be some element of truth in the suggestion;

however, we reasoned that an earthly parent would not refuse even a bad child a drink of water if it really needed it. God has promised to give us not what we want, but what we need, so we could come boldly to him if other conditions were met. Knowing our prayers would not be heard "if we regard iniquity in our hearts" we prayed earnestly that any trace of unrighteousness might be taken from us and that with the rain might come spiritual refreshing, that God might be glorified. We even went so far as to ask for a sign of approval.

The sun was setting on the Sabbath day when this prayer service closed, and as darkness came on the stars took up their vigil while the little school campus slumbered.

THE following morning was cloudy, but soon the sky cleared and it took a great measure of faith to close windows that morning before leaving home for work; but had we not met every condition, and could God's promises fail?

Some of the outdoor workers reported that about three o'clock that afternoon a small cloud—like Elijah's of old—"about like a man's hand" appeared in the southeast. This cloud went on over to the west but soon returned, and with increasing cloudiness came the rain—not a shower, but torrents of rain, which continued for hours.

Someone has said, "God throws His mantle—the rainbow—around the shivering storm," and looking out, we beheld this glowing covenant sign. It appeared that each end of the bow was made fast to the north and the south side of our farm, and was not the ordinary ephemeral rainbow, but with colors more vivid than usual hovered lovingly over us seeming to say, "You are my children."

"Calm as a cradled child in dreamless slumber," that night the College Campus fell asleep—all silent save the dripping of the rain. Several good rains have followed the first, and vegetation, both material and spiritual, is springing up anew.

But this fulfilment of God's promise is not so remarkable that it must be elaborated upon. The really remarkable thing is that we do not more often put ourselves

in position to receive the blessings that are ours when we meet the conditions that glorify our Father in Heaven.

—*Fannie V. Donnelly*

Why Wonder

If radio's slim fingers
 Can pluck a melody
 From night and toss it over
 A continent or sea;
 If petaled white notes
 Of a violip
 Are blown across a mountain
 Or a city's din;
 If songs like crimson roses
 Are culled from thin, blue air,
 Why should mortals wonder
 If God hears prayer?

—*Author Unknown*

Accidental Drowning

THE Madison family is made very sad by the accidental drowning of one of the students, Daniel Martin Fuhrken, Sunday evening, July 26, in the Cumberland River. Mr. Fuhrken, whose home is in Los Angeles, California, entered the school in April. He was a cheerful, wholesome spirited young man. This terrible accident is a great shock to his mother and family and has brought grief to the entire school. The body was sent to his home in Los Angeles.

Becomes Interested Through the Sanitarium

THE executive secretary of a large southern cottonseed products association, whose son is a patient in the Sanitarium, has manifested much interest in the work at Madison. After reading the *Appeal* by Dr. P. P. Claxton and the opinion of some of the leading educators of the South, he writes:

"I am returning herewith a file of letters which you so kindly lent me the other day. I have read these with a great deal

of interest and am studying the various pamphlets you gave me. I am glad to know more about the splendid work you and your associates are doing in the field of education and practical religion. You are doing a type of work which should be widely known and supported, and I shall seek opportunities to tell others about what you are doing, and am hoping that I may find some way of being of service to the institution."

Beautiful Tennessee

ACCORDING to geography, Tennessee has an area of 42,022 square miles, or 26,679,680 acres. Of this acreage, approximately 17,911,126 acres are in farms, and 11,185,302 acres under cultivation. The greatest length of the state from the eastern to the western border is 432 miles, and the width is 110 miles. Eight other states touch the borders of Tennessee. There are 95 counties and a little more than three million people, 24 per cent of whom are colored. Fifty-two and four-tenths per cent of the population live on farms.

Differences in soil, topography, and climate make three natural agricultural divisions known as East Tennessee, the Central Basin, and West Tennessee. Nashville is located in the Central Basin. It would certainly be difficult to find a more beautiful country than Middle Tennessee. The old settlers followed the custom of building their houses back from the main highways from one hundred to three or four hundred yards. Usually there is a fine grove of native trees in front of the house, and a splendid turf of blue grass pasture. It is a beautiful sight to see the herds of Jersey cows, Shetland ponies, blooded horses, or even mules, feeding in these natural parks. The older inhabitants of Tennessee are mostly descendants of the early colonists and are therefore largely of English stock. Only one and one-half per cent of the population is of foreign parentage.

Tennessee is strategically located for marketing the products of industry and agriculture. Lying between the northern states, with a cooler climate, and the south-

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ern states with a warmer temperature, makes it possible to produce a variety of crops. Also, because of this latitude, there is a great advantage in marketing the products in season. The state is rich in coal, native timber, iron ore, copper, phosphate rock, and other minerals. The development of hydro-electric power is making possible the location of many industries. Tennessee is conveniently located for transportation to all important markets.

Climate. The annual mean temperature in middle Tennessee ranges from 57 to 54 degrees. The winters are mild, the thermometer seldom going below 10 degrees above zero. The summer days are no warmer than the middle northern states and the nights are cool. The usual number of days in the growing season is about two hundred.

—Fred Green

Fletcher School of Nursing

THERE is still opportunity for a few young women of high school education to enter the School of Nursing, Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina. The Standardization Board, which rates schools of nursing in the state of North Carolina, does not meet until fall; but the state inspector, who has carefully inspected the institution, gives assurance that there will be no question in regard to its becoming accredited, provided the minimum requirements have been met. A check of these requirements shows that they have been met. The minimum age requirement is eighteen years. The fall term opens September 8. Those interested should write to the Director School of Nursing, Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina.

The Man Who's In Love With His Job

I haven't much faith in the man who
complains

Of the work he is chosen to do.

He's lazy or else he's deficient in brains,

And maybe a hypocrite, too;

He's likely to cheat and he's likely to rob—

Away with the man who finds fault with
his job.

But give me the man with the sun in his
face

And the shadows all dancing behind,

Who can meet his reverses with calmness
and grace,

And never forget to be kind;

For whether he's wielding a scepter or
swab,

I have faith in the man who's in love
with his job.

—North Coaster.

Personal Mention

AFTER spending a few days visiting relatives and friends in Evansville, Indiana, Miss Florence Pellemende is back at her post of duty as secretary to Mrs. Lida F. Scott.

OVER the week-end, Mrs. I. L. Lawrence and grandson, William Lawrence, of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, were the guests of Miss Icyclene Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence has made application to enter school at Madison this fall.

AMONG those registered at the Sanitarium this week is Robert Burton, of Nashville. Robert is the son of A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company and manager of WLAC Broadcasting Station.

THIS week we have among our visitors J. E. Hansen, manager of the Health Products Laboratory, Loma Linda, California. Mr. Hansen was a student at Madison several years ago. He expressed himself as being pleased with the growth of the institution.

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Not Merely the Education of Books

WHEN it came time for me to go to college, my father took me aside and said: 'You have planned to go to Amherst, and I approve of the plan. But I want you to take your first year at Berea College, in Kentucky, where I worked my way through.' He added a sentence which I have never forgotten: 'I want your sympathies to be on the side of the men who have to struggle for what they get.' It was a wise and fine thing for a father to say to a boy." These are the words of Bruce Barton.

The experience at Berea gave him a social as well as financial point of view of the dollar. He learned that a dollar represents hopes and fears, ambitions and defeats, human sweat and blood. He learned the other man's point of view.

Mr. Barton gives this advice to young men: "Spend a year or two working on a farm or with a section gang on the railroad, or clerking in a country store. Learn to live on what you earn."

He says that if things continue as they are, the great trust companies will control a large proportion of the wealth of the United States. We are entering into a period of great social changes, and our only hope for future prosperity and success

lies in training young people to get not merely an education from books but the greater education of really knowing and liking their fellow men, which comes from sharing the other man's daily life. To learn how hard ordinary people have to work for their money, he considers one of the most important steps in the process of learning.

IT is difficult for students and their parents to appreciate that the very best part of the training of a young person in school comes from supporting one's self while studying. Mr. Barton is right in his ideas of a proper training for young men and women that will enable them to meet life's problems. The gulf between the rich and the people in moderate circumstances is widening. Calamity is bound to come unless there is a quick remedy applied. Mr. Barton's advice is excellent for young people entering any walk of life, such as the ministry, teaching, medical work, et cetera. Things would be entirely different not only in the world but in the church if the people who are responsible for the direction of affairs understood better the position and feelings of the men who have to dig from the soil the raw products.

Recently, a man took thirty-one lambs to town and received for them on the market only \$33.00. "In the past," he stated, "I

IT was President Finney, of Oberlin, who "laid down that somewhat ultra and startling dictum that nobody was fit to be a missionary who was not willing, with but an ear of corn in his pocket, to start for the Rocky Mountains." This was the spirit of faith and daring awakened in the hearts of students who were taught to make their way from the soil. It led Oberlin students to say, "Henceforth that land is my country that most needs my help."

From a chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland

have always received from \$8.00 to \$12.00 apiece for lambs." The butcher sells the mutton from these lambs for several hundred per cent more than he pays for the lambs. Much money is made between the producer and the consumer.

Many who are making money and living in luxury little dream of the force of that prophecy found in James 5: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth." It seems that the minds of the men who are gathering untold wealth cannot comprehend the situation of the farmers and the laboring people, and because they cannot, they are laying up for themselves trouble; they will hate the gold that they are taking from the producers.

THE schools and the churches should be the teaching bodies to help young people understand the ideas expressed by Mr. Barton. Further, he says if more of the young people could have the opportunity of working their way through school, and especially on some farm, it would reform politics, religion, education, and the commercial world. Undoubtedly many people of the world will not learn this great truth set forth by Mr. Barton. If the importance of this kind of training could be appreciated by educators, more effort would be made by our school boards and faculties to provide industrial activities so our young people could have this opportunity.

Very few realize the effect upon a young person of spending four or more years in school studying without being obliged to earn his living at the same time, or at least a part of it. During this period of time, he unconsciously gets a different slant on the practical affairs of life. And as the great organizations draw their help from the people thus trained, we find the gap constantly widening between the two classes.

"Schools are to be established away from the cities where the youth can learn to

cultivate the soil and thus help to make themselves and the school self-supporting. . . . Let means be gathered for the establishment of such schools. We need schools that will be self-supporting, and this can be if teachers and students will be helpful, industrious, and economical. . . . Sacrifice must be made on every hand. God desires that every man shall stand in his lot and in his place and not feel as if the work was too hard."

"Now as never before we need to understand the true science of education. If we fail to understand this we shall never have a place in the kingdom of God."

Beautiful Tennessee

Tennessee's Great Men

ONE of the men of American history who stands out as a stalwart character is Andrew Jackson, known as "Old Hickory."

Of sturdy Irish stock, unlettered, rough, reared in poverty, not altogether free from defects and vices, there was something about his clear-cut convictions, his aggressive disposition, his determined will, his democratic principles, that called out the respect and admiration of his fellows.

Jackson was born in Union County, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His father never owned a foot of land, although land was very cheap. His mother was a woman of very strong religious convictions and prayed that Andrew might become a minister of the gospel. A volunteer in the War of the Revolution at thirteen, a district school teacher at seventeen, a lawyer at twenty, a district attorney at twenty-eight; state representative from Tennessee at twenty-nine, senator at thirty, and a soldier and fighter all the time—Andrew Jackson rose to fame among his countrymen. Hero of many battles, holder of many offices, making many strong friends and bitter enemies—he lived a life of adventure in a primitive country.

TWELVE miles northeast of Nashville, on a large tract of fertile land near the Cumberland River, he established a home known as the Hermitage. Here in 1807 he entertained Aaron Burr; and in

1824 he was host of General Lafayette. From this beautiful home in the wilderness, he made repeated trips to the national capitol to become senator, Major-General, and in 1829, the seventh president of the United States.

His name is widely respected, especially in Tennessee. Highways, hotels, and different businesses and enterprises are named in his honor. One town of 20,000 inhabitants, Old Hickory, containing one of the national government's greatest powder plants, perpetuates his memory. General Jackson sleeps beside his wife under a beautiful marble sarcophagus beneath the magnolia trees on the Hermitage grounds.

Across the Cumberland River from the Hermitage lies the Madison School estate. In the days of General Jackson this plantation also had its slaves, its race horses, and all that made up the life of the South in the ante-bellum period. Here at present young men and young women are being trained in the arts of peace, not to go forth to distinguish themselves by subduing the aboriginal tribes of a new country, but to carry the gospel of good-will and helpfulness by way of practical education in agriculture, home economics, and nursing in the homes of the people.

—Fred Green

Give Them A Good Foundation

OUR future men and women are the children of today. If a child in the home or in the school does not develop normally and shows signs of not being properly nourished, or is abnormally nervous, or is functioning poorly in any way, immediate steps should be taken to have a physician determine the cause. The defect may be due to improper or unnatural diet, bad combination, too much of certain articles of food, and not enough of others. Investigation should be made to learn if the vitamin and mineral salts content of the food is sufficient. It may be an abnormal condition of one or more of the organs of internal secretion, such as the thyroid or pituitary glands. Or it may be due to roundworms, hookworms, etc. It may be

due to tuberculosis, or it may be due to children playing too hard or working too many hours to get their studies. Some children are so constituted nervously that they are apt to overwork. Over-stimulation of the nervous system by emotion or excitement of any kind, such as playing, entertainments, shows, et cetera, affects their health.

Watch out for habitual constipation. Many children are trained to inhibit the normal function of the large intestine. The teacher may refuse to allow the child to attend to the call of nature if that call should come during school hours. Parents are often ignorant in regard to the evil consequences of not teaching the child the importance of regular bowel habits. Reverse peristalsis, due to not attending to nature's call, is one of the most frequent causes of stubborn constipation in adults.

DO not forget the mental condition of the child. Mental hygiene is very important. "The child trained to regard 'temper' as a disgrace, self-pity as a vice, over-sensitiveness as a sign of selfishness, and all forms of exaggerated emotionalism as a token of weakness, has acquired a powerful weapon against temptation in later life." The minds of some children dwell upon subjects not good for them. They suffer from wrong things contemplated in the mind even more than they would if they put these thoughts into action. Teachers and parents should be constant observers of the children to see that they are healthy spiritually, mentally, and physically. This means careful direction, and attention to spiritual food, mental food, and physical food. Remember that much good can be accomplished if the child is taught to execute in a profitable manner what he learns theoretically. This method of learning and practicing to keep the child's feet on the earth will prevent the teacher from over-crowding and cramping the mind. The educational system that requires the child to put into practice what he learns is the only one fit for the training of a child. Thousands of children are crippled permanently because the teachers fail to comprehend the importance of teaching them to *do* as well as to think.

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Watch the children daily; make them your confidants; become a real guide to them. Teach them to love you, to depend upon you for direction. Get them interested in what they should do. Watch their diet, their habits, and the children will naturally grow and develop into good men and women.

Letter of Appreciation

A FORMER patient of the Madison Sanitarium, William H. Magness, of McMinnville, Tennessee, in a letter to Dr. Sutherland expresses his appreciation of the educational work at Madison as he has seen it demonstrated by the young people here in school. Mr. Magness is a practical business man and is very much in sympathy with any plan by which students are enabled to help themselves to earn their living while in school. He is very philanthropically inclined, and at the present time is building for his home town a fine community house and library. Following is an excerpt from his letter:

"As I said to you the morning of our drive, many high schools in my opinion, as at present conducted, are coming far short as to real character building, which, as you remarked, is, or should be, the object of all true education. I truly believe, if the state would endow many such schools as you are conducting, that the future of our country would be secure and safe. The clean, unselfish, and wholesome life that you and your people are living at Madison and the fine example that you are setting before a troubled and dissipated world on how to live cannot but impress favorably any thinking man or woman.

"The spirit of unselfish work that I have seen at Madison impresses me as the same

spirit and the same ideals of a sane life that I first saw at Battle Creek many years ago when, as a young man, I first came in contact with people of your vision and ideals. This was in the old days before the many changes that have since taken place there.

"It will always give me a great deal of pleasure to do anything I can for you or your institution, for I believe you have the true philosophy of life, and that you are doing a wonderful work in character building and teaching people how to live mentally, morally, and physically in order to get the best out of life."

Have You Sent Your Contribution to the Mule Fund

IT seems necessary to again call the attention of the SURVEY readers to the span of mules that some of us purchased to take the place of the mule team that died with glanders. We took the responsibility of buying this span of mules so we would not keep some of the young men out of school who are earning their way and depending upon the mules to help them, and because we felt that we had among the SURVEY readers friends who would come forward to help us pay for them. It may be that this is the trouble: Each SURVEY reader feels he cannot give much, and he is expecting other readers to give liberally to help in the purchase of the mules. I am sure there are many people who are willing to give something.

Let me make a suggestion that each one of the readers who is interested in helping young men to help themselves through school, promise to give something and send it at once to the SURVEY office. Put what you can into an envelope with a few words, and I believe that we will be able to announce in a very short time that the amount has been raised. When you read this, and the spirit moves you to want to give something, let that be your offering and see that it is sent before the desire has vanished. The amount since the last announcement has been reduced from \$188 to \$170.

—E. A. Sutherland.

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Learning By Doing

TRUE education is putting to use what is learned. To hold principles of truth in the mind without practising them does positive harm. "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it." "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." "Faith without works is dead." Jesus said, "I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things. And He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I *do* always those things that please Him." The failure of Christian people to practise truths read in the Bible is the cause of so many different religious sects and doctrines. If people desire to practise the teaching or truths of the Bible, it is not a difficult book to understand. Such people have this promise: "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

The experience of the children of Israel is clearly revealed in the following verses: "They sit before thee as My people, and they hear thy words, but they will not do them: for with their mouth they shew much

love, but their heart goeth after their covetousness. And, lo, thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument: for they hear thy words, but they *do* them not."

HONOR STUDENTS

THE self-supporting student often gets more of the best things in college and in college life than his fellows. In spite of the time occupied by labor, self-supporting students carry off about fifty per cent of the scholarships and campus honors. In undertaking self-support, it goes almost without saying that a student must plan his time carefully, that he must, above all things, conserve his health, and that he must never lose sight of the fact that study is his main purpose. — *John P. Howe, Department of Public Relation, University of Chicago.*

They became so impractical in their religious experience that they could not comprehend the plainest truths when put into practise. They were continually lusting after evil things. They were idolators, continually seeking amusements, for they desired to eat and to drink and to play. They were untrue in their social relationship and unclean in their minds. They were murmurers, fault-finders, and rebellious. The apostle Paul says that their history is "written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." These characteristics of ancient Israel, pointed out by Paul, are the product of holding truths in the memory without weaving them into the character by daily practice.

IT is generally recognized that the present time is one of great discontent. This spirit of dissatisfaction is found in the church as well as in the world. Many things are occurring in the world today that are disturbing in their effects. The financial foundations are uncertain; indus-

From a chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland

trial affairs are shifting; statesmen's hearts are failing them for fear of the things that are coming upon the earth. Unhappiness, fault-finding, lawlessness, envy, covetousness, worry, and discouragement are qualities prevalent in the church as well as in the world. This state of mind in so-called Christian people is the result of not practising truth. It is the building of character on sand instead of the solid Rock. The Bible teaches that "tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience; and experience, hope." "Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake. Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy: for, behold, your reward is great in heaven." "The trying of your faith, worketh patience." "That the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise." Christians should react to troubles that come upon the world in such a manner that worldly people can understand the value of the daily practise of truth. Instead of our being discouraged, worried, and discontented, we should be thankful that the breaking up of so many complex and artificial things will drive people to a more sane, simple, and sensible way of living. Christians should rejoice right now if they are practising the truths they know.

The children of Israel spent years in traveling around a mountain without arriving anywhere. They were a kind of spiritual hobo, never making use of the opportunities of today but looking forward to some paradise tomorrow.

It is easy for students to have the same attitude of mind that ancient Israel had. Many students are not practising what they learn. They are trying to keep the information obtained stored up in order to pass their examinations. They fail many times to practise principles that would make them contented, successful, and happy. Instead, they are discontented mentally, circling about the mountain, looking forward to the paradise of tomorrow. Mentally, they are just hoboing around like ancient Israel, ever learning but never able to come to a knowledge of the truth. Such students, when they leave

school and attempt to take up the responsibilities of life in some church or institution, are described in the Bible as clouds or wells without water, trees without fruit, raging waves of the sea foaming out their own shame, wandering stars, murmurers, complainers. Their mouths speak great swelling words; they have untamed tongues of fire with which they bless God and curse man. Every school is perplexed to know how to deal with people who have this attitude of mind.

THE greatest thing that can be done for students by a school is to teach them how to practise, while in the school, the things they learn. In order to do this, every school should be more than an institution where students learn and memorize their lessons, pass their examinations, and get their grades. It should be a place where normal life can be lived. There should be enough activities to give students an opportunity to express what they learn. In order to do this normally, it is almost necessary for a student to be thrown on his own resources and earn his living. If he can earn his own way through school, doing the things that he has learned in classes, he is getting a substantial training. The heads of departments of learning should endeavor to have the students connect with the industrial activities in the school so that the students can express in these activities what they learn in the classroom. If the students' efforts are productive so they can earn their living while putting into practise what they learn in the classroom, this is ideal education. Students who are learning and practising what they learn are contented and happy.

Educationally, the road where study and practice are carried on together is a difficult one. Generally, students do not expect to do anything more than mentally learn their lessons in school. Little provision is made for the students to practise what they learn so that the student's living is earned.

Madison is endeavoring to provide activities so that every department of learning can function through one or more of them. Friends of true education have enabled us to provide a large farm with gardens, orchards, general farming, dairying, and poultry raising; shops for wood and iron work; a factory for baking, can-

ning, and manufacturing of health foods; kitchens; laundry, dressmaking, and tailor shops; a sanitarium and hospital, etc. It has taken much money to provide these practical laboratories in which the students practise the lessons learned in the classroom. It takes great faith in true education for the teachers to follow this plan of education. This scheme rapidly weeds from the classes those students who desire to be only hearers and not doers of their lessons.

TEACHERS and ministers are often weak in helping people to know how to practise the things that they are teaching. This is not strange, because teachers and ministers have been trained by an educational system that is weak in executing the things learned. The coming generation of young people is suffering greatly because they are not given an opportunity to form the habit of practising the things they are learning in the school and the church.

Madison has many friends who are anxious to see the problem of study and work so solved that any earnest young man or woman can earn his ordinary school expenses while obtaining his education. Students who do this are better fitted for real life than students who have gone through school without connecting study and work to earn expenses. If a student can learn how to translate the earning of his living in school from drudgery to opportunity, from a grind to a gradual climb to success, he has accomplished a feat that will help him to be an outstanding person wherever he goes in the world. If students are to prepare to meet the problems of the world today successfully, they should learn while in school to practise the good lessons that are taught them in the classroom.

If we avoid the failure of ancient Israel, who failed to practise the lessons taught them, then modern Israel should learn while in school to translate their lessons into daily practise. The practical work of the Madison students ought to be productive enough to meet their ordinary school expenses. If tomorrow they must go into the world as self-supporting missionaries, today they should be self-supporting missionaries in the school.

Quotation Concerning Student Self-support

IT is strongly felt that no student properly prepared need forego the advantages of a university education simply because of lack of means, and that if he is sufficiently earnest in his desire to 'work his way' through college, opportunities for self-support will not be lacking." —*John P. Howe, University of Chicago.*

"It is much better to take an extra year in school and have more time each year to earn money than it is for him to drop school entirely in order to repay borrowed money that was spent before he could realize it. Borrowed money is ever easy to spend, but difficult to pay back." —*Jack E. Boyd, Executive Secretary, University of Denver Y. M. C. A., Denver, Colorado.*

"Many of the most prominent students are earning their expenses. However, their prominence does not guarantee work for them." —*Jack E. Boyd, Executive Secretary, University of Denver Y. M. C. A., Denver, Colorado.*

"To work one's way through college, to live close to the substance level, and to make old clothes do as long as possible, call for ambition and determination that promise well for the future of those who are willing to go through with it. The gratifying thing about our young folk is that so many of them are willing to endure the strain." —*Dr. Calvin H. French, President of Hasting College, Hastings, Michigan.*

"In my school work I have made better grades and enjoyed my work a great deal more. If nothing happens, I will graduate with my class next year and will have worked my entire way through school." —*W. L. Ward, Student, A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.*

"The biggest problem in school life today is the problem of spare hours that energetic, impulsive, restless young people possess: and the brighter the student, and the more capable the student, the more serious becomes the problem of proper investment of the unnumbered idle hours

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that every student finds on his hands. The trouble with America today in its school life is not the high cost of living, but it is the cost of high living."

—*Dr. John E. Brown.*

Need of Spiritual Education

THE dean of a large university recently said that much is being done to stamp out reading illiteracy. However, he felt very deeply concerned over the fact that spiritual illiteracy is growing by leaps and bounds even in the colleges and universities. He stated that it is most unfortunate to be unable to read or to write, but a person, in spite of illiteracy, may have good ideas, be honest, dependable, and be a strong man in his community. But he said that spiritual illiteracy meant inability to appreciate moral truth. Spiritual illiteracy leads to disregard of sacred principles that must be appreciated and lived in order for a community to be safe. He stated that young men and women are growing up in our colleges with very little appreciation of right and wrong. Bible principles mean nothing. The gratifying of appetite and lust is the sole purpose of life to many people. "Something must be done," he said, "to wipe out this spiritual illiteracy or ruin will come upon us as it did upon the ancient kingdoms of Babylon, Greece, and Rome."

Agricultural Notes

OUR dairy department has just received its annual report as a member of the Davidson County Herd Improvement Association. The number of cows in our herd averages 33.75. The average amount of milk per cow is 6,372 pounds for the year, and the average butter fat production for

the year is 309 pounds. This places our entire herd on the honor roll and entitles it to the honor certificate given by the National Dairy Council, which requires an average of 300 pounds of butter fat for each cow for the year. Three cows in the herd produced over 400 pounds of butter fat. The cows of our herd are all pure bred and graded Jerseys. Only one other herd in the Association averaged more butter fat per cow. This was the herd owned by Peabody College at the Knapp Farm.

On the farm, the boys have been busy since the rains, discing, plowing, and drilling beans, cane, and millet for hay. An interesting feature of the farm at the present season is the "early morning drives" under the supervision of Mr. Green. During the busy season, students and teachers meet at the greenhouse about twice a week where Mr. Putnam comes by with the large truck and takes us all to the river bottom for a hoeing bee two hours before breakfast. These are all volunteer recruits, and with a group of thirty or more, a big show is made in the cornfield in a short time. Many of these helpers are office and other indoor workers who appreciate the privilege of getting out of doors for a short time in the morning. It gives them an inspiration for the day's work. The agricultural department certainly appreciates this sort of a lift and the splendid spirit shown by these volunteer helpers.

—*A. J. Wheeler.*

EACH year the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, has been sending interns to the City Hospital in Nashville. This year they have sent back Ritchie Stagg, whose home is in Nashville, and who took his pre-medical work at Madison, and G. L. Beckner, for internship at the City Hospital. We welcome these young men to the Southland.

THE Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, located at Fletcher, North Carolina, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Western North Carolina, is in immediate need of a graduate nurse to act as night supervisor. For further information, write to the Superintendent, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina.

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Beautiful Tennessee

MANY of the readers of the SURVEY are now living in the crowded cities. They are anxious to go to a country home where they can have an opportunity to make their living and to bring up their families under proper conditions. All such people are invited to think carefully of what Fred Green writes in the following paragraphs concerning beautiful Tennessee:

"The mountain ranges of Tennessee are the Appalachians, locally known as the Great Smoky Mountains, in the extreme eastern end of the state, separating Tennessee from North Carolina; and the Cumberlands, extending across the state, separating East and Middle Tennessee. A great national park is being created in the Great Smoky Mountains. Millions of dollars are being expended by the national and state governments. Highways are being constructed, and this section of the country is rapidly becoming one of the great playgrounds of earth.

"W. Lawrence Agee, Jr., in writing for the *Nashville Tennessean*, says:

'It is impossible to portray by picture, brush, or word the magnificent beauty that the Great Smokies present in one sweeping glance—crest upon crest of mountains roll away to the infinite like the billows of a tremendous ocean turned to stone—valleys and coves lie in purple mists. Shadows of clouds lazily drift

along as if playing tag with the green-top peaks. It is a land of heights and depths, and the wildest and most thickly forested mountains in America. They are the only high mountains in America completely covered with forest. This glorious country, beautiful and peaceful, is the newest playground of the nation.'

"The mountains protect the local areas from wind-

storms and from extremes of heat and cold. Some peaks rise more than 6,000 feet above the sea level. The highest elevation is Mount Le Conte which is 6,680 feet. This region is seamed with many valleys.

"*Rivers.* The principle rivers are the Mississippi along the western border of Tennessee, the Tennessee River running through East Tennessee, northern Alabama, up through West Tennessee, thence through Kentucky, and emptying into the Ohio; the Cumberland, rising in Kentucky, sweeping through northern Tennessee, then back through Kentucky, also uniting with the Ohio. These rivers are fed by many smaller streams, where there is much undeveloped water power. The larger streams are navigable for steamers. In these great river bottoms are many beautiful farms."

Attention is also called to the thought expressed in the article, "Back to the Farm," appearing in the *Literary Digest* of August 8, 1931, portraying the condi-

IT appears that the farmer, of whose economic plight we have been hearing so much, is actually a great deal better off than the thousands of city workers who lost their jobs. —*Literary Digest*

tion of thousands of people dwelling in the cities:

Thousands of Americans who are living in the city are going back to the farm. They have learned a bitter lesson while wearing out shoe leather in a vain, heartbreaking hunt for jobs. The domain of pavements, trolley cars, corner drug stores, and the movies is also the place where the economic blight strikes most viciously.

They are turning back to the soil from all walks of life sure at least of a place to sleep, food, and a small salary. In the South, the Southwest, and the Northwest the back-to-the-farm swing is said to be the most pronounced.

Tennessee offers many advantages to those who want a home in the country. Many people know that they should move into the country with their families. They need the present hard times to arouse them to do their duty by their children. Remember Lot's wife who made the move against her will. She was forced out of the city but her heart staid behind. Abraham loved the simple, rural life. There is a vast difference in the destinies of the two families. Lot and his wife were city-minded, while Abraham and his people were rural-minded.

If you would move out of the city and desire to find a home in a beautiful country place, write to the SURVEY for further information.

A Fifty-Fifty Proposition

THE Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, more commonly known as the Fletcher School, has for the past few years felt the very pressing need of a new chapel building. Our family has quite out-grown the old school building that was built nearly twenty years ago. Not only is the building too small, but it is otherwise unsuitable for our religious services. This is also true of class room. Each year we see an increase in the number of young people who find it necessary to seek a place where they can earn their school expenses. Practically one hundred per cent of our young people earn their way by labor in the industrial departments. Our growing sanitarium brings us guests up into hundreds now each year. We have had to apologize many times for not having a suitable place of worship to which to invite them.

Our brethren advise us that the next improvement made on the place should be a chapel that would represent us better. Indicating that their counsel is more than a passive interest, the Southeastern Union Conference has definitely pledged one thousand dollars, and possibly an additional five hundred, stipulating, however, that this fund must be used to complete the building rather than to begin it.

Heeding the injunction of the Scripture that we must count the cost before we build, we estimate that we shall need fifteen hundred dollars in addition to what has been pledged. The workers here have assumed the task of raising this amount from friends and interested people. We do not feel that we can meet it from the limited earnings of the institution. We are planning a building that will be very simple, as inexpensive as possible, but which will furnish us with a chapel and the needed classrooms, representing properly the work for which we stand.

The teachers and students will do the building, and considerable material, such as rough lumber for framing, will come from the place. Thus we are enabled to make our money go a long way. In fact, if we do not make a dollar do the work of two, we are disappointed, and feel like calling ourselves to account.

We believe that the Lord will help those who help themselves, and we feel that we can with confidence present this need to our friends. We will be glad to hear from those who would like to help a growing concern. Pledges made payable from three to six months will be acceptable as cash. We are going ahead in faith, getting out the timber for the saw mill. We plan to start building this fall. We expect to step into the Jordan, confident that the Lord will part the waters as he has in the past.

Elder J. L. Shuler, Union Evangelist, has pledged the first fifty dollars. Who will be next? —Arthur A. Jasperson.

The Senior College

WE believe friends of Madison who are interested in its effort to develop the school to full college standing will enjoy reading a forty-page pamphlet entitled *Educators, Professional and Busi-*

ness Men Give Counsel to Develop to Senior College Rank the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. This will be sent to any one who desires to know the opinion of leading educators, professional and business men of the South. Below appears the first letter of the pamphlet, written by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, Chancellor, Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville:

Dr. E. A. Sutherland,
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Dr. Sutherland:

May I express the hope, in accordance with our conversation, that you will be able to receive sufficient endowment and instructional staff to develop your institution into a high class, four-year college with standards satisfactory to yourself, associates, and the proper accrediting agencies of America, especially the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools?

I have visited your institution many times in the last nineteen years, and it is my conviction that the good work being done by your staff and the fine spirit of consecration to human service displayed by your students every time it has been my privilege to meet with them are assets of too great value to go to waste in America. Nevertheless, both of these assets are being wasted now and will continue to come to naught unless you can procure funds to attain the above mentioned development so that your graduates may be certificated to teach, especially in the South, where they are so much needed.

In other words, there is too much of merit on your campus which is not now available so long as certificating standards are such as they are in America. We have all had to face this problem, and it means more money with which to secure more instruction, books, equipment, et cetera.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Bruce R. Payne

Students who have staid by the school this summer do not have the difficulty this young man is having. They will earn enough to carry them through school the coming year with what labor they will get in during the school year. The mules have rendered splendid service in helping to raise crops for the family and stock.

It is hard for some of the students to get their money from their employers when they have earned it. Wheat is selling as low as twenty-five cents per bushel in some parts of the country, and oats for twenty cents. Everything is proportionately low. People are in a desperate situation.

For this reason Madison appreciates more and more the campus industries that enable us to take care of ourselves. It is a splendid lesson for the students who are earning their way in the school to see what a blessing it is for the school to be able to help them earn their own school expenses.

We hope that the friends of the institution who read the SURVEY will quickly make up the sum of the remaining part of the debt for the mules. There is still due \$137.00.

An interesting pamphlet has just appeared from our School Press gotten out by some of the students, entitled "*The Dream of Educators—Self Support Made Practical by Cooperative Plan.*" Any student who is interested in knowing what Madison is doing in helping students through school is welcome to one of these pamphlets. Address THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

Making It Possible for Students to Earn their Way through School

A LETTER has just come from a young man, who has been accepted as a student, stating that he has earned \$88.00 this summer working on a farm. He says that he is having difficulty in collecting his wages, but is coming to school if possible, even though he is obliged to walk the entire distance of 400 miles.

Special Notice

THERE is opportunity for ten or twelve young men, who have been accepted as students and who have had some experience in house construction, to come to Madison at once and help us erect a cabin court for girls. Work on this building is just beginning, and it must be in readiness by September 28 to accommodate the increased attendance when the fall term opens. There is no time to lose. We need your help.

—Fred Green

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

Responses to the Call for Help on the Mule Fund

WE are unable to publish all the letters expressing interest in helping Madison to make it possible for young men and women to help themselves through school. From time to time, however, we are glad to pass on to our readers some of the responses to the call for help in paying for the mules.

A friend living in Portland, Oregon, writes: "During this last year I have been able to keep myself well informed about Madison through reading regularly the SURVEY which you have so kindly sent me. I have not missed one issue. When I am away I always find the SURVEYS in regular order on my home desk when I return, placed there by my wife. She knows how much I enjoy them. When Fred Green writes about those mules, their weight, how valuable they are, and the unfortunate loss of one span, et cetera, it really makes us want to have an interest in them. In this northwest country there is quite a movement right now whereby tractors are being discontinued and mules and horses are taking their places. When commodities were high in price the farmers could use tractors, but when the reverse came and economy had to be considered the mules and horses soon found their place again. I am enclosing a check for \$5.00 to help out. I wish I were able to render much more assistance, but just now it is out of the question."

A physician of South Bend, Indiana, writes:

"Dear Editor: Enclosed find \$2.00 for the mule fund. I hope the rest of your readers will chip in and the boys will be kept busy. In making out this check my

pen slipped and we just made it \$5.00, instead of \$2.00."

We are glad to report that the balance on the mules has now been reduced to \$137.00.

From Here and There

THIS week Mr. and Mrs. F. E. St. Johns are guests of the Sanitarium. Mr. St. Johns is a prominent attorney of Cullman, Alabama.

GUESTS of the school from Peabody College this week were Misses Jessie Brodie, of the Home Economics Department; Mary Sullivan, of the Chemistry Department; and Aurela B. Potts, of the Health Department.

AMONG the week-end visitors were W. E. Abernathy, Murray, Kentucky; Professor M. E. Cady, Takoma Park, D. C.; H. K. Christman, Mount Vernon, Ohio; H. M. Vixie, and Geo. N. Fuller, Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee; Clayton N. Forshee, of the *Review and Herald* Office, Washington, D. C.; and R. L. Wallin, Washington Missionary College, Washington, D. C.

THE canning season is in full swing. More than 1,000 bushels of peaches so far have been received from the school orchard at Union Hill. We are now getting a very fine quality of Elberta peaches and Delicious apples from the Ridgetop and Union Hill orchards. The Cannery reports that we have canned this year 400 gallons of apples, 180 gallons of beets, 1,850 gallons of peaches, 250 gallons of plums, and 144 gallons of string beans.

THOSE recently registering at the Sanitarium are Dr. and Mrs. William H. Johnson, Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. L. M. Killedrew and Mrs. L. M. Barker, Lakewood, Florida; Dr. John A. Davidson, Clarksville, Tennessee; Miss Eleanor Deauchamp, Edmonton, Kentucky; Mrs. Geo. A. Barksdale, Greenwood, South Carolina; Mr. A. Hudson, Memphis, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stanley, Booneville, Mississippi; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Timberlake, Jackson Tennessee; and Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Sloan, of Cain-Sloan and Co. Department Store, Nashville.

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As a Rat Eateth so is He

By P. A. Webber, Ph. D.

THE following statement is made by Dr. Barnard S. Bronson, of the State College for Teachers at Albany, New York:

"The number of animals that know how to eat is large; the number of men that know this is small.

If ever man knew, it was long ago, and he has forgotten now.

Ants will go far to reach a supply of honey, but will refuse to take any if morphine has been added. In the same

way, birds avoid both harmful food and injurious excesses. They do not over-eat. When they have eaten enough, a nervous control of muscles closes their throats and prevents them from swallowing more. Man, on the other hand, can be as intemperate as he likes, and can keep on swallowing long after his throat and mouth should have remained closed. If his sense does not stop him from eating poison, his senses never will."

The human body is composed of something like four hundred trillion cells, each of which must have food to perform its functions correctly. Every activity of life involves a continuous expenditure of energy and a constant interchange of food and wastes to and from these cells. Each organ of the body made up of these cells requires its share of nutrition.

The chemist is well acquainted with the reactions into which various elements enter. It would be folly for him to disregard the affinity, or lack of affinity, of one element for another and still expect

to get standard results in his work. For instance, when he chooses a solution of silver nitrate and another of sodium chloride and mixes them, he expects an insoluble precipitate to be thrown down, and this occurs with unerring accuracy.

EAT FOR HEALTH

IT is a wonderful process that transforms the food into blood, and uses this blood to build up the varied parts of the body. Those foods should be chosen that best supply the elements needed for building up the body. In order to know what are the best foods, we must study God's original plan for man's diet.

—*Diet and Health*

BIOCHEMISTRY (chemistry of living things) teaches us clearly that digestion and assimilation of food; respiration; the elimination of wastes by kidney, liver, or bowel; the change and interchange of food elements in the cells themselves — all are chemical reactions. These chemical reactions so necessary to good health *cannot* and *will not* take place normally unless the proper food elements are taken into the body. If any of these be lacking because of improper choice of food, a deficiency appears, this to become more aggravated as this deficiency is continued over a long period of time. Millions of people are starving on a white bread, meat and potatoes, coffee, pie, and cake diet. Vitamins and minerals, so abundant in fresh fruit, vegetables, and whole grain cereals, and so absolutely essential to

health, are woefully lacking in such a diet. Digestive disturbances of every color and hue follow naturally such habits of eating. Unsteady nerves and nervous prostration are sure to come when important elements that feed the nerves are left out of the diet.

When a rat is put into a cage and deprived of vitamin A, in a few weeks he develops symptoms of vitamin A deficiency. These are:

1. Sore eyes (finally ending in blindness.)
2. Discontinuance of growth.
3. Respiratory trouble, often ending fatally.
4. Digestive disorders.

It has also been found that rats on an adequate vitamin A diet live twice as long as those low in vitamin A. Rats showing all of the above symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, when fed a plentiful supply of vitamin A, soon resume normal, healthy existence.

Dogs fed on a diet adequate in every other known dietary essential, but lacking in vitamin B, lost their appetite. After a few days, gradual paralysis of the hind limbs, foul breath, digestive disturbances, and, in some cases, spasm and death, took place. One dog, helpless from paralysis, was able to walk eighteen hours after administering tomato juice, a source of vitamin B. The severe spasms are relieved in one-half hour by an injection of a concentrate of yeast, the most potent source of vitamin B.

A litter of five baby rats having screaming, running fits due to vitamin B deficiency were resting quietly together in a corner of the cage ten minutes after the administration of vitamin B solution forced down their throats. When rats and other experimental animals are given their choice of foods deficient or containing adequate amounts of vitamin B, they instinctively choose the latter. Much of the lack of appetite that we see manifested by young children, and adults as well, is due to no other cause than a lack of vitamin B in the diet.

WE might continue to mention results of vitamin C, D, E, and G deficiency, because, as with vitamin A and B deficiency, certain results will follow with

unerring accuracy. The experimental animal must be considered, in the hands of the chemist, in the role of a living test tube. When the chemist deprives the experimental animal of vitamins or minerals or adequate proteins, fats, or carbohydrates, just as in the case of the reaction between the silver nitrate and the sodium chloride, he gets definite results. In other words, when Mr. Rat becomes the biological test tube, in his very cells, organs, and activities, reactions take place which are often unpleasant, grotesque, and fatal.

More than fifteen years of intensive and extensive investigation in the science of nutrition has led to every definite conclusion as to the dietary essentials. Hundreds of experimental workers in different laboratories have repeatedly produced the same results, showing clearly that their work has been accurate. Their findings have been published in scientific magazines and other treatises. Many books, both technical and popular, have been written on this subject, and there is a wealth of information to be had but for the asking.

If we, as members of the human species, expect to maintain our health, we must educate our appetites and our wills to choose the things that will bring health, vigor, and happiness. As a rat eateth, so is he. As a man eateth, so is he.

The Cigarette Craze

IT takes courage for a physician to insist that a patient give up the use of cigarettes. There seems to be a perfect craze on the part of the majority of people to use cigarettes.

Mayor James J. Walker, of New York City, has been ordered by his physician to give up the use of cigarettes. After an exhaustive physical and laboratory examination, his doctor told him that if he intended to become normal and to be in first-class condition, he must give up the use of cigarettes.

What a pity it is that there are not many more physicians who give this instruction to their patients! Many hundreds of thousands of people today are suffering from the poisons obtained from the use of tobacco.

An intensive advertising campaign is being carried on by the big tobacco trusts to educate the people to use tobacco. The leading popular magazines and broadcasting stations are lending their aid to this health destroying practice.

The readers of the SURVEY are out of harmony with the program to educate the people to use cigarettes. The Madison School and the readers of the SURVEY have an opportunity at this time to use their influence to teach the people the truth concerning the evil effects from the use of tobacco. If there are any who would like to have some literature to distribute among their friends regarding the use of tobacco, write the SURVEY.

Self Help at Madison

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, located in the picturesque, rolling country of Central Tennessee, is perhaps the most remarkable self-help school in this part of the country. That this institution is successfully training men and women for various fields of usefulness is evidenced by the large number of its graduates who are carrying on similar work.

Often, however, the idea of working one's way through school is exaggerated or overworked. Education costs money, because it is worth money; and simply because a student desires an education and hasn't the money to pay for it, is not altogether proof that he is able to get it by merely working for it, because when he begins this difficult undertaking, he assumes a double program. In the first place, he cuts his earning capacity in two several times, and on the other hand adds to his expenses. Many have not saved any money even when they were not attending school, so how can one expect to greatly reduce his earnings and make a living and go to school at the same time?

There are, however, many young people who are supporting themselves and taking regular college work by bending all of their energies to the task, the year around. At Madison there are not a few who are able to do this. They work in the greenhouse; they work in the garden; they push lawnmowers; they work in the sanitarium

cleaning rooms, carrying trays; they work in offices as bookkeepers and stenographers; they are employed in the construction department erecting buildings; they cobble shoes; they wash clothes; they make garments; they milk cows; they crush limestone for fertilizer; they bake bread; they work in the printing office; students operate the cafeteria on the boarding club plan; they do anything available that their time and energies will allow. Almost the entire enrolment at Madison is made up of students who lack the means to attend schools where costs are higher.

A person should not get the idea, however, that all that he has to do is to come to an institution of this kind and automatically receive its benefits. There is a balanced ration that should be maintained. In the first place, a student should have money for personal expenses, clothing, books, etc. An entrance deposit for the guarantee of emergencies is also required. Moreover, not everyone is strong enough physically to stand up to such a strenuous program. Such students should take two or three subjects, thus extending the college training over a longer period of years.

Many successful men have worked their way while obtaining their college education. It is also a fact that many who attempt to work their way through school fall out by the way because they do not have the endurance, patience, and determination to reach their goal. Many of these failures might have succeeded if they had known patience and had spent more time in school.

No one is better qualified to appreciate the sweetness of college leisure, or to realize the advantages of mental training, than the one who has pounded stone or handled a compressed air riveter for a year or two. The seasoning that one gets at hard labor makes him more sympathetic with the common struggles of life than is the chap who finishes his four years of college work without a refreshing turn at muscular labor.

Salesmanship is one of the best and surest aids towards self-support. The student who spends his vacations canvassing from house to house gains an experience in dealing with humans that is worth more for the time employed than a like period spent in school, and often remuneration

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is larger than he would receive at ordi-
nary employment. The trouble with many
young people is that they do not have the
intense desire to go to college, or if they
do have this earnest purpose, it isn't main-
tained over a long enough period of
time, else they would not only earn every
dollar possible but would also spend it
with their education in view.

Every student who really wants to go
to school should set about to do so. Select
the school that you wish to attend and
determine, by all means, to be there when
the doors open in September.

—Fred Green.

Heard at the Sanitarium

I ENJOY the little services in the morn-
ing. The idea of combining the religious
element with the health element is very
effective, much more so than the religious
alone or the health alone. We hear so
much on religion and hear and read so
much on health that it is not so effective.
We should not think only of this life and
these talks help us to get beyond ourselves.
These talks are a part of our cure. If
religion or health is pushed on people it is
not so effective, but after listening to one
or two talks, I became interested and now
I would not miss one of them for any-
thing.

—A Patient.

News Items

GUESTS of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stand-
ish this week are Mr. and Mrs. C. P.
Frye and daughter, Ruth, of Loma Linda,
California. Mr. Frye is Mrs. Standish's
brother. Miss Ruth will remain with Mr.
and Mrs. Standish and will take graduate
work at Peabody College this fall.

LAST week Mrs. W. R. Tolman was
called to Old Orchard, Maine, by the
illness of her mother.

THE devotional hour Friday evening
was occupied by Professor M. E.
Kern, Associate Secretary of the General
Conference. He impressed upon the young
people the importance of character build-
ing, of having right principles and stand-
ing for them.

AFTER spending a few weeks with her
father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. F.
B. Johnson and her sister, Mrs. Verah Mac-
Pherson, of Mountain View, California,
Mrs. Belle Hall is with us again. Mrs.
Hall is registrar and teacher of English
in the High School Department.

WE are glad to welcome to the South
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. King and Miss
Dorothy Pratt, of Summit, California.
Mr. and Mrs. King have had years of
experience in Bible and food work and
have recently been connected with the
Field Training School in San Francisco.
Miss Pratt is a graduate of the School of
Dietetics, Loma Linda, California.

LAST week the school program was
arranged so as many as possibly could
attend the annual campmeeting of the
Tennessee River Conference, which was
held this year near the location of the
Southern Publishing Association, Nash-
ville. A number of prominent speakers
from abroad were in attendance. The
weather was delightful, and every one who
attended reported an extra good meeting.

THE Sabbath service was conducted by
H. J. Klooster, president of Southern
Junior College, Ooltewah, Tennessee. It
is always a pleasure to have Professor
Klooster talk to our family. Prospects
for Southern Junior College for the com-
ing year are good. The Madison family
feel deeply interested in the progress and
development of this fine educational insti-
tution. The quality of education given to
its students is of the highest character.

If you are pleased with this little paper,
please pass it to some one else. If you know
of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY
regularly, kindly send us their names and
addresses. If you feel the urge to write a
letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it.
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Believes in Practical Religion

THE Madison School family enjoyed a treat Saturday night of moving pictures and a lecture presenting the many activities of the Central Church of Christ of Nashville, a most unique church carrying on a number of practical activities with the ordinary preaching. Years ago Mr. A. M. Burton, who is now a practical business man of Nashville, came to that city when he was eighteen years of age, driving his cow, which afforded him support when starting in his business career. He was two days in reaching Nashville from his father's home. He got a job with pick and shovel, earning one dollar a day. He started the practice of thrift, which has enabled him to build up a great business concern. He had little education at that time. Mr. Burton has great sympathy and interest in any person who desires to earn an education by labor, and he is always prepared to help such young people; for he appreciates the handicap of not having a proper training in early life.

Several years ago, Mr. Burton conceived the idea of establishing a church that could practice what it preached. He organized the Central Church of Christ so that gospel sermons could be heard there. He organized groups of workers to help people physically and mentally as well as spiritually. Among the activities carried on by these workers are two hotels

in Nashville, one for men and one for women. The hotel for women is fitted up with modern conveniences and comforts of life so that a room can be obtained for a very modest price. Social and educational activities have been provided for the women so that they can have simple and natural enjoyments, and may also improve their minds by taking classwork. The idea is to provide the pleasures and comforts of life so that these girls will

THE UNEMPLOYED AND HOMELESS

THERE are large-hearted men and women who are anxiously considering the conditions of the poor and what means can be found for their relief. . . . If one comes to our door and seeks for food, we should not turn him away hungry. His poverty may be the result of misfortune. We should help men to help themselves. — *Ministry of Healing*

not be tempted to seek for these in paths that trend downward. The hotel for men is conducted on the same general plan.

Mr. Burton is a firm believer that a person can be a better Christian if he has a sound body. Provision is made to help people healthwise. A cafeteria has been established in connection with the church work, which provides wholesome food at a reasonable price. One can have plenty of good nourishing food without flesh, tea, or coffee. Special attention is paid to providing foods that are rich in minerals and vitamins.

Mr. Burton believes that no one can have good health who is a habitual user of any kind of poison. Therefore he does not allow any of his employees to use tobacco while working for him. Neither can the inmates of the hotels use it. Provision is made by the church for free

medical and dental clinics. A number of leading physicians of the city are giving their services to any who are unable to pay the regular fees.

THE church building is simple and made for practical business. In connection with this building is a day home for mothers to leave their children while at work. There is a special play ground under the direction of competent overseers. The children's diet is looked after during the day.

Daily at noon, a religious service is conducted, which is attended by many of the leading business and professional men of Nashville. Sitting by their side may be many who are down and out. The spirit of brotherhood pervades the place. After the service, the helping hand is extended to every individual who is in need of help. A job is sought for the unfortunate ones through the church employment bureau. The down-and-outers are given opportunity to bathe, shave, clean up, and get their clothing attended to so that they may present themselves to advantage and with courage to their prospective employers.

The church provides a group of workers that do a most interesting work in helping estranged husbands and wives, broken homes, bringing back erring sons and daughters as well as furnishing help to needy homes, such as coal, milk, groceries, et cetera.

YEARS ago Mr. Burton made a covenant with God that if he had success in business, he would give three-fourths of all his profits to be used in helping humanity. He has been true to this pledge. His contributions run up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars per year. He is president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, which makes a specialty of helping working people.

Mr. Burton is a very busy man, yet he spends much of his time looking after the affairs of the Central Church of Christ and its affiliated activities. He believes that God has called him to help humanity, and he derives great pleasure in doing something to give others comfort and happiness. He does all that he can to bring men and women into proper relationship to God and Christ.

Mr. Burton for years has been a visitor to our sanitarium and school and is in deep sympathy with the character of work done.

The family was astonished as they watched the pictures to learn of the character and extensiveness of the work done by this noble group of workers. Mr. Burton promised to give us another lecture soon.

Tennessee's Great Men

THE eleventh president of the United States, and the second to come from Tennessee, was James Knox Polk. Reared at Columbia, he received his training in the public schools at Murfreesboro Academy and the University of North Carolina. He learned surveying from his father. In 1819 he entered the law office of Felix Grundy at Nashville and two years later was admitted to the bar. He then returned to Columbia and established himself in practice among the friends of his boyhood.

Two years he spent in the state legislature where his most conspicuous work was to secure the passage of a law designed to prevent dueling. Beginning in 1825, he spent fourteen years in Congress representing Tennessee. During five sessions he was speaker of the House of Representatives. His public addresses were always clear and to the point.

After serving two years as governor of Tennessee, he was, in 1845, elected the eleventh president of the United States, defeating Henry Clay as the Whig candidate. The prominent issue before the country was the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. During his administration, the national territory was doubled by adding Texas, the Gadsden Purchase, and the Oregon Territory. His tomb is on the capitol grounds at Nashville.

UPON the death of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson became president. His administration was a troubled one. Born in poverty, his lot became discouraging because of the death of his father when Andrew was five years old. At ten, he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school a single day, and what primary edu-

cation he received was taught him after marriage by his wife. Of a strong, determined will, he readily acquired the ability to debate the questions of the day. After serving as state representative, he was elected governor of Tennessee. He was ever the friend of the laborer.

On March 4, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln. This position was not an easy one. In Nashville he called upon the mayor and his city councilmen to take the oath of allegiance to the national government. They refused. Their offices were declared to be vacant and other men were appointed to serve until a regular election could be held. His strong-handed measures while military governor, together with his loyalty to the Union, secured for him the vice-presidency at the election of 1864.

The controversy between Congress and President Johnson over the Tenure-of-Office Act of 1867 led to his impeachment. The presidential office was saved to him by only one vote. The trial before the senate consumed three months. He continued the remainder of the term, shorn of his strength and without success in carrying out his policy. He passed away July 31, 1875.

—Fred Green

ONLY TODAY

Yesterday's sun went down last night,
 And the sun of tomorrow is yet to rise;
 Only the sky of today is bright
 Over the path where our journey lies.
 We that would come to the goal at last
 Must wait not to dream beside the way;
 There is hope in the future and help from
 the past
 But for work there is only today.

Yesterday's thread was used at eve,
 And the thread of tomorrow is not yet
 spun;
 Only today may our shuttle weave
 Strands of gold in the web begun.
 Heed we the lesson and hold it fast,
 Hold it and heed it along life's way;
 There is hope in the future and help from
 the past
 But for *work* there is only *today*.

—Anon.

Students of the Construction Department Entertained

AT a dinner party one day this week, Mrs. Lida Scott was hostess to the young men students of the construction department who remodeled, painted, and redecorated the building in which the diet work for the sanitarium is carried on.

The dinner was served in the new dining room of this building, the color decoration of which is a real work of art, on beautiful tables which they themselves had made and decorated. In the after dinner toasts given, all agreed that it had been a wonderful education and object lesson to them to help tear down old partitions and rebuild them into new walls, to see how an old building can be so completely and beautifully renovated. The boys confessed that when they started the work of tearing down, they did not comprehend the finished building they now see.

Each student in his own place did what he was told to do. One built window sills and sashes over in the carpenter shop, another made cupboards, another worked on counters and tables, etc. Others laid the floors or built the walls, and others painted. Now when the finished parts were brought together, thus completing the whole, they saw what their work had accomplished. It is a pleasure now to realize that they will be able to do this same thing some day, if need be, in their own future work out in some new field, A real lesson of God's great plan of work revealed itself to us as we talked together. He uses us all, each in our own place, doing our own little work, and when we have all done our part, the great whole will be completed.

These newly made walls have given us fine work rooms, long wished for, rooms for our new electric refrigerators and other electrical appliances, a diet kitchen, a serving room, and a dishwashing room, as well as a beautiful dining room. The plan of the building and rooms is unique, and the decorations are pleasing and restful. All are agreed that this building object lesson has benefitted us all. We have seen a thing of beauty rise out of seemingly worthless rubbish.

—Mrs. G. A. Droll

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Word From Lawrenceburg

NO doubt some of our readers are wondering what progress is being made at Lawrenceburg. Under date of August 29, Mrs Christine Sargent, superintendent of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, writes to the SURVEY readers:

About a month ago a request was made through the SURVEY for help in the way of replacing supplies lost by fire when the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium burned on the night of June 10. Inside of forty-eight hours after this was off the press, the first response came—a check from a former patient. Since then, several boxes have been received, containing quilts, sheets, some fine pillows, towels, et cetera—also some clothing. We have tried to thank each donor personally, but for fear some have been missed, we take this way of thanking each one who has so kindly helped.

We feel sure that many more plan to send their bit. Last year \$3,000 worth of charity work was done, and when a small institution like this is called upon to make such a contribution to the needs of humanity, it means a personal sacrifice for each worker connected with the concern. It sometimes seems we must close our doors to those who cannot pay; but then we remember the words of the Master Physician who said, "As ye did it unto the least of these," and so we go on, believing He will take care of those who follow Him.

The new building is going up rapidly, and we hope in a short time to have a picture of it for the SURVEY readers.

About the Mules

ONE of the SURVEY readers, who is over eighty years old, writes: "I enjoy the SURVEY, every copy of it. I am sending to you one dollar for the mule fund. I surely wish it could be more. I am a poor woman, so you see why I cannot send more at this time. I pray that other readers of the SURVEY may respond to this worthy cause that you may soon have the mule fund raised."

Another reader writes: "Since reading Dr. Sutherland's article in the SURVEY of August 12, I have changed my mind about sending in my mite. I can easily see that if only one hundred seventy readers who enjoy the little paper so much, would send only one dollar each, the mules would be paid for, so here is my dollar and a prayer that the Lord will bless His work and workers at Madison and impress others to respond quickly to this call so that the mules will soon be 'ours'."

We are glad to report that the balance has been reduced to \$122. Have you sent your contribution?

News Items

A NUMBER of extra student carpenters have been added to the corps of workers who are helping Mr. F. A. Quackenbush with the cabin court for girls, and the work is progressing nicely. Three cottages are well on their way to completion, and the foundations are laid for several others. There will be eleven cottages in all, enclosed with lattice work and vines. We are hoping to have the cabins completed and neatly furnished by the opening of school, September 28.

AFTER spending two weeks visiting friends and relatives in Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Nivison and family have returned to Madison. They report having had a very pleasant vacation.

STUDENTS recently arriving at Madison are Minnie Duncan, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. Naomi Vaughan, Battle Creek, Michigan; Virginia Alsop, Indianapolis, Indiana; Ralph Pusey, Kansas City, Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Butzker, Berrien Springs, Michigan; Arthur Hinckley, La Crosse, Wisconsin; Geraldine Wisdom, Keene, Texas.

PLANS are being laid at Madison for an aggressive Harvest Ingathering campaign. Elder H. E. Lysinger, president of the Tennessee River Conference, is lending his service in helping to organize the work among the students. Prof. P. A. Webber, W. F. Rocke, Fred Green, and Mrs. T. A. McFarland have been asked to lead out in this campaign.

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After Sixteen Years

MADISON had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. and Mrs. Shaen Magan, of Covina, California, over the week-end. Dr. Shaen is the son of Dr. Percy T. Magan, one of the founders of Madison. He spent a number of years at Madison as a student. He and his brother, Dr. Wellesley Magan, are now successful surgeons of Covina. Dr. Shaen met the faculty on Sabbath afternoon, and we are giving to the readers of the SURVEY a few extracts from his talk.

I well remember about sixteen years ago when lying out

here on the grass one afternoon, thinking about what a hard time I was having, a lady came along and asked, "Shaen, how would you like to take a medical course?" I had always wanted to do that, but never had any idea I would have an opportunity to take such a course. My father was taking a medical course at that time, and for lack of means I supposed that I would have to enter some other line. I replied that I would like to take a medical course very much. Well, in the course of time I received my training and have since assisted a number of others to get a medical training—the result of those few words that afternoon. You know that lady very well—Mrs. Lida Scott.

Madison in my student days was decidedly different. We had only a few buildings—Gotzian Hall, which was the old plantation building remodeled; Probation Hall; Magan Cottage, which had just been put up; and a few other buildings.

I was a student at Madison ten years. As I sat in the meeting this afternoon, listening to Dr. Sutherland and the rest of you talk, I felt very much at home. I recognized the same spirit that pervaded

Madison in the old days. We enjoyed ourselves in those days, even under many hardships, just as we do our work today. The first winter our diet was extremely simple, but we enjoyed our meals

just as much as we do fancy dishes now. Often our clothing came from barrels, but we did not mind that either. We never dreamed of having autos in those days but were as happy with the horse and buggy as we now are with the auto.

I have been very much interested in the progress made in the school since leaving it. As I drove around with Dr. Sutherland this morning and afternoon and saw the improvements—the new buildings, added equipment, et cetera, it meant more to me than a much improved appearance; to me it means there have been many who have had to sacrifice, who have had to give up many material advantages, who have had to work very hard and, above all, have had to exercise much faith. As the Doctor stated, we will yet have to go through some hard times, but it will be just as possible to go through these hard times ahead as it has been to go through those which are behind us. The Lord has prospered us in the past, and He will not fail us in the

future if we do the things that He has called us to do.

My brother, Dr. Wellesley, and his wife were also favorably impressed with the work Madison is doing when they were here last summer. We are both deeply interested in Madison and feel we are a part of it; and if the Lord opens the way, we shall be happy to be associated with you.

Berea Calls Labor an Aid to Learning

IT is a satisfaction to those who have been interested for many years in developing school industries, giving students opportunity to earn their school expenses, to know that some of the leading educators of the country are sympathetic with the plan. The following extracts from an article by Dean A. G. Weidler, of Berea College, will be appreciated by SURVEY readers:

Recently Yale University announced that its self-supporting students had won far more than their proportionate share of scholastic honors. In other words, those who had the added burden of long hours of extraneous work did better in the classroom than those who presumably could devote all their time to its problems.

This revelation from one of our chief academic strongholds of wealth and culture, is, however, only a confirmation of a principle that a college for underprivileged Kentucky mountaineers has spent three-quarters of a century in providing—namely, that there is an intrinsic incentive to character and accomplishment in the contact with reality furnished by a paid job.

Berea College in Kentucky, where every student is required to do some sort of paid work, celebrates this week-end its seventy-fifth anniversary. Pledged from its founding to “keep open the path from the cabin to the college” by giving “opportunities for manual labor as assistance in self-support,” it now looks upon that labor not so much as a device to aid students to pay their way as an essential part of a true education. Implicit in it, the college believes, is a unique intellectual, cultural, and moral training, as well as the soundest kind of vocational guidance and the development of community spirit.

Value to the Student.

“There has been a tendency in some quarters,” says Berea’s Dean of Labor, Dr. A. G. Weidler, “to feel that ‘labor and learning’ is of value only to students who wear overalls and gingham

dresses. I wish to emphasize the validity of the student-labor idea for all schools and all localities. If it is of value at all, it is good for rich and poor alike. ‘Plain living and high thinking’ should be the opportunity of all.

“Usually the best student worker is the best in scholarship. Thus labor consistently provides a more sound and normal school life. Ever since Berea graduated students from the college, her graduates have been accepted at Harvard and Yale without examination.

“The students coming to Berea do not come to get away from life and its work but to continue living and working at a higher level. Probably education here has cost less contact with life than in any other college, since there is less of a break with normal living. Every one works whether he needs to or not.”

Helping to Train for Usefulness

THE mule fund is growing a little larger and the balance a little smaller. If the readers of the SURVEY could see the bountiful crops raised this year on the school farm with the help of the mules, they would feel, I am sure, that the investment made in the mules was a good one. The Lord has greatly blessed the farm, orchard, and garden production. Up to the present time, about fifteen hundred bushels of peaches have been harvested. There will be several thousand bushels of apples and pears, and tons of grapes. The garden has produced large quantities of vegetables, much of which is being canned for winter use. Large quantities of fruit are also being canned.

These fruits and vegetables are produced and cared for by student labor. Food is not only provided for in this way, but it gives opportunity for many young men and women to earn their way while getting their education.

Madison students are making true the following statements:

THE usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields with the message of truth, prepared to instruct as they have been instructed. The knowledge they have obtained in the tilling of

the soil and other lines of manual work, and which they carry with them to their fields of labor, will make them a blessing even in heathen lands. Before we can carry the message of present truth in all its fullness to other countries, we must first break every yoke. We must come into the line of true education.

"Madison students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. They have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields."

We are trying to carry out the idea expressed above. We need your help. We feel we have among the readers of the SURVEY many friends who will send to us money to pay the balance that is yet due on the mules, \$103. May we hear from you?

Building During Troublous Times

IN Daniel 9:25 we find that the builders of Jerusalem, after the restoration, had to carry forward their work in troublous times. The book of Haggai also speaks of troublous times when they were rebuilding the walls and the temple. The time had come to rebuild, but the people were more interested in their own affairs than in the building up of God's work. This indifference brought to them disastrous results. They did not succeed in their affairs. They earned money only to put it into pockets with holes.

Finally a reformation was started among them; the people began to give first thought to God's work, and their prosperity then became very marked. In Haggai 2:18 it is stated that on the day they started to build the foundation of the temple, affairs changed and they were greatly blessed. In the nineteenth verse it says, "From this day I will bless you."

A great principle is taught in connection with the rebuilding of Jerusalem. The principle applies today. The Madison School has been struggling for months during troublous times with the problem of erecting the first senior college building.

The financial depression makes it very difficult to obtain money. Yet the Lord has helped us in various ways, so we have been able to proceed with the building. Then, too, we are erecting this building with student help. It means much to train a student to the point where he is profitable and efficient in building. Several things have occurred during the last two months to cut down our student building force. It has been necessary to add another construction undertaking. I refer now to the building of Cabin Court for girls. This project is taking all the slack help that we have in the school. We are making provision for about fifty more students, and this building must be finished by the opening of school.

To make the work still more difficult, our construction superintendent, H. E. Standish, was very sick for a time but is now able to carry on his work. This, of course, has greatly hindered the work.

THE situation is placed before the readers of the SURVEY with the hope that five or six good carpenters who understand finishing work may come to our rescue in getting the college building ready for occupancy at an early date. There is this hope in the hearts of the school family: that the spirit that was among the children of Israel in the time of the building of the tabernacle may be in the hearts of the people who are interested in the development of Madison into a senior college, and that six carpenters may give us their services for about two months, beginning at once. If we can have this help, we will have no difficulty in occupying the building very soon. The school family is doing its utmost, and we want you to help us.

A brother has just written that he is coming to do carpenter work, helping us in this way, and also to provide a credit for his daughter, who is in school. It will be a sacrifice on the part of good carpenters to come in and help us, but this building has been a work of sacrifice up to the present time. No doubt there are among the readers of the SURVEY, carpenters who are willing to give us a lift. Some may be willing to come but will need to be aided in transportation. Perhaps the churches where such live may be willing to help defray this expense.

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This call is not made with the idea that anyone who accepts it is going to make any money. The wage paid to the students is small, but it will take care of all ordinary expenses incurred while here and a trifle more. While we are not asking anyone to come for wages, we will do all we can to make it profitable for those who desire to come by helping them to become better acquainted with this kind of work and giving them an opportunity to visit some of the units. They can also have the privilege of living for a few weeks in a wonderful country. Some of you may have wanted to visit the South and Madison. You now have a good excuse to do so.

If the Spirit is moving any good carpenter to help us, please let me hear from you immediately.

— E. A. Sutherland

School and Industry Cooperating

RURAL schools must come up to standards, too. In one Montana high school I know of, the boys take school work in the morning and operate the industries in the afternoon. They have established cooperation with the industrial men of the town, and teachers arrange for the boys to spend a half day actually working in some industrial concern. A great many schemes and ideas are being worked out by men in the industries, which are lost to general education because there is no one to pass them on. These boys are learning what these men have learned by experience; they are getting the benefit of mature ideas.

These boys carry three subjects in school and in addition are given credit for their industrial work. The employers follow the

school plan, grading the boys in their work. The boys do not receive pay when working on school time, but an exception is made after a boy has worked in an industry one semester. Even such boys are given only a portion of the regular wage. They do not furnish cheap labor for the industry, because they are not allowed to take the place of regular workers. Once each six weeks, the employers are the guests of the school or luncheon. At that time they give brief reports of the boys and methods of instruction are discussed.

At Madison we have much more opportunity to work such a plan. We have campus industries in which students carry responsibility. We do not lack opportunity here, but we need to wake up to our privileges, or we will find ourselves dragging along at the latter end when we should be at the head of the line.

—Extract from George B. McClure's paper on *Rural Workers given during Convention of Self-Supporting Workers, May 1931.*

News Items

SABBATH, Professor R. B. Thurber, editor of the *Watchman Magazine*, spoke at the morning service hour, basing his study on the words found in John 8: 31-41 and Isaiah 51:1. Our salvation depends not upon our ancestry, nor our former experiences, but upon our second or spiritual birth and our faith, which is accounted unto us for righteousness.

WE are glad to welcome into the Madison family Miss Mary Hannah Thompson, of Northville, South Dakota. Miss Thompson is a niece of Misses Florence and Frances Dittes. She will take graduate work at Peabody College this fall and winter.

THERE has been an addition to the family recently in the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hansen and family, of Loma Linda, California. Mr. Hansen will have charge of our food factory. He was a student at Madison a number of years ago.

STUDENTS from Michigan entering Madison this week are Howard Davidson, Battle Creek; Jean Alice Noble, Kalamazoo; Mary E. Brown, Richland.

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Better Investment than Stocks and Bonds

MANY today have suffered heavy financial losses. According to the statement of a reliable insurance man, more suicides have occurred during the last twelve months than during the last fifteen years. Many are obliged now to face hard problems, and some are not strong enough to meet them bravely.

A certain rich man, whose prosperity was very great, is mentioned in the Bible. He said, "What shall I do, because I have no room to store my goods?" Then he said: "This will I do, I will pull down my barns and will build greater. I will say to my soul, 'Soul thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease; eat, drink, and be merry.'" But God said unto him, "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee." This man did not realize that he was a steward of God and that to lay up large earthly holdings was not God's plan. He could have relieved a great amount of suffering if he had used his riches in the way God intended that he should. The Lord would have worked through him to have helped mankind. But this rich man was short-sighted. He lived on the plane of a beast. He did

not regard himself as an instrument of God to carry out His plan for humanity. He had lived and planned only for himself. This foolish man thought that God

had favored him above other men, and undoubtedly his neighbors regarded him as a wise manager, a man of good judgment, and a very prosperous citizen. The rich man was looking forward to years of enjoyment. He was planning to increase his riches and to live many years.

But the Scriptures say that on that very night, when he was planning so selfishly, he became very sick

and realized that he was to die. Everything that he possessed was slipping from his control. The only thing of value, he had failed to secure. He had been under the control of Satan, who teaches that it is more blessed to get than to give. The spirit of Christ which makes it more blessed to give than to receive had not been the spirit of this rich man.

HOSTS of men and women have been investing their money in bonds, stocks, and many other material things with the idea that they will have plenty for the future.

HELPING STUDENTS

TWO of the Madison teachers became financially responsible for the money borrowed to purchase the team of mules to replace the span that died. These two men believed that the readers of the SURVEY would come forward with sufficient contributions to pay for the team. Several students would not have had an opportunity to earn their expenses if the team had not been purchased. The amount due is \$100. If you wish to help pay for these mules but do not have the cash at present, we will appreciate your pledge, to be paid sometime during the next three months. Consider what you possess, and then think of the students who desire an opportunity to earn their way by labor through school. Those who give even a cup of cold water when needed will receive their reward.

Not long ago a gentleman in his sixties said that he had thought that he had made sufficient substantial investments to give himself and family a good income as long as they lived, but now practically everything had been swept away. "I am a poor man," he said. "I am sorry I did not invest my money in something that would have been useful to mankind. I would have been better off if I had put it into a good cause than to have lost it in the investments I made."

There are some investments that do not fail us. One of these is helping people to become more comfortable, to relieve their physical wants, to help young people obtain a Christian education, to make it possible for self-supporting missionaries to carry on Christian work in needy fields.

When hard times come and the financial world seems to be breaking up, those who have invested their money, their strength, time, and talents in helping to carry forward such work will not have it said when their time comes to meet God, "Thou art a fool," but He will say, "Come unto me you who have been faithful in giving a cup of cold water to the thirsty, in visiting the sick and the needy, and in feeding the hungry. You have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Are Vegetarians Faddists

IN a recent number of the *Signs of the Times* an article appears under the heading, "Are Vegetarians Faddists or Will a Non-flesh Diet Adequately Provide for Normal Development and for the Maintenance of Vigor and Health of the Body?" Dr. Harold M. Walton, superintendent of the Loma Linda Sanitarium, Loma Linda, California, defines vegetarianism to mean a diet composed of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, milk, and eggs, but containing no flesh foods. He gives Genesis 1:29 as the basis for a vegetarian diet: "God said, Behold, I have given you every herb yielding seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for food."

Dr. Walton quotes from Dr. McCarrison's observations in India and states that

Dr. McCarrison found in the remote Himalayas, races of magnificent physique, long lives, and endowed with nervous systems of notable stability. Their food consists of milk, eggs, nuts, and vegetables. They do not eat meat. These people were found to be practically free from cancer.

A few years ago Dr. Kahn, of New York City, asked the world's leading authorities on nutrition the question, Is it possible to prepare for hospital patients a well balanced, meatless diet which would also contain the vitamins and mineral salts necessary for nutrition? Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, Scientific School of Yale University, in his reply says: "But with vegetables of all kinds, milk, bread, and butter you have at your command all the necessary resources for a nutritious diet." Lusk, of Cornell University, stated that the lacto-vegetarian diet could be established in any hospital without detriment to any of the patients. Mendel, of Yale, says, "I have given some thought to the advisability of introducing a meatless dietary into your hospital *regime*, and have reached the conclusion that there will be no objection to this upon physiological grounds." McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, states that he has not the slightest hesitation in saying that a vegetarian diet, supplemented with fairly liberal amounts of milk, is the most satisfactory type of diet that man can take.

IN view of this counsel from these eminent physicians, a combined meeting of the board of trustees and the medical staff of this New York hospital was held and the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Such a dairy diet has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of a meat diet; and,

"WHEREAS, From intensive study and by correspondence with the leading authorities on nutrition in America, the committee has been convinced of the desirability of a meatless diet;

"Therefore, It is the sense of the Committee that such a diet is scientifically correct."

During the past twelve years, scientists have been determining the effects upon animals of diets rich in flesh foods. They

have found that a high protein diet derived from flesh is an important cause of degenerative changes in the kidneys and blood vessels, elevating the blood pressure. Scientists during these experiments on animals have come to the conclusion that the high protein diet of flesh is a potent factor in producing the same degenerative changes in the organs and blood vessels of man.

The free use of flesh foods yields a highly acid ash and a high per cent of nitrogenous waste, and is a large factor in causing diseases of the heart, blood vessels, and kidneys.

Dr. Hindhede, eminent Danish authority on nutrition, states: "As a result of all my studies and experiments, I draw the conclusion that the best diet should be composed mainly of whole wheat or whole rye bread, barley, oats, potatoes, butter or margarine, some green vegetables, and some fruits as relish.

"One notices the terrible death toll in America due to Bright's disease. I can no longer doubt that the high-meat diet ruins the kidneys, especially in view of Dr. Newburg's experiments, proving as they do that we may, with mathematical certainty, produce Bright's disease even in rats by placing them on a high-meat diet."

Dr. Hindhede further says that two hundred thousand lives, dying from a faulty diet, would be saved yearly in America if they abandoned the use of meat.

The conclusions of the paper are that the original diet intended for man contained no flesh food. There is no psychological reason for the use of flesh food. The ovo-lacto-vegetarian diet is found by the scientists to contain all the elements required by man's body, including vitamins and complete proteins with their essential amino-acids. Meat is relatively a poorly balanced food, poor in mineral salts and vitamins, and yields a highly acid ash. The free use of flesh is a prominent factor in the cause of the chronic degenerative diseases.

The College Arboretum

THE Madison Rural Sanitarium and the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee, has exten-

sive grounds on a beautiful location. The managers of these institutions desire to make the campus both attractive and educational. Instead of investing a large amount of money in charts, pictures, and models of plants, an effort is being made to plant varieties of trees, shrubs, fruits, and herbaceous plants which will serve both for the enjoyment of the sick and as a laboratory for the botanical department of the college. These plantings are in units of three specimens of a variety, so in case any should fail to grow or should accidentally be destroyed, we will still have a specimen.

We are glad to report that since the heavy planting made during the month of January, a recent check shows that we have lost very few plants. In all but eight instances, these plant units are in good condition and this in spite of the long, severe drouth during the early part of the summer. The plants put out in January and February have made an unusually fine growth. It requires earnest attention during the period of growth to prevent injury and death to the plants. However, it has paid, because our patients enjoy coming in contact with these plants on the beautiful grounds. They admire and study the various plants and trees that are new to them. The students, also, receive much benefit from studying these plants first hand. A durable tag giving name is attached to every collection.

At present we are trying to secure as complete a collection as possible of iris and peonies. The ground is prepared for these and a number of varieties have already been planted. If any of our readers have varieties of these plants that they are willing to contribute to the institution for this purpose, they will be gratefully received.

As the autumn approaches, we are also much interested in specimens of every forest tree and shrub that will grow in this locality. In many instances it cannot be told whether a variety will succeed here until it is tried. There is no record of there ever being a large variety planted in this vicinity. Many varieties of plants and shrubs are not handled by the nurseries, and for this reason they must be secured from various individuals who are willing

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to go into the woods and collect them for us.

If any have a desire to contribute to the creation of this arboretum, the writer will be pleased to correspond with them.

FOR the interest of our readers we are herewith giving a list of most of the nurserymen and nursery firms who have contributed to this planting:

Chase Nursery Company, Chase, Alabama; a collection of nearly forty varieties of lilacs and much other valuable stock.

A. Miller and Sons, Milton, Oregon; a large number of western species of trees and shrubs and much other valuable stock, particularly a number of very fine Japanese cherries.

Vaughan Seed Company, Chicago, Illinois; a collection of some twelve varieties of philadelphus and a number of weigelas.

Jackson and Perkins, Newark, New York State; a fine collection of Japanese cherries and flowering crabs in varieties that we had not been able to secure elsewhere.

The Lake Wholesale Nursery Company, Shenandoah, Iowa; one large box of trees and shrubs, particularly some rare trees.

Gilbert H. Wild and Sons, Neosho, Missouri; twenty-three varieties of iris.

W. Atlee Burpee and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; a fine collection of perennial seeds which we have been able to grow into good plants.

The Wilson County Nursery, near Nashville; contributed evergreens amounting to something near \$50 in value.

MacIntyre Brothers, Nashville; contribution of something like fifteen varieties of evergreens at a value of fully \$50.

Bing Brothers, East Nashville Nurseries; gave us four varieties of evergreens that

we had not been able to secure elsewhere.

The Forest Nursery of McMinnville, Tennessee; gave us a wonderfully fine contribution of more than twenty-five varieties of plants, mostly evergreens.

E. S. Pinchard, Nashville; gave us some twelve or fifteen specimen evergreens large enough to have immediate landscape value.

The Arnold Arboretum sent us a very valuable contribution of some thirty varieties of trees that are not in commerce. These have all made good growth and we believe we are going to be able to grow all of these.

We also received a very fine contribution from the United States Department of Agriculture of something more than thirty trees, all of which were new introductions to this country, none of which have been tried out to any considerable extent. All of these are alive and have made fine growth. It remains to be seen whether they will prove hearty in this locality.

Mrs. Newsome, of the Newsome Nursery of Huntsville, Alabama, made us a very fine contribution of stock from their nurseries, which she was closing out on account of the death of her husband.

Upton Gardens, Colorado Springs, Colorado; gave a fine collection of almost sixty varieties of iris, many of them novelties.

Besides these firms, a great number of private individuals have sent us plants and trees of real value.

It is the desire of the managers of the institution to make the grounds beautiful so the young people will carry the spirit of beautifying the grounds surrounding their little rural sanitariums and schools wherever they may go as self-supporting missionaries. The Lord started His work on this earth by placing man in a beautiful garden where the trees, shrubs, flowers, and the grass contributed to teach men of the wonderful love of the Creator. We want our young people to be impressed with the works of God through coming in contact with the beautiful things of nature. May the hearts of the readers of the SURVEY be impressed to contribute to this educational work.

—*Floyd Bralliar, Professor of Biology.*

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Health Training Needed in Our Schools

THE founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute from its inception have believed that true education embraces a working knowledge of the human body. This idea has led the managers to build up a sanitarium and hospital conducted on a strictly scientific basis. Every student in the school receives the benefit of the health education emphasized in the conduct of the medical institution. Physiology, anatomy, hygiene, and sanitation are emphasized and placed on a par with the ordinary school subjects. Health subjects are taught by teachers specially trained for this work. Every student upon entrance receives a physical examination, and if accepted, any physical defects that may be found are given special attention.

A practical knowledge of the science of life is necessary in order to preserve our bodies so they may be temples in which the Holy Spirit may dwell. Therefore, physiology, anatomy, hygiene, and sanitation are studies held in high esteem by the institution.

In the development of the school to a senior college, special stress is being laid on health education. A number of our teachers have advanced training in nutrition and chemistry of foods, public health

work, et cetera. Then we have several physicians who devote considerable time to teaching health subjects.

Readers of the SURVEY will enjoy a digest of an article appearing in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 29, 1931, by Dr. A. C. Ivy, of Chicago. In a striking manner he calls attention to the glaring defects in education along health lines, and offers a remedy. We are in accord with his suggestions, and trust

that the readers of the SURVEY will find the ideas presented helpful.

THERE is dissatisfaction, Dr. Ivy says, among students, educators, and the public with present-day education. The product of our schools does not think, cannot correlate, and cannot adjust itself and use effectively what it knows. It is being recognized more and more that education by dictation is not a success. We can only learn effectively by doing. The scientific method of doing and of learning by experimentation is the only method of success in our schools. The old method by dictation is losing ground. The only way to conduct education is to have the students answer questions by searching for them, by making experiments.

The study of biology, human anatomy, physiology, and hygiene should be introduced into the curriculum of the secondary and primary schools on a par with the "three R's." It is true that a little nature study has been introduced in some high schools and a fair course in botany, zoology, physics, and chemistry; but

THE true physician is an educator. The only hope of better things is in the education of the people to right principles. . . . Those who persevere in obedience to her (Nature's) laws will reap the reward in health of body and health of mind. . . . It is far better to prevent disease than to know how to treat it when contracted. We cannot be too often reminded that health does not depend on chance. —Excerpts from *The Physician an Educator*.

it is rare to find a high school in which good courses of anatomy and physiology are given. Teachers with special training to teach Latin, English, history, and modern languages are common, but rarely do you find teachers so well prepared to teach anatomy and physiology.

Health education in the public schools is a highly laudible undertaking and should be encouraged. However, only a feeble effort is being made by teachers in teaching the subjects of anatomy and physiology because of their own deficient education. Often universities and colleges turn out graduates who, for the most part, know nothing about the human body. Health is our greatest asset. The human body and mind are the most wonderful creation. Therefore an educated person should possess a working knowledge of human anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and sanitation. A training in the knowledge of the human body should be equal to that received in English, history, and mathematics. These subjects should be taught by teachers having special training for this work.

People trained to understand the human body would not patronize cults, or quacks, and would not use nostrums. They would appreciate a periodic health examination. People with such a knowledge would receive with open arms advance light on diet, health, et cetera. Members of the medical profession are urged to use their influence on school boards to see that anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and sanitation are taught in a thorough and practical manner in our schools.

Are You a Master in Your Calling

CERTAIN characteristics make a man a master in his profession. Robert Louis Stevenson pays the following classic tribute to physicians:

There are men and classes of men that stand above the common herd: The clergyman, the teacher, the sailor, and the shepherd not infrequently; the artist rarely; the physician almost as a rule. He is the flower (such as it is) of our civilization; and when that stage of man is done with, and only to be marvelled at in history, he will be thought to have shared as little as any man in the defects of the period, and most notably exhibited the virtues of the race. Generosity he has, such as is possible to those that practise an art, never to those who drive a trade; discretion, tested by a hundred secrets; tact, tried in a thousand embarrassments; and what is more important, Herculean cheerfulness and courage, so that he brings air and cheer into the sick room, and often enough, though not so often as he wishes, brings healing.

The Master Teacher

IN the August issue of *The Peabody Reflector* appears an article under this heading written by Sam H. Whitley, containing instruction worthy of careful consideration. In part Mr. Whitley says:

Practically every institution, every school system, has its great teachers. . . . Master Teachers are not always the greatest scholars. . . . Great teachers are not always the ones who took the greatest number of educational courses in their college work. . . . Master Teachers are known not so much by their productiveness in adding to the field of knowledge as by the contacts they have established in enriching the storehouse of human traditions. They have made contributions more as leaders, field generals, or crusaders, than as producers of worth while knowledge.

Master Teachers are a power in their profession and naturally students are attracted to them. Their greatness is due to the life they live. Mr. Whitley says that the qualities of the Master Teacher fall in seven groups.

1. Among the intellectual qualities are a good natural endowment; accuracy, alertness, keenness of perceptions, and a retentive memory; good power of generalization; ability to think logically; a desire for learning; sincerity and openmindedness; inventiveness and constructive ability; ability to think and act rationally, judiciously, thoroughly, and the ability to form independent judgments.

2. Work qualities include neatness, industry, artistic and quick response, strong purpose and persistence; economical use of time and materials; adaptability; the power of attention, cooperation, and decision, executive ability, teachableness, regularity and punctuality in meeting engagements.

3. Personal and social qualities. The Master Teacher is conscientious, self-respecting; thoughtful, prudent, refined, influential, independent, and magnanimous; faithful, helpful, loyal, trustful, congenial, courteous, patient, respectful, tactful, honest, genuine; regardful of law and social obligations; and pure minded.

4. Emotional characteristics. The Master Teacher is ambitious, buoyant, and courageous; determined, earnest, hopeful, idealistic, and reverent; appreciative of the beautiful; friendly, generous, forgiving, humble, truth loving, tolerant, sports-

manlike, public spirited, sympathetic, well poised, with a sense of humor, ability to control his temper, tongue, and impulses; and he enjoys his work.

5. Evidences of cultural training are indicated by the habitual use of clear and correct English, legible writing, correct spelling, punctuation, and sentence construction; cheerful response to suggestions; ability to cooperate with superiors.

6. Special talents among which may be mentioned ability to sing and draw, and an appreciation of color harmonies.

7. Physical characteristics, which include a strong, vigorous, well developed body, good eyesight, and a clear, pleasing voice.

No one person is expected to possess all these qualities, but the Master Teacher, and the Master Physician as well should possess many of them, and with all a disposition steadily to improve.

Our schools need Master Teachers. Many today are more interested in obtaining degrees than in getting an education. Master Teachers have a big vision of life's possibilities. They impress their students with the idea that living, after all, is the big business of life and that human happiness finds its greatest expression in human service.

Helping the Agricultural Boys

A PHYSICIAN of Kingston Springs, Tennessee, writes: "Some days ago a copy of the SURVEY fell into my hands, making mention of the mule fund. I did not know the nature of this fund, but after assuring myself it was not a 'white mule' fund, I am enclosing \$1.00 for you to place in the proper channel."

A letter has just come from J. E. Gardner, of the Typing Department, Bliss College, Columbus, Ohio, stating: "Enclosed find check for \$5.00 to apply on the mule fund. I notice in the SURVEY there is a concerted effort urged in behalf of the mules, and I began to get uneasy for fear I might not get in on it."

In the last SURVEY, friends of the student self-help plan were urged to contribute something, even though a small amount, in order that we might wipe out the remainder of the mule debt, which is carried by two of the Madison teachers. These

teachers assumed this responsibility in order to replace the team that died. If this had not been done, it would have meant several students would not have had the opportunity of being in school.

If those who are interested in helping students to earn their way in school could only see the crops that have been produced by some of the young men carrying agricultural projects with the aid of this mule team, they would gladly send in their bit, either in cash or as a pledge.

We trust many others will become uneasy like Mr. Gardner, who has sent in his second contribution, or will be impressed, as was the physician, to send in an offering that we may clear the debt, which is now \$87.

News Items

IN its issue of September 3, *The Medical Evangelist* contains a first-page article by Dr. Roy B. Parsons, member of the class of '29, of the College of Medical Evangelists, who is spending some months in Lisbon, Portugal, preparatory to taking charge of Bongo Hospital in Angola, Africa. In writing from Lisbon, Dr. Parsons gives an item that appeals directly to the Madison family, for he is to have associated with him in the hospital in Africa a former Madison student who did self-supporting medical-missionary work in the South for a number of years following the completion of her course in nursing. Dr. Parsons says: "Ruth Johnson, a graduate nurse from the Rural Sanitarium at Madison, Tennessee, has been with us for about four months, studying the language. Next week she goes on to Angola. She is to be with us as nurse in our Bongo hospital." Our prayers and best wishes follow Miss Johnson to her new work in far off Africa.

LAST week Drs. John and Linnie Black, of Miami, Florida, visited the place. They were among the pioneer students of Madison. Later they became members of the faculty and worked earnestly and faithfully a number of years, Doctor Linnie in the Sanitarium and Doctor John had charge of the mechanical department. Doctor John's two brothers have also been students of Madison; and at one time his

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sister, Adella Black, was a physician in our Sanitarium. Doctor Linnie came here as Linnie Kinsman. Her brother, Calvin Kinsman, and her sister Bessie (now Mrs. Chas. Ashton, of Austin, Minnesota) were also students. Father and Mother Kinsman have been firm friends of the institution from its beginning. Calvin Kinsman and Oren Wolcott started and conducted a manual mission school in Cuba. With this background it is easy to understand that the institution enjoyed having Doctors John and Linnie Black with us for a short time. They are, at the present time, doing medical work in Miami.

WE were pleased to have with us this week, Mrs. Nellie H. Stucky, of Lexington, Kentucky. Her husband, the late Dr. J. H. Stucky, visited the Sanitarium twice last fall and lectured to our students. He spent twenty-five years among the mountain people of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and accomplished wonders in stamping out trachoma and teaching the people how to live more hygienically. He was truly an "Apostle to Appalachia." Readers of the SURVEY will remember that Dr. Stucky was instantly killed last May in an automobile accident. It was a pleasure to have Mrs. Stucky here at the Sanitarium as our guest. Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Hasty, of Nashville, were the guests of Mrs. Stucky at dinner Sunday.

LAST Thursday morning, Mrs. Josephine Gotzian and Mrs. N. H. Druillard left for a short visit to the schools and sanitariums located at Fletcher, Pisgah, and Glen Alpine, North Carolina. Mrs. Druillard and Mrs. Gotzian have sponsored the work in these centers from their establishment, as well as many other worthy missionary endeavors. It was a

great pleasure to them to again be permitted to see the growth and character of work done in these places. Mrs. Gotzian is eighty-six years of age and Mrs. Druillard, better known as "Mother D.," is older. They both stood the trip remarkably well.

SCHOOL opens next Monday. Among the arrivals this week are William Jones, W. W. Whidden, George Lowry, Florida; Normal Wright, Harry Randolph, Carl Ermshar, Allen Field, Arthur Edminster, Wilfred Edminster, California; Elden Thompson, Zola Jones, Illinois; Glenn Velia, Indiana; Bernice Sharpe, Glenna Sharpe, Gerhard Schueler, Michigan; George Goodner, Louise Holst, Alabama; Mary Hooten, Arkansas; Jerry Peck, Colorado; Raynard Vanderhook, Ferdinand Welebir, District of Columbia.

IN a personal letter, Mrs. Elsie Brownberger, superintendent of nurses, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, writes: "Our sanitarium rooms are filled to their capacity. We have turned several patients away the last few days, and we have had to utilize some rooms in the private homes. We have had the most patients we have ever had in the history of the institution this summer. We already have our quota of students for nurse-training, and we are also going to have a large school family. This makes our rooming problem a serious one."

ON September 9, Eloise Whitlock and Harvie Brizendine were married at the Fatherland Church, Nashville. Pastor R. B. Thurber officiated. Mrs. Brizendine is a member of the Madison Nursing class of '31. Mr. Brizendine for the past two years has also been a student at Madison. They will make their home in Chadborn, Montana.

Madison Alumnae Association

THE Alumnae Association of the Madison Rural Sanitarium has been perfected. All graduates of the Madison Nurses Training School wishing to become members of the organization are asked to send their names to the secretary, Mrs. Violet Wille, R. N., Madison, Tennessee.

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An All-Round Education Valuable for the Rich Also

THERE is much concern today over what may happen as the result of the unemployment of the young people. In the *Literary Digest* of September 19, 1931, is an article entitled "Why Boys Go Bad," which contains food for serious thought. We give much attention to the unemployment of the laboring people who suffer great privations as the result. This article indicates that it would be well for us also to give serious thought to the unemployment of the young people of prosperous families, boys and girls who have too much idle time and who are not obliged to do anything to support themselves, who have everything given to them until they do not have a proper sense of the value of things. The idleness of young people of the well-to-do is apt to bring even more disastrous results than idleness due to lack of unemployment. Too many luxuries not earned by our young people tend to give the impression that they are entitled to anything they want, and the training of their mental faculties in school may only enable them to be more brutal in their determination to have what they want if their desires are interfered with.

It is well for parents to consider carefully the advisability of placing their young people sometime during their edu-

cational experience where they must actually earn their ordinary school expenses. Such an experience enables students to better estimate the value of things. If more of our young people could spend a few years in school under the direction of wise teachers, earning their living while getting their education, it would solve many of the problems now arising due to idleness.

We are appalled today as we face the problem of knowing how to help the unemployed people who are willing to work; but no less distressing is the foolishness of many people who in a time of need and distress are spending money foolishly and lavishly in self-indulgence. Many idle young people of the wealthy lack the good common sense of knowing the times and understanding that their course is apt to bring about a social, industrial, and civic cataclysm such as has occurred in Russia. Those of the aristocratic families of Russia who are still living are beginning to understand the terrible experience brought upon themselves by not knowing the importance of using their time and ability in a sane and sensible manner.

OF all institutions that should undertake to help solve the problem of teaching the idle young people of our country to properly relate themselves to the problems

A MAN may have a brilliant mind, he may be quick to catch ideas, but this is of little value to him and others if he has no knowledge of practical work, if he does not know how to put his ideas into execution. Such a one is only half educated.

--Our School Work

of life, it is the school. But our schools cannot teach these young people good common sense and instill into them a desire for useful citizenship by mere classroom lectures and talk. If the schools are to really plant in the hearts of the young people of the well-to-do the idea that they must be willing to take care of themselves in a normal way, that they must be contributors and not parasites, they must provide facilities so students may have the opportunity of earning their living while they are getting their education.

The curse of Sodom, we are told, was idleness and fulness of bread. This curse is resting heavily today upon hundreds of young people who are attending school. It is true that they may be pushing hard in purely classroom work, but when they are not able to put into practice what they learn, the brain becomes chronically congested as the result of incessant brain effort. Their trained intellect may become a greater menace because of the unbalanced mind with a tendency to get relief in ways that are irregular and uncertain.

In the fifth chapter of James we are told the time is coming when it shall be said: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. . . . Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days."

At the present time, serious as the unemployment of the laboring man is, this country is headed for a more serious experience as the result of the unemployment of the people who are cursed with having too much idle time and too much money in their possession. By teaching habits of industry and instilling right principles into the young people, schools can do much to avert the social, industrial, and civic upheaval that is bound to come if the rich do not see the danger of unemployment of their young people.

One More Pull

IT is a great comfort and satisfaction to have a team that will pull every time that it is asked to pull. It is also a wonderfully good quality in people to be willing to try over and over again. Pulling con-

tests between teams have become a popular and interesting feature of state fairs. These contests have been witnessed by thousands of people who have been so well entertained that rain, chores, and crops have been forgotten for the time being and they have stayed through to the finish. These expositions have taught horsemanship, demonstrating the value of good driving, proper harnessing, and well fitting shoes. They have also caused people to realize as never before the great strength of a horse and the powerful reserve he has at hand. When teams are well matched and well equipped, they have a better rating as power units.

There has always been a natural prejudice against change in any phase of industry. The following extract is taken from the first report of the Illinois Agricultural Society Proceedings, a speech made at the Montgomery County Fair on September 28, 1854: "We are proverbially a fast people, and our young folks are not willing to drive an ox team when horses are to be had. Perhaps they are right if they will always, as I hope they may, make a profitable use of the time saved by the more speedy gait of horses; their choice will be generally approved. There are, however, many kinds of farming operations where an ox team is better than horses." It would be very interesting if some of these men of former generations could awaken and witness the high-powered automobiles and airplanes that our young people use in this generation. Many thoughtful men admit that the excessive use of machinery is not working to the advantage of the farmer. We today are motor-minded, but it is being realized the country over that for many operations on the farm, for small farms, and for short hauls in the cities, teams are more economical.

The mules which our people have helped to purchase for the Madison School have done mighty good work this past summer. Aside from the loss of one span in March, no other animals have been sick a day during the working season. Professor A. J. Wheeler, who has been in charge of the agricultural work, says that this is the first season he can remember that the school has had teams which could attend

to work full time every day right through the hot weather. No time has been lost.

There remains only \$72 to complete this fund. Let's have one more pull all together and the load will be lifted. Send in \$5.00, \$2.00, \$1.00, or even .50, and this fund will be finished.

—Fred Green

A Job Better Than a Daily Dole

IN an article, "A Job-Lot of Jobs," appearing in the *Literary Digest* of September 19, an interesting account is given of the work of Dr. William T. Morgan, of Warrior, Alabama, in aiding the unemployed. Dr. Morgan is teaching the people to pray. "Give us this day our daily job." He has been helping a large number of unemployed coal miners in the Birmingham district.

We are told that forty acres of land has been cleared and put into garden crops. Timber from the land, amounting to 75,000 feet, has been built into simple homes. A poultry plant with 750 fowls has been developed, and a class in poultry raising is being taught by trained instructors. But most of these men and women, it is stated, are studying agriculture. They have a canning factory and are putting up about 2,000 cans of food daily. The cannery is under the supervision of experienced canners who teach these untrained miners how to preserve food successfully. A grist mill is now being installed to grind grain for the community. About seventy-five women and girls have entered sewing classes where they are taught to make simple but attractive garments, quilts, et cetera.

Schoolwork is an important feature of this novel community of unemployed people. The program is a half-day of manual work and a half-day of classwork. They are learning to read, write, and master the rudiments of arithmetic as well as to master the practical manual subjects.

Dr. Morgan endeavors to find places of employment for the men and women he has trained as farmers, mechanics, cooks, et cetera. He believes a job is better than a daily dole of bread.

THE undertaking of Dr. Morgan has attracted much attention, and even though he has been operating this project for only a few months, yet many fine practical results are already evident. Many contributions of used clothing have been made. A small shoe-repair shop, as well as a shop of mending and altering of clothing has been opened and these people do their own mending and altering. All this has been done, we are told, with less than \$3,000 in cash. Besides this there have been liberal donations of materials, but the forty acres of land had to be purchased, and there were other unavoidable cash expenses.

Many others could lead out as Dr. Morgan has in this laudable undertaking for miners, if they had the courage and leadership to initiate and carry forward practical enterprises to teach people to help themselves.

The Madison School is doing a similar work in helping students who could not have school privileges were it necessary for them to pay their school expenses with cash. A part of their time they must spend in earning their living and the rest of their time they spend in study. In this way they are not only earning their expenses, but they are getting an all-round education.

Earnest and sensible men and women recognize that something must be done to help those who are not able to find steady and remunerative employment. There should be many people with the courage and leadership of Dr. Morgan who will undertake to help in their own communities the people that they may learn how to find their own places in the world and simply, economically, and comfortably care for themselves.

ONE of the SURVEY readers, who is over eighty years old, writes: "I enjoy the SURVEY, every copy of it. I am sending to you one dollar for the mule fund. I surely wish it could be more. I am a poor woman, so you see why I cannot send more at this time. I pray that other readers of the SURVEY may respond to this worthy cause that you may soon have the mule fund raised."

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Notes From the Agricultural Department

THE drouths that Tennessee has suffered this year and last have given us a thorough opportunity to test out overhead irrigation. The garden department has three acres that may be irrigated in this way, and had it not been for this, our vegetable crops for the last two years would have been short. We find it especially valuable to insure germination of small seeds and for pushing the salad and root crops. We do not find it so satisfactory for legumes, but it has saved a bean crop for us a number of times. In very hot weather it is difficult to make some crops grow even by irrigation, but in a number of instances it has been possible to keep alive and in growing condition such crops so that when rain and favorable atmospheric conditions did come, rapid growth took place. When considering the use of overhead irrigation, we were told that it would not be a success on Tennessee soil, but we have turned under clover and barnyard manure freely in our garden for humus, and so far as we have been able to observe, the land is improving continually. Our plan is to extend the system as fast as finances will permit until we have at least twelve acres under overhead irrigation. This year we attempted in a small way to do some flood irrigation on the river bottoms, but this did not prove so satisfactory. We shall be glad to compare experiences with readers of the SURVEY who have used the overhead system of irrigation.

At the present time we are securing from the garden a fine quality of toma-

atoes, beets, carrots, string beans, sweet peppers, okra, mustard, kale, collards, swiss chard, turnip greens, and roasting ears.

Early in the season during our first drouth it was felt that our supply of hay would be very short, but due to the August rains which allowed us to plant fall crops, we are hopeful at the present time. We are in the midst of haymaking and have already cut a number of tons of grass and expect several tons of millet and soybeans. We have ten acres of cane which will make quite a little hay. Spring grain crops were quite successful, and we have all of the straw in the barns. The silo is filled to its capacity of one hundred ten tons.

A. J. Wheeler

News Items

LAST Friday Dr. P. P. Claxton, president of Austin Peay Normal, Clarksville, spent a few hours at the school. His visits are always appreciated.

THE school family was shocked last Thursday to learn of the serious automobile accident of Prof. Charles F. Alden. He suffered a serious fracture of the right hip, with a number of severe bruises on his body. He was brought to the Sanitarium for medical attention. We are glad to report that he is doing well, and it is hoped that he will be able soon to take up his schoolwork again.

THE school family is assured of plenty of fruits and vegetables for the coming year. The cannery, under the supervision of Prof. W. R. Tolman, is still a very busy place. Professor Tolman reports up to the present time the cannery has put up 3,000 gallons of peaches, 1,000 gallons of strings beans, 200 gallons of beets, 400 gallons of greens of various kinds, 2,000 gallons of grapes, and several hundred gallons of tomatoes. The peach crop amounted to about 1,350 bushels. The apple and pear crops will soon be coming in, and it is estimated the Union Hill and Ridgetop orchards will yield about 2,100 bushels of apples and 2,000 bushels of pears. There will probably be 8 tons of luscious grapes.

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Another School Year Opens at Madison

By Perry A. Webber, Ph.D., Acting Dean

SEPTEMBER 28 was registration day at Madison. Activity a plenty was observed as three hundred students in high school, junior and senior college enrolled in their classes.

Students have been arriving many days from thirty-eight states, from Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, the Philippines and Africa. At this writing there are still a few late-comers to arrive.

For more than twenty-five years, growing numbers of students interested in gaining a preparation for self-supporting work in the Lord's vineyard have turned their eyes and hearts toward Madison; and while not all have been obedient to the heavenly vision, many have gone out in self-supporting missionary enterprises in the South and elsewhere.

More than twenty schools, rural sanitariums, treatment rooms, health restaurants, and missionary farming enterprises are now conducted by former Madison students. Former students—now graduate physicians, nurses, teachers, and teaching agriculturists—are scattered far and near, doing things learned while at Madison.

Scores of new students arriving in the last few days have brought new courage

to the various departments on the place. Greater activity is seen at the new normal building, now receiving its finishing touches at the hands of student carpenters,

masons, plumbers, etc., under the leadership of trained instructors. Cabin Court for girls is now being occupied, as student painters have put the finishing touches on these cozy cabins built for our young women. The cannery, a busy place for many months, is now bringing its work of the year to a close,

with the storehouse well filled with thousands of gallons of fruit, vegetables, greens, grape juice, etc.

FACES of new students are seen in every department on the place. They are gathering in the fruit and the field crops; they help to repair the autos, to milk and care for the cows, mules, and poultry; they are already learning to cook for the large family of hungry students and teachers; they are learning to prepare food for Sanitarium guests in the Sanitarium kitchen. New student nurses in the bathrooms learning to give treatments, new students in the Business Office, in the Stenographers' Office, in the print shop, new students everywhere, working, smiling and studying, bring new courage and

WHEN we see a young man of promise, we should use our influence to get him into college. If young men have not any money—young men seldom if ever lay up money—do not say, "Go and work a year, and then go into college." No; but try to help them; present them before the churches; bear a decided testimony, and say, "Brethren, we want you to help these individuals through college," and all the time you keep your eye on them, just as though you were their guardians.

—Assist Worthy Young Persons

activity in every department. We are glad for these earnest young people to be with us. Determination is written in every line of their faces.

Only a careful survey of the personal correspondence between the institution and these students, their parents and friends can give even a glimpse of the struggles that have been made that many of these students might be with us. How hard many of them have worked and planned that they might have the \$35 deposit and a few clothes and a little money for books and incidentals upon arriving at the school. In order to conserve these slender funds, young women have ridden long distances on busses day and night; boys have caught rides or travelled the "collegiate highway" or the "thumb route," as they term it; but they are here and God bless them as they join us in our work.

MADISON looks forward with high hopes and prayers for the best school in the history of the institution. As students and teachers join hands and hearts in the many activities of the place, we realize that many hundreds of parents and friends of the students and the institution will help to make the work a success by their earnest prayers. With every added student to our number we realize that added responsibilities come, but with these added responsibilities come added opportunities to serve a larger number of young people. The institution faces many problems and perplexities as we take up the above mentioned responsibilities, but faith and trust in God will open a way out of all of these perplexities and difficulties, and it is our determination as an institution to do our very best by this beautiful flock that God has sent us. The writer personally solicits correspondence from parents and friends of students here, inquiring about them, and we promise that we will do our very best to keep them informed as to the advancement that is being made.

Education

"Education is gleaned from men and books and laboratories, from field and forest and whispering wind; but it is more: it is learning promptness and

thoughtfulness, kindness and helpfulness, and every form of purity; it is the mastering of mind and spirit, appetite and passion, thought and word and glance; it is knowing that nothing but service brings worthy living, that selfishness means sin, that courage lies in being right; education is the implanting of good habits, the acquirement of efficiency, the development of a twenty-four carat CHARACTER." —*American Educational Digest, December, 1924.*

The Student Body Expresses Its Appreciation

WE are thankful to be able to announce to the SURVEY readers that the mule fund is closed. We will raise the balance due when donations now started are in. To take care of the amount left, the Student Council brought to the General Assembly this week the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the mules were purchased with the idea of helping to give students the opportunity of earning their way through school;

"Whereas, the Faculty of the Madison School have contributed no small amount from their personal salaries to help pay for these teams; and

"Whereas, friends of the student self-help plan have contributed liberally to this fund through calls made in the SURVEY; be it

"Resolved, that the students of the Madison School, being the beneficiaries of this purchase, shoulder the burden of raising the remainder of the debt on the mule teams, this to be raised by personal gifts or by gifts from our friends whom we may ask to help us.

"Resolved further, That we express to the Faculty and to the readers of the SURVEY our appreciation of their liberal contributions to this fund."

Approximately three hundred students were in assembly, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. A number of speeches were made. The students pledged that money spent for nick-nacks and things not absolutely essential would be used in raising the balance due on the mule fund. It was an inspiration to see this fine group

of young people, who are earning their expenses while getting their education, express in this tangible manner their appreciation of what friends of Madison have been doing in helping to pay for the mules.

The call for help on the mule fund has appeared a number of times in the SURVEY. While times are hard, yet friends of the student self-help plan have not disappointed us. Many have responded. Some who were not able to give cash have written, telling us of their interest in the work and of their prayers for its success. The Faculty of the Madison School also wishes to thank the SURVEY readers for responding so liberally to the call for help in paying for the mules.

* * *

UNDER date of September 25, a friend writes: "I always read the SURVEY which you send to the office, and have become very much interested in the Mule Fund. Sometime ago I made a small contribution. I am glad to say I will be able to pledge \$10.00 toward the balance due—\$3.00 on October 10, \$3.00 on November 10, and \$4.00 on December 10. I know you are doing a wonderful work at Madison and I am thankful to be able to assist in this small way."

"Back To the Farm" Solution for Unemployment

A STRONG conviction is taking hold of thousands of substantial, thinking men and women that the people of this country have been drifting too rapidly into the cities. It is understood by financiers, statesmen, educators, and social workers that it is necessary in order to have relief from our present financial condition for thousands of city consumers to be transformed into producers on small farms. To be in the city without employment is a tragedy. On the farm, shelter and food are assured, and as people understand how uncertain support is in the cities for the ordinary laboring man, there will undoubtedly be a pronounced swing from the city to the country. In an article appearing in the *Alle Banner* of September 14, Dr.

J. W. Fitts, commissioner of agriculture, suggests the small farm as a partial solution of the unemployed problem.

In part he says that the family man out of work or employed on part-time basis should have a farm of from two to ten acres. "While the nation was riding on the crest of the prosperity wave, there was a steady trek of workers from the farms to the industrial centers. The economic change two years ago caught many of these men unawares, . . . and deprived them of employment. The city is no place for one out of work. He is faced only with expenses and has no opportunity to produce, no matter how willing he may be. But it is different in the country. There one can support himself and his family. He may not have much margin of profit and very little cash, but he will have a living. . . . On a farm a man can at least raise enough food for his family, and his living standards will be higher than in the cheap quarters unemployment forces one to have in town." He can have fresh vegetables and fruits in season, which may be preserved for the winter, and a cow will furnish milk for the family.

"To the man who has saved a little money, I would suggest that he investigate the advisability of buying a few acres of his own, but not more in the beginning than he and his family can till by themselves. Later, after he has learned the ropes, he may acquire more. If he is employed on a part-time basis, he can arrange his farm duties so as to take advantage of work when it is available."

The farm provides a healthy environment for the children, with plenty of wholesome food and shelter. In many European countries families live comfortably on a few acres of land. Families in America can do the same. And certainly they will fare far better in the country than in the city without employment.

Training for Usefulness

MANY who have been educated in our schools are headless. They do a little here and a little somewhere else, but they show that they have not been educated for practical work. Students should remember that the first thing they must do is to make

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themselves practical, all-round, useful men and women, who in an emergency can do the work necessary to be done. When students are given this kind of education, it will not be necessary to transport men thousands of miles to plan schools, meeting-houses, and colleges. Students should be encouraged to combine mental and physical labor. The physical powers should be developed in proportion to the mental faculties. This is essential to form an all-round education. They will then be at home in any place. . . . A man may have a brilliant mind, he may be quick to catch ideas, but this is of little value to him and others if he has no knowledge of practical work, if he does not know how to put his ideas into execution. Such a one is only half educated.

—*Our School Work*

Are You Interested in Cafeteria Work

THERE is an opportunity for experienced cafeteria workers who have the right standards to operate the Louisville Cafeteria as a private enterprise. This cafeteria is in a good location, on the first floor of a building having treatment rooms on the second floor, and is sufficiently equipped for operation.

Free rent on equipment and building for six months will be given to the right persons who are able to buy their stock and operate this enterprise. A living can be made in this work if it is rightly conducted.

If interested, write The Layman Foundation, Madison, Tenn.

Cause for Sorrow

IN the quarter of a century and more that Madison has been a school family it is seldom that death has invaded our midst. In this we have been especially blessed. This year on the very edge of the fall opening, one who had been with us but a very short time and who was looking forward with pleasure to a year in school, was most unexpectedly snatched from our midst. This was Miss Jean Noble, of Battle Creek, Michigan. Death followed a few hours after a serious emergency operation. So sudden, so unexpected was the passing of this young life, that it came as a great grief to her relatives and friends. A mother and father, a sister and brother, and a host of warm friends mourn for her, but they mourn not as those who have no hope. Miss Noble was a Christian, and we look forward to her rising to meet the Savior when He comes. A service in memory of her was held here and burial took place at her home in Michigan.

The Annual Reception

THE annual faculty reception for new students was held Saturday evening in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall. Three hundred students were in attendance. The first part of the program consisted of hand-shaking and getting acquainted. A miramba solo was rendered by Mrs. S. A. Larson. The welcome address was delivered by President Sutherland. Other speakers on the program were Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Dean Webber, Mr. Green, and Dr. Bralliar. Extemporaneous speakers were Mrs. Josephine Gotzian, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland. Other Speaker, president of the Student Council, expressed the appreciation of the students for the hearty reception accorded them by the faculty. Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. S. B. Goodge and by Mr. H. A. Hopkins, of Evansville, Indiana.

We are glad to send the SURVEY without subscription price to you and your friends. We are also made glad by the donations that come to help in the expense of publishing and mailing.

The Madison Survey

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Education Should Train for Life Not Away from It

PARENTS should teach their children the value and right use of time. Parents cannot commit a greater sin than by allowing their children to have nothing to do. The children soon learn to love idleness, and they grow up shiftless men and women. When they are old enough to earn their living and find employment, they work in a lazy, droning way; yet they expect to be paid as much as if they were faithful. There is a world-wide difference between this class of workers and those who realize that they must be faithful stewards."

The character of the work at Madison naturally determines the early training of the young people who enter the school. Often students are found with habits of shiftlessness and laziness. Yet these young people present themselves to the institution to acquire an education and to earn their way while obtaining it. Many times these young men and women, who have not been properly trained by their parents, reform and become very dependable, earnest burden-bearers.

A young person who knows how to use his time and ability so carefully that he

can earn his school expenses during the time that is often wasted by the careless, idle student, is obtaining a preparation for life's work that is inestimable.

It is a pleasure to see the young men and women here at Madison eagerly economizing their time and using their ability to the best advantage in taking care of their school expenses while at the same time they are doing even better classroom work. Students going through high school and college with such a practical experience make

an entirely different type of workers from those who are allowed to go to school and waste much valuable time.

THE question is sometimes asked, "Can students stand up to a program of study and labor and yet keep their health?" It has been Madison's experience that students carrying such a program as a rule have better health. They are less inclined to want to indulge in hurtful amusements. They learn to form a true estimate of the value of time, energy, and ability. They become more skilful in meeting difficult problems and overcoming them. They develop a physical, mental, and spiritual

THE self-supporting student often gets more than his fellows of the best things in college and in college life. In spite of the time occupied by labor, the self-supporting students carry off about fifty per cent of the scholarship and campus honors. . . . In undertaking self-support, it goes almost without saying that a student must plan his time carefully, that he must, above all things, conserve his health, and that he must never lose sight of the fact that study is his main purpose.

—John P. Howe, University of Chicago

strength that enables them to fearlessly attack difficulties in their road and to overcome them.

Sometimes students earning their school expenses are tempted to wish that they had money enough to pay their way through school without closely economizing on time and means and working hard at manual labor to make ends meet. Such students may profitably digest the counsel given by Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University:

"To the unexperienced and far-seeing, the real unfortunate one on a college campus is the boy whose foolish father allows him to 'draw' on his home bank for all the money he thinks he needs, who is learning to spend each year more than his earning power could replace in three, and whose back-bone is being steadily and inevitably dissolved by softness, shallowness, self-conceit, and self-indulgence. Outside of college walls the pitiless warfare of modern life makes short work of the weak and inefficient, reverses campus standards and judgments in a most surprising way, and seems to take peculiar pleasure in consigning campus idols to the scrap pile."

Any who desire to help a student through school can do the student no greater favor than by endowing the school with means to provide profitable labor so he may earn his own way. Some day those responsible for the training of young people will come to appreciate the value of students studying and working their way through school at the same time.

The Mountain Sanitarium

THE following excerpts are taken from an address given by Dr. John E. Calfee, president of the Asheville Normal School, Asheville, North Carolina, on National Hospital Day at the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina:

We need our great city hospitals, and shall continue to need them; but the greatest need will always evidently be the small hospital located in country places. The small rural hospital has its place in the rural community, the same as the school and the church. It should be made a country institution, used and patronized as country people use and patronize their other institutions.

There are communities in our mountains as far removed as twenty miles from the service of a doctor. The condition of the roads and the poverty of the people make the distance equal to that from Fletcher to the great hospital in New York City. This means that the mother giving birth is frequently attended by the women of the neighborhood, and that a miracle is wrought every time there are no serious after effects.

Every individual, to be properly born, requires the service of the hospital, and the exit from life is made easier by a fit place in which to die.

The Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital at Fletcher means to this community something that but the fewest individuals have ever thought of for a single time. It means a sense of security, a rock of strength in a weary land in times of emergency and great need. This service alone is conspicuous for its endeavor to promote good health. This hospital means more than hospitals en masse. It means an individuality all its own. This community, this county, this state, is most fortunate in having a hospital such as this in its midst. It is fortunate in having noble men and women to carry on the work of mercy without thought of personal profit or gain.

Their wants, when for more money for building and equipment, are that they may do more service for their neighbors in times of sickness when they need to be nursed back to health. This institution desires larger equipment because of the work it is doing and the nobleness of the spirit of the founders and directors. It is in investment in sympathy and love in the lives of those in broken health, temporarily or permanently.

This sanitarium is a sentinel standing at the beginning of a new epoch which, in time, will bring hospital service to all the people. This hospital is tied up with the interest of the community. It is located in the country, which means that people living in the country are within reach of medical service at all times.

Health is the foundation upon which nations build prosperity and character. This being true, it is necessary that institutions for restoring health and teaching health should be planted in regions accessible to every citizen. This is what you have done for this community. It is a legitimate hope, in which we can all unite, that the movement may become nation and world-wide, so that the blessings of health may be as free as the air we breathe and the water we drink.

From Indiana

AN old friend of Madison writes as follows: "My dear old faithful visitor: (Referring to the SURVEY) You say you still need money for the mules so those lads can get an education. I am acquainted

with Madison and its vicinity. Years ago I sold books around Fountain Head, Gallatin, and Nashville. I remember very well the Wallace family at Fountain Head; I also remember Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Joe and Yolanda. Well, Friend SURVEY, here is one dollar to apply on the mule fund. And every time I get a dollar that I can spare I will send it until those mules are paid for."

A Former Student Wants an Interest in the Mules

THE SURVEY readers will enjoy reading a letter that has come from one of Madison's old students, Louis Hansen, of Corcoran, California. A number of years ago Louis and his two sisters were students at Madison. Their brother, Professor Nis Hansen, is one of our teachers. Nis Hansen, Sr., the father of these young people, has taken a prominent part in the development of the school from its beginning. The school dairy barn is the gift of Mr. Hansen. Members of the Hansen family have always been firm, staunch friends of the institution. In a personal letter to Dr. Sutherland under date of October 7, Louis writes:

"I have just finished reading the SURVEY of September 30, and see you still have to raise \$87.50 to pay for the mules. The way things are looking out here the past year, I don't want you to lose those mules for I may need a job of driving them before long. We are selling cotton at five cents a pound, corn at ninety-four cents a hundred, and our wheat crop at ninety to ninety-seven and a half cents per hundred pounds.

"Having to pump our water from the depth we do, we can't farm at those prices. If we get a wet winter, for which we have been looking for the last ten years, it will relieve the situation. From the way things are shaping up in the world, I don't suppose it makes much difference though.

"I am glad to note in the SURVEY from time to time that your building program for the senior college is moving along. When you sent out an appeal for carpenters, I wished I could have taken a plane

and flown over to your place for a few weeks to help you. I am glad to hear that Brother Nis and his wife like it down there.

"I am enclosing a check for the mules. Don't let them take the mules away."

A Valuable but Neglected Food

ABOUT half of the people of the world obtain their protein from the soybean. The soybean protein is complete and superior in some respects to the protein in milk and flesh foods. The protein of a pound of soybeans is equal in nutritional value to two pounds of beef and costs much less. It contains none of the objectional features found in the protein of meat. The broken-down, worn-out dead matter—the result of metabolism—of flesh foods is injurious to the liver, kidneys, and blood vessels. When man was allowed meat by God after the flood, he was told that meat eating would shorten life. It does this by injuring the delicate functioning cells of the kidneys, and destroying by irritation the elastic tissues of the blood vessels, producing in time Bright's disease and hardening of the arteries.

The Madison School family is enjoying the milk made from soybeans. Already the medical profession is realizing the value of this milk for infant feeding. The milk and cheese of the soybean is a wholesome, delicious food.

It is not difficult for people to acquire a taste for soybean products. No doubt soybean foods will become very popular because of their nutritional value.

In view of the fact that it is becoming a most serious problem to avoid the dangers found in milk purchased in the cities, it would be well for people to give serious thought to the idea that as we go on we should attempt to find foods that will take the place of dairy products. It has been discovered that the average per cent of tuberculous milk in the great cities of England is 7.36. There are over a million tuberculous milk cows in England and Wales. And there are only four hundred dairies in all England and Wales that produce an A-grade milk.

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"Let the diet reform be progressive. Let the people be taught how to prepare food without the use of milk and butter. The time will come when there will be no safety in using eggs, milk, cream, or butter because disease in animals is increasing."

Soybean Bread

FOR several years articles have been appearing in the MADISON SURVEY in regard to the soybean and its value as a food. From time to time recipes have appeared showing how it could be used in various ways. Recently the Madison family have been very much delighted with a new bread containing a good percentage of soybean flour. This bread has advantages over the ordinary bread in many ways. Its high protein content, and its alkalizing quality is most valuable. If interested in knowing more about this bread, write P. A. Webber, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

The Kindly Impulse

Life gives us many chances to be kind
But leaves it to our judgment to decide.
One man gives pennies to the begger blind,
Another in his hurry steps aside.

With many burdens we are sorely pressed,
We've little time to linger on the way.
We see a stranger suffering and distressed
And either pass him by or choose to stay.
Who would be friendly must be prompt
to choose—

The Levite may have wanted to be kind;
No doubt he thought he had no time to
lose;

Not so the Good Samaritan behind.

He stopped and to the stranger played
the friend

And for the moment let his interests
wait,

But those who blindly seek some selfish
end

Miss many little chances to be great.

—Edgar A. Guest

News Items

THE school family has been favored recently with chapel talks by Elder N. S. Ashton, president of the Southern Union Conference; Elder H. E. Lysinger, president of the Tennessee River Conference; Prof. R. B. Thurber, editor of the *Watchman Magazine*; and Mr. E. R. Doolittle, postmaster and banker of Madison.

AMONG those registering at the Sanitarium this week are Professor O. N. Smith, of the Division of Agriculture, University of Tennessee; J. T. McKnight and daughter, Miss Ella McKnight, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Geo. R. Hahn, Clarksville, Tennessee; Mrs. George A. Barksdale, Greenwood, South Carolina; Mrs. R. D. Allen, Anniston, Alabama. Miss Sallie and Miss Susie Williams have returned from Monteagle, Tennessee, to spend the winter at the Madison Sanitarium, as has been their custom for a number of years.

THIS week Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Rennings, of Salem, Oregon, arrived by auto with their young people, Helen, Wilbur, and Manford and his wife. The young people, though a little late, have registered for school work and are getting adjusted to school routine. Mr. and Mrs. Rennings will spend a few days visiting Madison and friends in Nashville. Mr. Rennings was a member of the group that came down the Cumberland River on the "Morning Star" just twenty-seven years ago and landed on the old plantation that became the property of the Madison School. This little company was looking for a school site.

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A School in a Garden

By P. J. Rennings

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago, when the Madison School was established by a group of teachers, Peter Rennings, a former student of some of these teachers, was in the employ of J. E. White, founder of the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville. Naturally, he was deeply interested in the school from its beginning, and was a frequent visitor. Mr. Rennings is an art designer by profession. After an absence of twenty-five years, Mr. and Mrs. Rennings are again visiting Madison, having motored from the state of Washington with four of their young people, whom they are placing in the school here. After spending a few days looking over the place, Mr. Rennings has given to the SURVEY readers his impressions:

If you had seen Madison twenty-five years ago and compared it with what you find today, you could not but marvel at the change and progress.

From two or three small cottages and the old plantation house in which school was held, it has grown to one hundred buildings and cottages housing three hundred students and more than eighty workers. The sanitarium and hospital is one-hundred-bed capacity.

The ideal of the school has never changed—a training for self-supporting missionary service in the South.

So closely is the work of the school and sanitarium carried on that the one is the right hand of the other. So nearly do the leaders conform their plans to the original idea, that sick people find at Madison a real atmosphere of rest. Here patients have opportunity to see, in the active group of students who labor as they study, God's ideal method for the training of youth.

The buildings, while erected one by one as Providence provided the means, without debt, present a high order of artistic arrangement and good taste. The various sanitarium units are connected by covered archways, creating an architectural atmosphere of Mexico or California. The long lines of light gray corridors and archways are broken by stately oaks and charming cedars. The rolling lawns and shady seats beneath the trees, the singing birds and frisking squirrels cause one to fall in love with the quiet, restful grandeur.

Gradually this garden of rest is being enlarged by the clearing of brush, trimming of trees, and planting of lawns—all by student labor. Such an ideal place for a school! Four hundred acres, originally, now increased to nearly one thousand. Then, covered with stones and impoverished; now responding to the boys who till and sow with tons of fruit and vegetables.

Useless stones? No, they have found their place in various useful ways. But at the present

THE pupils of these schools (schools of the prophets) sustained themselves by their own labor in tilling the soil, or in some mechanical employment. In Israel this was not thought strange or degrading; indeed, it was regarded as a sin to allow children to grow up in ignorance of useful labor. . . . Many also of the teachers supported themselves by manual labor. These schools proved to be one of the means most effective in promoting that righteousness which "exalteth a nation."
—Education

time, thousands of stones gathered from these acres are slowly rising into a truly beautiful senior college building, modern in every detail, and being wrought by student labor. Not the over-towering type of architecture that causes one to worship the genius of man, but the kind that seems to grow out of the hillside, and becomes a part of the landscape.

Their school work must be satisfactory, because Madison is recognized by the State University and by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. This recognition is a contribution to Christian education, as demonstrated by the school.

Visit the chapel at worship hour, or at the Sabbath service, and see them rise almost *en masse* to testify to their faith in the word of God and their belief in the soon-coming Savior. As far as I can determine, every student is in training with the idea of becoming a self-supporting missionary.

Without the usual backing and help given to educational institutions, this school goes on increasing and expanding by its remarkable plan of endowment—thousands of dollars invested in campus industries. Here in these various industries labor is converted into tangible assets by which the school is operated. There are no debts and no taxes. To see these consecrated workers and students earning their living by their own efforts through these campus industries makes an impression not easily forgotten.

Human wisdom did not plan it, nor can human wisdom explain it. We turn to the source from which the ideal is drawn and read:

"Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord and whose hope the Lord is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh." Jeremiah 17:7, 8.

Good News from Red Boiling Springs

READERS of the SURVEY will remember the distress and suffering in the Red Boiling Springs community last winter and spring caused by the long drouth. Mrs. R. A. Leslie, to whom many contributions were sent by SURVEY readers for relief work, writes:

I want to send a few lines to the SURVEY to let our friends know how we are getting on at Red Boiling Springs. It is not an easy task to express in words our feeling of gratitude for the kindness of God's people that was shown us in our time of need.

We have had a wonderful season. Everything has grown in abundance. It was very dry in the early part of the season, but the rain came in time to save nearly all the crops. The potato crop

and early grass were short, but the fruit and corn will make up for that. We have had rain every time we have needed it since the early part of the season, and there has never been such crops in this section of the country. Everyone remembered well the past winter there was wholesale planting of fields and gardens. Seeds were never procured from the Red Cross, but with the kind contributions sent to us by friends, we were able to furnish what was most needed.

Every jar that could be secured has been filled, and you can hardly pass a cabin without seeing fruits and vegetables out to dry. I don't think anyone can possibly be hungry this winter in the Red Boiling Springs community. We have large patches of corn and cane, which means plenty of "corn pone and 'lasses."

I still had on hand coats and winter-wear that came too late for distribution in the spring. These I have given where they were most needed this fall.

We want you to remember the work here in your prayers, as little has been done here in the line of Bible work. We are far from our conference headquarters, but we hope the time will soon come for the reaping to be done here.

A Few Words from the Madison Banker.

EVER since there has been a school at Madison, and even before, Mr. E. R. Doolittle has been the Madison postmaster and cashier of the Madison Bank and Trust Company. Occasionally he comes out to talk with the student body, and he has the happy faculty of making us all feel that it is his pleasure to do this. It is a real pleasure to us to have him come, and that pleasure was ours last week when he addressed the assembly at its evening gathering. After one of his characteristic stories in response to the introduction by Professor Webber, Mr. Doolittle said:

I have known the people connected with the Rural Educational Association (the business man's name for the Madison School) ever since its infancy and am very fond of these people. I remember the days when Professor Sutherland, Professor Magan, Mother D., Miss DeGraw, and others came down, and the herculean task they tied to put over. It was a wonderful idea; and as to how that idea has succeeded, you have only to look at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute as it is today.

This was a run-down farm, a very forsaken piece of property then, but with perseverance, patience, and a mind and heart to do, they started out. They had a hard time in those days to keep things going. Many people said they could not do it, but they have. I think you young people really didn't know, you just can't appreci-

ate, what you owe to those in charge of the Rural Educational Association. I feel that it is an opportunity to come here that you don't fully grasp at this time, and possibly many of you will not grasp until you leave this school.

Young people today are taught so many "isms" that I don't think are true. Many colleges have lost the simple faith that you are taught here. I have no patience with that kind of teaching. They take from you more than they give. I think some colleges today are actually taking away from the young people more than they give. But here you are away from "isms." You are taught plain and simple faith.

Education is a wonderful thing. I realize more and more each day that education is one of the most desirable things you can get in this life. But if you put "Christian" with that, and get a *Christian* education (and you get it here), then you are getting a foundation upon which to stand throughout your entire life. It will make you a benefit and comfort to all with whom you come in contact.

I feel that every young man who comes here, no matter where he is from, has an opportunity that he can't appreciate for many years to come. He may get an inkling of it now, but as he goes out into the world, he will realize more and more the benefits of this school.

I wish I knew you each personally. I don't see you often, so I don't know you well, but I like to look into your faces. Any time in the world that I can serve anyone connected with the Rural Educational Association, the Madison Sanitarium, or any of you individually, I will certainly be glad to be at your service.

I have only a few minutes this evening, so I just want to say that I'm mighty glad to be here. I'm glad to be with this student body. I want to be with you often. I feel that I am a part of this institution and that there isn't a man or woman connected with it but what is my friend.

Effects of Tobacco on Students

MILLIONS of dollars are being worse than wasted today by the use of tobacco in its various forms. All restraint seems to have been cast to the winds by the majority of people concerning the use of tobacco. Since a wave of recklessness is seizing the women and girls of this country so that they are abandoning their better judgment, we may expect that the children who are coming up will have very little idea of the harmfulness of this filthy weed. Science tells us that the use of tobacco by women does much greater harm to them physically than it does to men; and its effect upon children will be more

profound than tobacco using by the fathers upon the children.

Never has there been a time when intensity was so universally taking hold of the people. The tension required to keep up with the trend of so-called modern civilization is so great that nerves can hardly stand up to the load. For this reason the sedative effect of the tobacco narcotic is desired. It gives a fleeting relief from the sensation of exhaustion.

Students will find valuable information in the following excerpt from *How to Learn* by Dr. E. B. Pitkin, of Columbia University.

To learn fast and easily, avoid all stimulants and narcotics. Even the mildest tobacco slows down the learning. Scientists have observed the effects of smoking on workers in many fields, and everywhere they find the same significant slowing down and the same inferior mental activity.

Telegraphers who smoke make more mistakes in the receiving and sending of messages than do telegraphers who do not smoke. Heavy smokers are poorer than mild smokers here too. Especially toward the end of the day when fatigue sets in, do the smokers become inferior. Moderately heavy smokers among college students are about ten per cent less efficient than non-smokers. This appears in all kinds of studies, no less than in athletics. A smoker has much difficulty in imagining things clearly. In this place he is about twenty-two per cent poorer than a non-smoker. He perceives objects less accurately and also recalls things more slowly.

Smokers seldom can commit facts to memory as easily as non-smokers. They cannot handle themselves so dexterously in playing instruments like the piano and violin, in drawing pictures, in aviation, or even in composing essays. In the colleges of England it has been found that most of the students who have been dropped because of low grades have been very heavy smokers; and among the abler students, virtually no heavy smokers are found. The men of highest skill in most lines are, like Lindberg in aviation, non-smokers.

To learn at top speed you must read and think at top speed. Tobacco slows you down. To use it while trying to study is exactly like driving an automobile with the brakes on. It makes progress harder, and does some injury, even though not much.

Do not waste your time trying to learn things while half asleep. Avoid all tobacco for at least four hours before studying and during the entire study period.

At Clark University a study brought out the significant fact that only 18.3 per cent of the students who smoked won academic honors, while 68.5 per cent of those who did not smoke won such. The worst tobacco is a good grade of cigarette tobacco.

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News Items

WORK in the Harvest Ingathering con-
tinues with encouraging success. W. F.
Rocke, A. E. Putnam, and Fred Green
have been taking turns visiting business
men of Nashville in company with R. F.
Woods, Home Missionary Secretary of
the Southern Conference. Almost all of
the business houses visited thus far have
contributed sums equal to that of other
years. The work of the singing bands has
been interrupted since the opening of
school, but we hope to do some more work
along this line soon. Receipts to date are
\$823.61

WE are glad to tell our friends that on
November 1, the Lawrenceburg Sanitari-
um and Hospital will have its formal
opening in the new quarters. Readers of
the SURVEY will remember that on June 10
the sanitarium buildings were destroyed
by fire.

WORK on the new demonstration build-
ing is progressing nicely. A number
of rooms are being finished. Because of
the crowded condition of the school, how-
ever, it has been necessary to use for rec-
itation some of the rooms before they
were completed.

AMONG recent visitors on the campus
were Mrs. Rena Roepke and Mrs. A. M.
Elmer, of Indianapolis, Indiana. For
many years Mrs. Roepke has been making
it possible for several students each year
to attend school. Two of these are now stu-
dents at Madison.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the
birth on October 17 of Patricia Marie
to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mitzelfelt. Mrs.

Mitzelfelt is the daughter of Dean W. E.
Straw. Mr. Mitzelfelt is teaching in our
department of agriculture.

AFTER spending the summer with her
father and mother at Old Orchard,
Maine, Mrs. W. R. Tolman has returned
to Madison. She reports that her mother,
who has been ill, is greatly improved.

The Girls' Cabin Court

THE opening of Girls' Cabin Court has
been welcomed at the Madison School
by both the Faculty and student body, due
to the largest enrolment in the history of
the institution. The question of where to
lodge our students was a grave one.
Realizing the seriousness of this situation,
Girls' Cabin Court was rushed to the ut-
most.

The location chosen is on the hillside
facing Old Hickory. Actual construction
work began about the middle of September,
and as many as twelve young men were
at work each day until its completion. The
digging of foundations, laying of cement
blocks, both rough and finished carpenter
work, and outside painting and interior
decorating were all done by students. No
lack of supervision was evident, however,
as Mr. F. A. Quackenbush could be found
on the job from daylight till dark, not
only supervising but instructing the young
men in their work.

The result of this concentrated effort
can be seen in the eleven two-room cot-
tages, comfortably housing thirty-six
young women. One cottage is the home
of the girls' supervisor, who is classed as
an adopted mother.

The cottage plan is more home-like.
We build our own fires and care for them,
and look after the grounds about our own
doorways. This is part of our education,
and we enjoy it.

—Walter Hilgers

**If you are pleased with this little paper,
please pass it to some one else. If you know
of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY
regularly, kindly send us their names and
addresses. If you feel the urge to write a
letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it.
Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Ten-
nessee.**

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November 4, 1931

No. 43

The New Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital

By Mrs. Lida F. Scott

READERS of the SURVEY, knowing of the fire that destroyed the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, June 9, 1931, will be interested to learn the latest news concerning the re-building, mainly from the insurance money.

The old building had cost \$29,000; the new building which is just being finished has had to come within a range of \$12,000, the amount of the insurance money. This has meant close planning and watchfulness lest some be tempted beyond the financial limit. The building is U-shaped. The front and one of the wings are nearly finished, but the second wing must wait for more money. Not only does the material and labor have to be paid for out of the \$12,000 fund but the equipment as well. It would seem that such a program would necessarily mean cramping in size, capacity, and quality, and letting down in efficiency. We are thankful, however, to say that this has not been the case.

The story is an interesting one. We have a building larger, more beautiful, and more convenient than the former. The operating room is modern and well equipped. There is a minor surgery, an O. B. room, a wake-up room, a wash-up room, sterilizing room, laboratory, X-ray room, consultation office, and an ambulance

entrance in the surgery division. We have not yet been able to purchase an X-ray machine, and probably will not for some time. Beyond the surgery we have two doctors' offices; two wards, each containing four beds; eight private rooms with doors wide enough for a bed to pass through, and each furnished with a lavatory and toilet; a parlor; two treatment rooms; and wide corridors with fire doors. The walls are stuccoed on the outside, and on the inside they are beautifully plastered; the



The building as it now appears

woodwork is nicely finished, and the floor is sanded and varnished by experienced finishers.

HOW could it be done for \$12,000? Partly, because lumber is cheap; partly because of the ready response of some former patients who were glad to work off old accounts. At one time there were over twenty of these men giving faithful service. When their accounts were settled, others took their places; thus the group of workers changed every week or so. The foreman, Mr. Joe Ronke, cooperated with these raw recruits from the farm, some of whom had had no experience in the handling of carpenter's tools. He trained them to do the rough work so well that an ordinary observer could not distinguish the work of the amateurs, who are well

pleased with the result and the experience they have gained.



These men, unable to pay their hospital bills owing to the hard times, work them off on the new building.

Besides economy in labor and material, there were other helps. The doctors of the community used their influence and their means and encouraged others to use theirs. A local man completely furnished one of the wards; other friends, the private rooms. The county expressed its appreciation of this institution by distributing posters and other propoganda, and in a more definite way helped by bringing the electric system two miles from Lawrenceburg to the sanitarium, presenting it with a ten-horse-power current for lights and power. Mr. I. H. Sargent, manager, who is also the construction superintendent and a mechanic, is installing the plumbing, the steam heat, the electric apparatus, and fixtures. Mr. E. G. Parkes, a large lumber merchant in Lawrenceburg, has furnished the roofing, the lumber, the windows, and doors practically at cost, besides making a present of all the cement sidewalks. The whole community from the mayor and the Chamber of Commerce down have shown keen interest and a spirit of helpfulness.

In reply to a former article in the SURVEY asking for supplies came donations of sheeting, pillow cases, towels, pillows, blankets, and other bedding. These were most welcome, and to those sending them we send our hearty thanks.

Mr. U. E. Whiteis, brother of Miss Samantha Whiteis, the receiving matron, having closed his treatment rooms in Columbus, Ohio, donated his entire treatment room equipment to the hydrotherapy department. The equipment is superior to

any that could have been afforded. The operating room is furnished with rebuilt equipment which appears as good as new.

WE have a sanitarium and hospital at half the ordinary cost, about one hundred forty feet long, nearly twice the size of the old building, far more convenient, more beautiful, and more substantial, built after a plan which is the outgrowth of six years' operating experience.

We are thankful to be able to make more comfortable the chronic and emergency cases. The people who come are nearly always desperately sick and often very needy. Owing to the amount of charity work done, the sanitarium and hospital have never made expenses. Since the loss in operation is now a well established fact, Lawrenceburg's leading men are aroused to the necessity of sharing this burden.

These are some of the providential provisions and gifts which bring the reconstruction to the point where it is possible to reopen November 1. Read again the parable of the loaves and fishes, Matthew 14:17. What a modern ring it now has. The Lord has a thousand ways of doing things where we see but one. We have not run one cent in debt. We have stopped work when the money ran out.

ONE thousand invitations to our opening on November 1 have been distributed between Lawrenceburg and Nashville, a distance of ninety miles. Friends are invited to inspect the building and judge its merits for themselves. There will be a semi-impromptu program, during which the mayor, business men, physicians, and other friends from near and far will speak. The Madison School band will play, and songs will be rendered by both local and Madison talent. This, a Lawrenceburg number of the MADISON SURVEY, will be distributed among the guests.

Five counties with an unusually large percentage of the Lord's poor, all of whom are made welcome in their dire need, are depending on this sanitarium and hospital. For this reason we take courage to solicit the replacement of many small articles that the fire ruthlessly snatched away while we stood by so helpless. These are:

Microscope
Office supplies
Typewriter
Adding machine
Urinals
Bed pans
Blankets
Enema cans, tubing, and glass tips
Emesis basins, white enamel
Rubber draw sheets, about one dozen
Sheets or sheeting by the yard
White dimity spreads
Towels, about 24 inches in length
Towelng by the yard

Vases
Wheel chairs
Army canvas cots
Douche pans
Stomach pump
Hot water bottles
Pails, white enamel

Material for white uniforms
Up-to-date, standard medical books, including a medical dictionary
Ornamental shrubbery, plants, trees, grass seed

Money with which to purchase incidentals needed in a hospital

It is a pleasure to realize that our growing family of contributors share with us the joy of service.

Please send donations prepaid to Mr. I. H. Sargent, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

How Madison Students Earn their Way

By Floyd Bralliar, Ph. D.

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is now twenty-seven years old. It was founded by a number of teachers who left a northern college, bought four hundred fourteen acres of land near Madison, Tennessee, and started the institution with the purpose of teaching the type of school they thought most valuable to the average student. They started in by making it a rule that all students should earn their own expenses, not because they were poor, but because by so doing they would get a more valuable education. There were twelve or fifteen students in attendance the first year. This year the enrollment totals nearly three hundred. A large number of applicants had to be rejected because there was no room for more students. As the school has grown it has been necessary to increase the acreage until now the Institution owns over nine hundred acres of land.

Students actually must do profitable work in order to pay their regular school expenses. The program is so arranged that any student who is reasonably industrious can do an academic year's school work in twelve months. It is no longer a difficulty at Madison to find enough work for the students to do; it is a problem to house enough students to do the necessary work of the Institution. Following is a list of some of the things that we do on the campus:

FIRST, we endeavor as far as possible to raise our own food. We have about forty acres of garden, and nearly one hundred acres in fruits of various kinds. Then we have a dairy which supplies us with milk, an apiary, a poultry department, and one of the finest apple orchards in the country. The vineyard, I believe, is the second in size in the state of Tennessee. We have a cannery which cares for a large part of

the produce that is not eaten fresh from the gardens and the orchard. It is the plan of the institution not to purchase anything that it can raise and preserve for its family. By this plan we are enabled to economize and conduct our work on a much lower rate of expense than though we were obliged to purchase everything on the open market. Of course the institution endeavors also to raise all of the feed for its stock.

We do project work on the farm and in the department of home economics. The regular Smith-Hughes plan for projects is followed in the high school. Boys rent land on which to carry forward projects. They do their own planting, cultivating, and marketing just as they would if they were living on their own father's farm. You may be interested to know that we have had but one student who did not make more profit out of his project than he would have made had he been doing the work for the institution and receiving the usual wages paid for labor. Among the projects which were carried on last year may be listed poultry, corn, sweet potatoes, cabbage, carrots, and other crops. The boy who carries a project has a right to plant, cultivate, harvest, and sell whenever and whatever he thinks it wise to do so, receiving only the same supervision he would receive under any Smith-Hughes teacher.

ANOTHER important industry is the carpenter shop. We construct our own buildings. Just at the present time we are changing from a junior college to a senior college, offering a full four-year course leading to the usual degree. This means the construction of new buildings. At present we are erecting what will be the largest building on the campus. Plans for this building were drawn on the campus by our own architect. Part of the lumber for its construction came from logs sawed by our own saw mill. We purchase many carloads of rough lumber, which

*Extract from a paper read at the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, Knoxville, Tennessee, March 25, 1931.

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is re-sawed in the mill and worked into finished material and into furnishings. Our sashes, doors, and screens are all made in our own shop. We are not yet able to manufacture all of our furniture. However, we are doing considerable manufacturing of furniture for the institution. As soon as we are through with our present building program, the plan is to manufacture furniture on a much larger scale.

We do not hire steam-fitters, plumbers, electricians, painters, or other tradesmen. This work is all done by our students. One dollar will go about as far as three dollars would go in construction if we followed the usual plan of contracting our buildings. At Berea they are able to economize in their building operations much as we do at Madison.

The institution has its own flour mill, which grinds several carloads of wheat each year. This flour is made into bread and other bakery products, not only for the school family but large quantities are sold in Nashville and elsewhere. We make a speciality of whole-wheat bread. At present we have four bakery trucks running regularly into Nashville selling our bakery products.

OTHER industries on the campus are shoe repairing, cleaning and pressing, rug weaving, tailoring, and dressmaking. We do our own laundry work. We have a printing shop, well equipped with linotype, Miehle press, job presses, and other facilities for doing first-class work.

It is our plan that teachers carry some responsibility outside of the classwork in conducting the industrial feature of the institution. Each teacher is supposed to supervise the work in some industrial department in which he is capable of teaching.

We have a vegetarian cafeteria in Nashville operated by the Institution with students from the domestic science department. Much student labor in this way can be converted into cash, and any surplus food from the school gardens can be sold to the cafeteria. We also operate in

Nashville in connection with the cafeteria up-to-date treatment rooms for both men and women, specializing in hydrotherapy, massage, and electrotherapy.

One of the projects in developing into a senior college is an arboretum and botanical garden as a part of our laboratory equipment. We have secured up to date over a thousand varieties of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Among these is a beautiful orchard of Japanese flowering cherries, and one hundred and fifty lilacs in fifty different varieties. These, with the sixty flowering crabs and hundreds of flowering trees and shrubs, will add much to the beauty and usefulness of the campus.

One of the largest means of converting student labor into cash is our sanitarium. This institution is located on the same campus as the school. We have rooms thoroughly equipped in every respect for the accomodation of one hundred patients.

We have fourteen babies on the campus—babies from an orphanage in the city—that our nurses have under their supervision as part of their regular training. The nurses, under the supervision of a competent dietitian, arrange the menu, prepare the food, and care for the babies in every respect, and you will not find a healthier and happier group of babies anywhere.

Our nurses' training course, as well as other departments of the institution, is fully accredited by the regular accrediting agencies, and our students on completion of their work are allowed to sit for examination before the state board of any state in which they may choose to register as nurses. Besides the regular accredited nurses' course, a number of people are allowed to take a special nurses' training to prepare them for practical nursing. A practical nurse can never be rated as a professional nurse, but many of these practical nurses are a godsend to people in isolated districts and in needy communities who are unable to pay the high price demanded by the registered, graduate nurse.

In closing, I wish to extend a most cordial invitation to any or all of you to visit Madison and become acquainted first-hand with the way we are conducting our work.

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. Address the Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

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A Brief Review of the First Six Weeks of the Present School Year

By P. A. Webber, *Acting Dean*

ONE-SIXTH of the school year of 1931-32 is now a matter of history. These six weeks have been very busy ones indeed. We wish in a brief way to tell our SURVEY readers some of the things that have happened in that time.

Cabin Court for girls has been finished and is now occupied by some thirty-eight young women with their preceptress, Miss Marion Oswald. The grading of the grounds has not been completed yet but will be in the near future. The young women who have the privilege of living in this group of cottages seem to be very happy indeed.

The enrolment during the first week of school reached three hundred, and is now three hundred and nine. These students from more than forty states, from Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, and the Philippines, have now seemingly become very well acquainted; and in their classes and at their work, in the chapel, in the dining room, and at the social functions they form a very beautiful and happy family.

The harvest of the year has come to an end, and the last act was the picking and storing of over twenty-five hundred bushels of apples from our orchard located on the Highland Ridge, twelve miles from

Madison. The store houses are filled with more than twelve thousand gallons of fruits and vegetables raised on the place and canned in the school cannery. In spite of dry weather earlier in the season, because

of later rains we have been able to raise enough roughage for our cattle and mules.

Students are now putting on the finishing touches to the rooms of the new

demonstration building, where, in a few weeks, the high school department, the normal department, and the primary and intermediate departments will be most conveniently and comfortably housed. We find student helpers doing the steam-fitting, student carpenters laying floors, student painters decorating the rooms, student plasterers plastering the walls, students grading the grounds and doing a thousand other things necessary around a place of this kind.

MORE than sixty young men and women are being initiated into the mysteries of freshman chemistry. A class of some thirty nurses is struggling with chemical formulae, symbols, etc. The orientation class, a new course offered at Madison, is being pursued with a great deal of interest by all students in the course. This class, comprising about sixty-five, perhaps is the largest one in the entire school. Large

IT is a glorious thing to sincerely confess Christ with our mouths. It is a still more glorious thing to confess Him with our actions. If we believe in Christ, let us say it with our actions.

—A. M. Burton

classes in trigonometry and physics are having plenty to do under the able leadership of Professor Nis Hansen. Professor Straw and Professor Covert are leading out in the history and Bible work. Professor Straw, though attending Peabody during the day, is able to teach his history class at night after returning from the city. Dr. Bralliar at times finds himself almost swamped with his large classes in biology, anatomy, and psychology. Good-sized classes in first and second year German, first and second year French, and in third year Spanish, as well as other subjects, have been organized in the college department.

Our students who have been with us for more than two years are very happy indeed to be able to take work of senior college rank. A few classes are being offered of this nature to satisfy their needs, which will be followed next year by still others until the full four-year college curriculum will be in full progress. We are indeed grateful that this added step can be made at this time. Students who have a full program of scholastic studies and at the same time are making their way through school have a very strenuous program indeed. We are glad that Madison has developed its sanitarium, its food work, and its other industries to the place where it can invite such a large number of students to make their way.

The students have been addressed by Elder N. H. Ashton, president of the Southern Union Conference; Elder Ly-singer, president of the Tennessee River Conference, our local conference; by Professor Thurber, the editor of the *Watchman*; by Professor James, the educational secretary of the Union Conference; by Professor Davis, of the Department of Agriculture, George Peabody College for Teachers; by Professor Smith, who is connected with the Agricultural Department at the University of Tennessee and who is a promoter of 4-H Club work for boys and girls; as well as by member of our own faculty.

TO show that Madison, its teachers, and students are interested in the great world-wide program of missions, it may be well to mention that by singing bands and by personal soliciting and donations

on the part of teachers and students the goodly sum of \$1000 has been raised for the Harvest Ingathering.

The students took over the raising of the remainder of the mule fund and were successful in raising the amount as well as an overflow sufficient to buy a splendid new set of harness for the much-talked-of mules.

Our walk from the Sanitarium to the Assembly Hall has been in a bad state of repair for a long time; and the Cricket Club, an active group of young men, offered the labor to put in a new walk if the institution would furnish the material; so now a splendid, six-foot walk has already been laid and is in use.

It has been the privilege of the author to work with student groups in various schools in America, in Japan, and Hawaii, and it is his feeling that never has he seen a more earnest, busy, group of students anywhere. Friends and relatives of students at Madison are urged and invited to correspond with them and the writer, asking about their welfare and progress in their work.

One of the best ways perhaps to keep in touch with the work of the school is to be a constant reader of the *SURVEY*. We shall be glad to send the *SURVEY* to all who send to us their names and addresses. The chief purpose of the *SURVEY* is to give a weekly report of the work of the institution to those interested in the training of students for self-supporting missionary work.

Harvest Program

ON the evening of October 31 a very beautiful Harvest Program was given by a number of the students in the college chapel. Under the direction of Mrs. K. K. Bertram, the rostrum was very prettily decorated with boughs of autumn leaves, corn shocks, pumpkins, beautifully colored fruits, and vegetables of many kinds. After the orchestra had played about thirty minutes, a number of reports were given telling something of what had been done in the different industrial departments about the place, particularly the Agricultural Division.

Among some of the items mentioned were the canning of 1080 gallons of green beans, 1817 gallons of grapes and grape

juice, 2741 gallons of peaches, 2348 gallons of tomatoes, and many other items in smaller quantities, making a total of about 13,000 gallons of fruits and vegetables taken from our own orchards and gardens and canned in our own cannery.

The Apiary was represented by Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, who gave an interesting report of her year's work with the bees. L. H. Starr, in charge of the Poultry Department, showed a number of high-producing fowls. One hen had just completed her year's production of 272 eggs; and another hen laid 276 eggs in one year. These hens had each shown an actual net profit, above care and feed, of a little more than \$4.00.

The Food Factory was well represented with about thirty varieties of bakery products, including some new products made from the soybean flour.

After various selections of music, we all joined heartily in offering thanks to our Heavenly Father for the bounties of the year; and to show our gratefulness in a more substantial way, an offering of nearly \$200 was taken to apply on our Harvest Ingathering goal, thus bringing the total sum up to a little more than \$1000.

—Fred Green.

The Mules Are Ours

SURVEY readers will be interested to know the result of the student campaign to raise the balance of the debt on the mules. A meeting of the student assembly was held on Tuesday evening, October 20, for making plans to clear the debt, which amounted to \$54.75 when assumed by the students. Edmund Bisalski, freshman in the pre-medical course, led out in the campaign. The following report of the meeting is taken from notes handed into the office by Mr. Bisalski.

A number of appeals were made by the Mrs. S. A. Larson. She was accompanied by Miss Alice Goodge on the piano. Prayer was offered by Ralph Davidson.

A marimba selection was rendered by students. The first was by David Johnson, an agricultural student, whose duty it is to care for the mules daily. He told us what this fine span of mules means to our work program. They are valuable producers in our work and contribute their

part in making it possible for students to support themselves while receiving a training for Christian work.

Next on the program was Miss Clara Cummings. She directed her appeal more specifically to the girls, "For they," she said, "so seldom think of the mule side of our work." The fact is, the mules help to supply the abundance of fresh vegetables, fruits, and other food products which are served daily at Kinne Hall. "The girls," she continued, "I am sure wish to share with the boys in clearing the debt on the mules so they will be 'our mules'."

Lester Ellenberger told us that the material foundation of our school depends largely on agriculture. Agriculture was the foundation of the school of Abraham and the schools of the prophets. "Our school can grow," he said, "only in proportion to our progress in agricultural activities, and the mules are making a substantial contribution to this progress." He reminded the students that the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

Pledges were called for and responses were immediate and generous in spite of the fact that students who are working their way through school usually have very little money to spare. One young man gave \$10.00, and several pledged \$5.00. If more was raised than due on the mules, it was voted to apply the overflow on the purchase of a set of harness.

Report From the Fall Council

AFTER the return of Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland from the Fall Council of the General Conference, held at Omaha, Nebraska, Dr. Sutherland met the Faculty Saturday afternoon, and gave to them a brief outline of the proceedings of the Council. A digest is given of the outline:

A large portion of the time of the delegates was spent in considering educational problems. It was voted that five colleges should qualify as senior colleges and meet the standard requirements of the rating associations in their respective localities. These colleges are: Union College, College View, Nebraska; Pacific Union College, St. Helena, California; Walla Walla College, Walla Walla, Washington; Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien

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Springs, Michigan; Washington Mission-
ary College, Takoma Park, Washington,
D. C.

It was reported that last year many schools in the United States were unable to operate on their budget and ran behind to the amount of \$360,000. One of the most difficult problems, it was stated, facing our educational institutions is how to give students an opportunity to earn their school expenses and at the same time not cause an operating loss. In these days of financial depression it is difficult to carry on manufacturing and other industries with financial success. For instance, it was reported that the loss to the schools in the United States last year in conducting agricultural activities was over \$50,000.

The delegates, however, were encouraged to know that something like 75,000 young people are now attending our schools. No better investment can be made than to help schools to care for this army of young people. While we are obliged to do under difficulty today what might have been done under more favorable conditions in the past, yet we are not to falter. We are to learn how to overcome our present difficulties.

Considerable time was given to plans for consolidating a number of union conferences. The Southeastern Union Conference, the Southwestern Union Conference, and the Southern Union Conference will be combined, making two instead of three conferences. A number of local conferences were also united. This of course will reduce expenses considerably. Transportation by auto on good roads makes it possible for conference officials to cover a large territory and still maintain efficiency of management.

ANOTHER feature of interest was the indication that more work must be done in the future by self-supporting missionaries. C. K. Meyers, Washington, D. C., general secretary, cautioned against deceiving the young people in our schools by promising to find employment for them in the regular work. He said, "Make them self-supporting workers."

This should be an encouragement to the faculty, Dr Sutherland said, because for the last eight years Madison has been steadily working to prepare its teachers and planning to do senior college work. The Lord has been wonderfully kind in favoring us with teachers seasoned and tried who have been taking advanced courses in various colleges and universities until today we have a faculty that is prepared to do senior college work. Buildings are being erected and laboratories created so that it will not be long until we can offer a full four-year college course. The school is being organized so that normal training, health work, various kinds of manual training and agricultural work will be outstanding features in the training of self-supporting workers. The institution will continue as a senior college to stand for the great principles of Christian education. This means that the Bible will be the standard by which all the work of the institution must be measured. The faculty of Madison hopes to be able to contribute its bit toward solving some of the great educational problems facing us at the present time.

Our students must learn while carrying on their studies how to be self-supporting. When it seems very difficult for schools to offer students an opportunity for self-support, Madison can try out the great principles upon which the schools of the prophets were founded. Students and teachers were self-supporting in those schools. We must not forget the parable of the vineyard which tells us that the last part of the work of this great reform movement must be done largely by those who are willing to go into the vineyard and take, instead of a stated salary, whatever is right. As teachers we realize the responsibility that is resting upon us to see that our students are prepared to go where God calls them in His vineyard, taking whatever is right.

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Facts Concerning the Soybean

By P. A. Webber, Ph. D.

FOR more than four thousand years the soybean has been cultivated and used as a human food. Its use dates back to the beginning of China's agricultural age under the Emperor Chen Nung. The soybean is mentioned in the Ben Tsao Gang Mu, the ancient "Materia Medica," written in the year 2838 B. C. This bean is remarkable for its richness in oil (average 20 per cent), protein (average 40 per cent), and ash (average 5.5 per cent), and the almost complete absence of starch.

Since time immemorial the soybean has been the most universal article in the Chinese dietary. It is also extensively used for food in Korea, Japan, Indo-China, the Philippine Islands, the Dutch Indies, Siam, and India. The Chinese make practically no use of dairy products, and the bulk of the people consume a very meager amount of meat; yet in spite of this, they have lived for centuries on what appears to be a remarkably well-balanced diet by the use of the soybean.

BECAUSE the soybean contains little starch, from the nutrition standpoint it is not a cereal substitute but rather a substitute for meat or milk. Experiments carried on by many different investigators go to show that the protein of the soybean, unlike that of other leguminous seeds thus far investigated, is adequate for pro-

moting a normal growth; in other words, the protein of the soybean is comparable to the perfect protein of milk or meat. The soybean is the only seed, as far as we know, which contains both the water soluble and the fat soluble vitamins.

There are as many as five hundred different varieties of soybeans now grown in Manchuria, which is the principal country producing this legume. In 1921, Manchuria produced approximately

4,500,000 tons of soybeans on eight million acres, covering approximately 25 per cent of the total cultivated area. Over one hundred years ago the soybean was introduced into the United States. From that time until the present the yearly acreage has gradually increased, centering now mostly in the states of Indiana and Illinois. Illinois, in 1927, had an acreage of 776,000.

FOR several decades, the soybean has been used on the farm as a food for cattle, for hogs, and for chickens, as well as a forage crop in many vicinities. In 1917 during the World War, a special committee appointed by the Department of Agriculture, while searching for a cheaper source of protein for human consumption, discovered the soybean. Shortly afterwards, soybean in the form of flour was manufactured and this has been on the

market now for some time. The entire soybean ground into flour contains double the amount of protein and calories present in beefsteak. In Peking in 1925, a half pound of soybean flour costing two cents was equivalent in protein and caloric value to a pound of meat costing at least twenty cents. In 1922, soybean flour was thirty times cheaper in Paris than was beef; the same year it was twelve times cheaper than meat in Austria. In Germany, soybean protein is now twenty-five times cheaper than beefsteak. In America, with soybean flour at its present price, it is equivalent to a two and one-half cent beefsteak.

The chief protein of the soybean, according to Osborne and Clapp, is glycinin (a globulin), and is very similar in its amino acids to beef. Rose and MacLeod demonstrated that the human organism is able to store 3.3 per cent of the nitrogen taken in the form of soybean curd but only one per cent of the meat nitrogen.

CRUDE soybean oil is digested by man to the extent of 95-100. The presence of certain fatty acids, as linolic and linolenic, in the soybean oil makes it exceptionally valuable for the building up of the fats in the various cells of the body. Reed, Yamaguchi, Anderson, and Mendel discovered the striking amount of activity exhibited by rats on a 37 per cent soybean oil diet: "At periods of great activity several of these rats must have run constantly at a rate of 20 revolutions per minute for 10-hour periods." The soybean is also very rich in lecithin, an excellent nerve tissue builder. It has been clearly shown the soybean oil contains fat soluble vitamins A, D, and E.

The ash of the soybean seed is physiologically alkaline, and is rich in potassium and phosphorus. Nuzum, Osborne, and Sansum found that in rabbits fed on a soybean diet the urine was kept alkaline, and the carbon dioxide combining power of the blood serum went high. Horvath showed that there is an increase in the blood inorganic phosphorus of rabbits fed on raw, soaked soybeans.

SINCE the soybean is rich in protein and oil, a soybean milk can be prepared from the seed in the same way as almond milk. The value of this milk for infants has been known for many centuries in

China. Many tests have been made in the pediatrics departments of our various universities in the United States, showing that soybean milk can be used as the only source of protein in the nutrition of young infants. According to Fisher, soybean milk gives a much finer flocculent curd in the stomach than cow's milk. Its period of stay in the stomach is shorter. Its ingestion results in a feebler secretion of gastric juice; the period of secretion is also shorter. The peristaltic motion of the stomach is less after the ingestion of soybean milk than in the case of cow's milk. These qualities make the soybean milk much more desirable as a food for delicate infants than is cow's milk.

If soybean milk is boiled with a solution containing magnesium chloride or calcium sulfate its proteins are precipitated. The cheese-like product obtained by pressing this precipitate is generally known as bean curd and is called in China "tofu." This "tofu," if fresh, contains approximately 8 per cent of protein and 3 per cent of fat, and according to Oshima, is digested to an extent of over 95 per cent. Fried "tofu" resembles beef in its content of protein and fat, and is called in China "the meat without the bones." In the Orient, "tofu" forms a very popular and almost indispensable dietary article. This "tofu" can be used in many different dishes, taking the place of meat or eggs. It is delightful as a constituent of roasts, omelets, etc.

(Continued next week.)

OCCASIONALLY friends send contributions to the SURVEY publishing fund without giving their names. The following note has just come from the Masonic Home, Burlington, New Jersey:

To the Madison Survey:

Enclosed find \$1.00 sent by a friend of the little paper. I wish it were more.

(Signed) A friend.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking these donors for their interest and contributions to help along the work which Madison is endeavoring to carry forward.

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it. nessee.

Dedication of the New Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

THE new Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital was dedicated November 1, 1931. During the day, one thousand visitors inspected the new building. The beautiful stucco building was a pleasing surprise to them. It seemed impossible that so much could be done with \$12,000, the fire insurance money, plus contributions in labor and furnishings.

The Mothers' Club of Lawrenceburg has furnished in a most satisfactory manner the women's ward. Eight of the private rooms are well furnished at a cost of about \$100 for each room. This equipment must be paid for by contributions. The surgical department is well equipped. The kitchen and dining room, while in condition for operation, are in need of more dishes and kitchen utensils.

One of the reception rooms called forth much favorable comment. The beautiful furnishings in shades of brown, blue, and rose is the gift of a physician and his wife. One of the stores of Lawrenceburg furnished the paint for this room, and the painter gave his time to the artistic decoration which beautifully harmonizes with the over-stuffed furniture and rug, giving a very pleasing effect.

Landscaping has been started by the Lawrenceburg Garden Club, with a large variety of plants and shrubs. The Club volunteers to be responsible for the upkeep of a portion of the grounds about the Sanitarium.

Program

THE program was presided over by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, of Madison. The invocation was offered by Rev. C. S. Kelly, of Lawrenceburg. Musical selections were played by the Madison School band. The opening address was given by Dr. M. L. Lumpkins, mayor of Lawrenceburg. Among the speakers on the program were Dr. G. C. Williamson, of Columbia; Hon. C. W. Vaughn, state senator; E. G. Parks, Dr. I. W. Danley, Dr. Leo Harris, Dr. J. H. Tilley, M. M. Richardson, Professor Thornberger, I. H. Sargent, Mrs. I. H. Sargent, Miss Samantha Whiteis, Lawrenceburg; R. A. Haggard, attorney, Waynesboro; Mrs. N.

H. Druillard, Nashville; W. F. Rocke, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Madison. Solos were given by Mrs. P. D. Knell, Evansville, Indiana; Mrs. C. C. Stockard, wife of Dr. Stockard of Lawrenceburg; and Kenneth Goodge, of Madison. The program also included a mixed quartette, consisting of Mrs. S. B. Goodge, Mrs. P. D. Knell, Prof. Geo. B. McClure, and Leland Straw, Madison. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Fred Green of the Madison School.

LACK of room prevents us from giving the interesting points made by the different speakers, but there seemed to be an agreement among all that the great truth of the Bible is being proved that all things work together for good to those who love the Lord. The fire, which was a shock, developed a noble spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium staff and on the part of the people of Lawrenceburg, Lawrence, and surrounding counties. Words were spoken by all, showing that they appreciate what has been done in the restoring of the sanitarium and hospital, and every cooperation possible was guaranteed. The mayor pledged especially the cooperation of Lawrenceburg to do its part in helping the sanitarium to get into a proper condition for operating and caring for suffering humanity.

Dr. Williamson, of Columbia, said he was the first doctor to enter the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. "I did it," he said, "out of curiosity, but found a rare Christian atmosphere." Dr. Williamson said he had done much work in the institution since the first visit, but had never yet heard a cross word, nor witnessed a spirit of dissatisfaction. "Mrs. Sargent is the best hospital superintendent I have ever known," Dr. Williamson said, "and deserves much of the credit for putting the work across so successfully."

Dr. J. H. Tilley, one of the leading surgeons of Lawrenceburg, stated that he considered the hospital entirely adequate. He commended the work of Mr. Sargent

Excerpts from report by Mrs. Lida F. Scott

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in carrying so well the responsibility of rebuilding the Sanitarium.

Waynesboro County, through R. A. Haggard, prominent attorney, pledged its cooperation to help make the institution a success. Mr. Haggard stated that their part of the country had been greatly benefited by the institution.

Mr. Sargent, in a few fitting words, told the simple story of the rebuilding of the sanitarium. He gave an account of the splendid cooperation of the many business men, professional men, and tradesmen helping him to erect and finish the building with the means at hand.

Miss Samantha Whiteis, one of the loyal pioneers of the Sanitarium, told how disheartened she felt at the time of the fire and of some of the experiences through which they had been passing while waiting for the new building. Miss Whiteis' nursing experience is much valued by the institution. She was a medical missionary in India for a number of years, and after returning was for ten years in the employment of the government, doing medical work among the Indians. For several years she had charge of the student hospital at Madison.

Mrs. Sargent thanked the assembly for the numerous floral and other gifts and begged their continued cooperation which will be just as much needed in the days to come as it has been in those through which they have passed.

Mr. Rocke spoke a few fitting words to show his appreciation of the fine work that has been done in the rebuilding of the sanitarium and for the interest of the Madison School in helping Lawrenceburg to get upon its feet so it can operate as a self-supporting, self-sustaining institution.

The saw solo by Kenneth Goodge was much appreciated by the men who worked so faithfully on the building. This solo was an expression of appreciation of the many days of hard, faithful, construction service rendered by the efficient workers who put up the building.

News Items

GUESTS of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dye over the week-end were Hon. E. S. Clinch, member of the legislature of Saskatchewan, Canada; Mrs. V. D. Elliott, wife of Dr. V. D. Elliott, of St. Petersburg, Florida; and Everett Webster, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The company was en route to Florida. Mrs. Elliott is a relative of the Dyes.

THURSDAY evening, Dr. K. C. Davis, head of the Agricultural Department of Peabody College, spoke to the student body. Dr. Davis is widely known as an author of agricultural text books. He has just completed a trip through Europe, studying the agricultural problems there. He spoke to the student body on conditions in Soviet Russia as they are today.

A REPORT given by Miss Frances Dittes, sanitarium dietitian, of the recent meeting of the American Dietetic Association held in Cincinnati, indicates that much interest is being manifested in foods and diet. Over three hundred food specialists, she said, were present at this meeting. Among those present were three well-known writers of textbooks on nutrition—Frances Pattee, Fairfax Proud-felt, and Frances Lenna Cooper. There were also nutritionists representing Scotland, Poland, and Australia. Outstanding papers were read by Dr. L. H. Newburg, Professor of Clinical Investigation, University of Michigan Medical School; E. H. Lashmer, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Martha Koehne, Ph. D., School of Dentistry, University of Michigan. A very good paper "The Reduction Diet," was read by Elizabeth Hayward, Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, California. Miss Hayward is one of our former Madison students.

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Facts Concerning the Soybean

By P. A. Webber, Ph. D.

(Continued from last week.)

WHILE for centuries the soybean prepared in various ways has been an article in the Oriental dietary, not until late years has any appreciable interest been shown on the part of America or Europe. Dr. W. J. Morse, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is a leading figure in arousing interest in the soybean as an article in the American dietary. Recently in a personal conversation the author was told that Dr. Morse, on returning from a trip to the Orient, brought back four hundred different and distinct food products manufactured from the soybean. In all the vegetable kingdom there is no plant so versatile as this one.

Professor Berczeller, of the University of Vienna, succeeded in eliminating from the soybean a disagreeable flavor and odor, and now in several countries manufacturers are producing the soybean flour after the Berczeller patents. The University of Padova, Italy, has done extensive work in the soybean-food field. In Russia the soybean is taking prominence in the dietary of the people there. "Plant soybeans and you plant meat, milk, egg omelets," is the newspaper cry. A Soy Institute was recently organized in Moscow as well as a special exhibition of soy foods

at which one hundred thirty varieties of soy dishes, including cutlets, pastry, salads, candy, and beef were shown. There is every reason to believe that the United

States will become the leaders in introducing the soybean in the daily diet of the white race.

ANIMAL products are often unsafe because of the diseased condition of the animals. It is necessary to learn how to prepare foods that are wholesome and palatable without the use of animal foods. Like Daniel and his associates, we should carefully consider our diet and keep our appetites under control.

THE following are a few of the ways in which it is being prepared and used in the United States at the present time: Soy-

bean flour is being used by large bakeries as a constituent of bread, rolls, pastry for pies, cakes, etc. Baby foods are coming on the market containing certain percentages of soybean milk. Chocolate malted milk containing a good per cent of soybean products is now manufactured and sold by several companies. For some time, manufacturers of diabetic foods have been placing on the market productions made largely from the soybean. The soy sauce, otherwise known as Oriental "Shoyu" has been popularized by the Chinese chop suey restaurants, and is now being used in many dishes made in the home. The bean curd is being canned and manufactured in various other ways and sold on the market. Powdered soybean milk has become a commercial product.

For several years the Health Food Department of the Nashville Agricultural

Normal Institute has been experimenting with this most interesting legume, and is now offering two basic products which may be used in many nutritious and appetizing dishes; the soy cheese and soybean flour. These two products have been used in scores of recipes tested out at the Madison Rural Sanitarium, the Nashville Vegetarian Cafeteria, and other health food places. Just recently several different recipes for the use of soybean flour in bread, rolls, and cakes have been perfected. These, with other recipes, will be sent free to those who inquire for them.

A move to substitute vegetable proteins for animal proteins is a move in the right direction, and there is no plant so promising as the soybean. A soybean research foundation has been suggested. Large space at the coming World's Fair in Chicago will do much to bring this important but neglected food to the attention of the American people.

Sand Mountain Junior Academy

IN the hills near Long Island, Alabama, is a rural school with an attendance of about sixty students, known as the Sand Mountain Junior Academy. This little school was started a number of years ago by a group of Madison students. Under date of November 11 in a personal letter to the editor of the SURVEY, R. G. Peterson, treasurer of the school board, writes:

This immediate vicinity has had two years of drouth, which is making it hard for us to support our school. This year there are many who cannot pay the small tuition charge; but of course we do not refuse to accept anyone, even though they cannot pay.

What do you think of the idea of giving each interested SURVEY reader an opportunity of becoming responsible for the tuition of one child for this school year? Perhaps some would feel it a privilege to share with the teachers the sacrifice necessary to give these young people a Christian education. If you think this is a practical suggestion, we would appreciate it if you would put something about it in the SURVEY.

Our teachers are well trained and competent. Two are college products. Yet all three do not receive as much salary as one teacher would ordinarily receive.

With the exception of a little shortage of money, our school is getting along fine. Professors Emil and Albert Tetz are certainly fine

men, and we have in Mrs. Wrenn an excellent primary teacher. In the upper grades are several energetic and consecrated young people who well deserve the opportunity they are getting.

We are all well and busy. While thousands are idle, we are thankful that we have plenty to do, although the financial returns are often small or absent.

In the past when this little school in the hills has wanted help, we have appealed to SURVEY readers and with good results. At one time they needed a school bell and the notice had hardly reached the public before somebody responded with a bell. Other appeals have been responded to in a like manner. If any desire to help the good work along by becoming responsible for the tuition of one student, address R. G. Peterson, Sand Mountain Junior Academy, Long Island, Alabama.

School Spirit at Madison

THERE are different ways of demonstrating a school spirit. At Madison we students do not do very much cheering; we do not have a school yell and song and get out and make a lot of noise when we want to express our feeling of affection for dear old Madison. That's not our style at all; we have a different method.

About a year ago the young men of the school decided that the best way to demonstrate their school spirit was to do something uplifting for the school, something to improve it and make it a better place for the future students. So they got together and organized an Improvement Club. For a long time the foliage was beautiful but the tree bore very little fruit. Then not long ago the club members decided that faith without works is dead. Their first work was to make a new sidewalk for the institution, donating their labor.

The young women students thought this was a fine thing and splendid of the young men of the Improvement Club, but we could not bear the reproach that we were not doing something to cooperate too. So one night we got together and organized our own club. Our first project was to take up a collection to buy some new curtain material for the school dining room. We also made the curtains and hung them. Another thing we are planning to do in the very near future is to decorate the parlor in the Boys' Cabin Court. The

Cabin Court was built about a year ago, but the interior of the parlor was never finished. We hope very soon to make in a real homelike place where the young men can gather on Sabbath afternoons and other occasions.

Our Club has other ideas of improvement which it will only take a little time to put into operation. I am sure the young men will keep up their good work also. In this way we are trying to show a real school spirit and to demonstrate our love for Madison in a tangible form.

—Winona West

A Tribute to Our Young People

RECENTLY the school family had the pleasure of listening to a chapel talk by Prof. O. N. Smith, Boys' Club leader of the Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Tennessee. Professor Smith is deeply interested in the efforts of boys along rural work, such as dairying, gardening, fruit raising, and farming. He is especially interested in the work of the 4-H Club.

Professor Smith has been a guest of the Sanitarium for about one month. In his chapel talk he said:

"When Dr. Webber invited me to talk to you I thought there would be not more than thirty or forty in the audience and now I find that I am talking to an audience of about three hundred students. It is an inspiration to see so many young people preparing for service.

"I have been here three weeks and have had a wonderful experience. The sanitarium service rendered to patients is unusual. I have never yet heard a cross word from any of the nurses. Some of my friends from the University have also remarked about the courtesy of the place. Everyone is pleasant, and even in the men's bathroom the conversation has always been chaste and wholesome.

"I believe in the Bible and I see its principles lived out here by you young people. You are preparing yourselves to serve mankind. You are not doing it for commercial purposes. Service of the kind you are giving and that you are being

trained for is the most practical religion that I know of. It is really Christian living."

Service That Shines Around the Earth

IN a letter of October 18, a national official of the Young Women's Christian Association writes from Switzerland:

"I was talking to two of our secretaries from China, and they told me that they felt that the life of one of our most brilliant Chinese secretaries had been saved at the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital in Shanghai. I know this Chinese secretary, _____, and I am so profoundly grateful that she is getting better that I am moved to write to you. It is evident that your work out there is making a favorable impression because of the very practical application of your living Christianity. I wish we were not so far apart theologically but I have profound respect for the quality of life lived by your people.

"I keep well at the same time that I am working very hard. What sad, difficult times these are! One is driven to fresh dependence upon God.

"Enclosed find check for the little bulletin which keeps me in touch with you even though I can't always reach every way. Any balance can go for the mules."

Danger of Meat Extract

IN the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of October 10 appears an article showing the danger of feeding infants and young children juice pressed from raw beef. The juice of raw beef has long occupied a popular place in the dietary of infants for intestinal indigestion and secondary anemia. It is found that many children thus fed become infected with the beef tapeworm.

It is well for those responsible for the care of infants and young children to understand the danger attending such feeding. There are so many foods that are pure and wholesome that can be fed to children suffering from the above ailments that it is a pity to run a risk.

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News Items

SATURDAY evening at 7:30 Prof. R. O. Beauchamp, of Peabody College Demonstration School, gave a stereopticon lecture in the Helen Funk Auditorium. He spoke concerning the life of Thomas A. Edison, pointing out his accomplishments and illustrating how his many useful inventions were perfected.

WE are pleased to have with us this week W. C. White, of St. Helena, California. He is speaking to the family at the evening chapel hour on the early history of the denomination. Mr. White is a staunch friend of practical education. He was a member of the company that selected the site of the Madison School twenty-seven years ago. He has been a member of our board for years, and has done much to aid in the development of the institution. After looking over the improvements which have been made at Madison and visiting several of the smaller institutions, Mr. White expressed himself as being pleased with the progress that has been made since his last visit. He was especially pleased with the new Demonstration Building and the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium.

ON Tuesday forenoon Prof. C. W. Kirkpatrick, principal of the Hume Fogg High School and member of the Central Reviewing Committee of the Southern Association, inspected the high school division of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. He expressed his appreciation of the progress of the school and was pleased with the new home of the high school in the Demonstration Building, which is being completed by student mechanics.

GUESTS of Mrs. Lida F. Scott this week are Mrs. Wilfred J. Funk and Mrs. Everett Bacon, of Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Wilfred J. Funk, president of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, is Mrs. Scott's brother. Mr. and Mrs. Funk have been firm friends of Madison for years. We appreciate their visits from time to time. Mrs. Bacon is a niece of George Foster Peabody, noted philanthropist, who has done much toward the advancement of educational work in the South.

ON Monday evening of last week the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Madison Rural Sanitarium held its monthly meeting. Florence Dittes, R. N., who has just returned from the Tennessee State Nursing Convention at Chattanooga, rendered her report to the Association. The general trend of the meeting, she said, was toward the raising of state standards in the field of nursing education.

ANY item of progress is always of deep interest and encouragement. The student body at Madison has a school spirit of the right kind. During the past week twenty-five or thirty of our boys have been getting up at 4:30 to build a new sidewalk extending 265 feet from the Assembly Hall toward the Administration Building. This walk is six feet wide and replaces an old, narrow walk. Several steps have been eliminated, thus making it possible for wheelchairs to travel with more ease. The school furnished the material; the young men contributed the labor.

THE entrance to the Madison Sanitarium grounds is being repaired this week by the Davidson County Highway Department. Visitors and friends from Old Hickory, Nashville, and neighboring communities will greatly appreciate this added convenience.

AN Iowa reader writes: "We enjoy the paper very much in our home. I hope the work will continue at Madison as it has in the past. I am glad for a school where our young people can work their way entirely through school, and get an education for the Master's work. I am enclosing \$3.00 for the publishing fund."

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Does a Man Plant an Orchard and Then Give No Thought to the Fruit it Bears

IN a recent article Robert Quillen says that our common sense ought to help us to understand that the power that holds the earth in its relation to the sun and rotates it on its own axis, the power that governs the infinite details of the earth's economy, ought to convince us that there is an intelligent mind or power behind the natural laws. And as that power is being manifested continuously, it ought to give us confidence

that the Creator of the world is not forgetting his works nor losing interest in the world nor in us. Quillen asks: "Does a man plant an orchard and then give no thought to the fruit it bears?"

To illustrate further this idea Dr. Quillen asks: "If a man of great ability builds up a transportation system of railroads and steamships, does he then leave it to manage itself?" It is inconceivable that a man with sufficient intelligence to create a great enterprise would expect it to operate successfully without his own attention and careful direction.

This thought should encourage us to realize that the Creator is constantly looking after His creatures. To be able to believe the promises of God and believe in His care for His children is very important to success in this life.

THE school at Madison is the product of confidence in God's keeping and directing power. The founders and operators of the institution have believed that they

were doing right in the establishment of the institution. They have had confidence that God would give what was needed if they would be willing to make the necessary sacrifice to obey the great laws governing the operation of an institution of this kind. And

those responsible for the operation of Madison can truthfully say that God has never disappointed them. He has supplied them with an abundance—much more than they could have expected had they figured in the ordinary human way.

The great mission of the institution is to teach students to trust the great divine Being who upholds the universe. How foolish it is for students to worry about food, clothing, and other necessities of life when God has said if we seek first the kingdom of God, all these things shall be added unto us. We need to believe that the one who has called us to a Christian life is able to direct and supply our needs as much as He is able to direct and keep the affairs of the universe.

This same teaching is emphasized with the patients in the Sanitarium. They are

The Battlefield

There is an unseen battlefield

In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
And where they seldom rest.

That field is veiled from mortal sight,
'Tis only seen by One,
Who knows alone where victory lies
When each day's fight is done.

— Selected

taught that when they have done all they can to put away wrong habits and to form correct habits and have come into harmony with God's laws of life, God will give them health. It is a fundamental truth that sickness and disease are the result of violation of natural laws and that health is the product of obedience to God's natural laws.

An institution can have no greater mission and no greater purpose than to teach those coming under its influence to believe in a living, intelligent, loving, directing, heavenly Father, to believe that His Son, Jesus, has opened the way for us to associate with the Father and the Son in a way that we can carry out in this world the will of God and also to believe that when we commit ourselves to God's plan He will take care of us and give us prosperity and success.

An Occasional Physical Inventory Pays

NOT long ago a well-known business man brought his daughter to the Sanitarium as a patient. It was necessary for him to be with her for some time. He felt that it was a hardship for him to remain at the Sanitarium because he desired his regular flesh diet with coffee and condiments. He also felt that it was a hardship not to be permitted to smoke in his room and on the Sanitarium grounds. This gentleman spent considerable time each day in the city and did not hesitate when at the Sanitarium to express himself freely to the patients as to his attitude toward biologic living.

Not feeling well, however, he came to the office finally for advice. His blood pressure was found to be above two hundred. This was a startling revelation to him. When he first came, he did not care to be checked up physically. But when he found his blood pressure abnormally high, he asked for a thorough examination. His heart was found slightly hypertrophied; his urine showed albumin and casts; and some focal infection was found. His carmine test showed a marked case of constipation.

This gentleman was intelligent enough to understand that he was on the border

line of breaking. He placed himself under the directions of the Sanitarium physicians and gave up his flesh diet, tea, coffee, condiments, and tobacco. After about one month of treatments and a special diet, his blood pressure was brought down to a safe point. Other symptoms disappeared and he began to feel like a new man.

The result of his experience was that he frequently brings his friends from the city for a physical examination. He became an earnest health student, and finds that it pays to take a physical inventory occasionally and to live in harmony with the laws of his being.

Nature seldom presents her bill on the day you violate her laws. She rarely brings in her cancer bill before the victim is forty years old. She does not often annoy a man with his drink bill until he is past prime, and then presents it in the form of Bright's disease, fatty degeneration of the heart, drunkard's liver, or some other disease.—*Orison Swett Marden.*

Spend the Winter at the Madison Rural Sanitarium

THE management of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital is in position to offer special terms to about twenty persons who may desire special diet, a quiet place in which to rest and recuperate, and an opportunity of improving their minds by attending daily health lectures during the winter. The Sanitarium will make a rate during December, January, and February that will be no more than ordinary hotel rates without the noise, smoke, and other adverse conditions of the city. Each room is steam-heated and electric-lighted and has a toilet and lavatory with running water. The institution is within a twenty-minutes auto ride from the heart of the city of Nashville.

Tennessee, lying between the North and the South, has a wonderful climate with many advantages of both the North and the South without some of the disadvantages. The climate is mild enough to make it pleasant out of doors a good part of the winter season. The highways in Middle Tennessee are difficult to excel.

The Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital and the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are located together on a large farm. The school gardens, orchards, poultry yard, and dairy contribute to an abundant supply of fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, and dairy products.

The diet kitchen is in charge of a trained dietitian. Meals are served *a la carte* and prices for food are reasonable. Special patients will not be charged for medical attention nor regular treatments. However, if emergencies arise, this service may be had at reasonable rates.

A public address system connects each room with the parlor, where two programs a day are broadcasted.

The institution is conducted primarily

for regular patients. Everyone is exected to respect the rules of the institution. The Sanitarium has a reputation of having a quiet, wholesome, Christian atmosphere. It cannot afford to endanger its reputation, and should anyone who comes find himself unable to observe such rules as the place maintains, he will be asked to withdraw.

If any of the readers of the SURVEY desire to take advantage of this special offer for the three winter months, they should write at once for rates. Only a limited number of patients can be accommodated. If you think some of your friends would be interested, send us their names that we may forward to them the desired information.

Contributions from the College English Class

Training for Life

MADISON is a school of opportunity.

When you come to Madison you get a dual education by learning the practical things of life as well as the intellectual.

For instance, a student can learn to be a carpenter, an agriculturist, a plumber, an electrician, a dairyman, a cabinet maker, and numerous other things, while he is learning history, English, mathematics, music, art, and science.

At present Madison is preparing to be an accredited senior college. Consequently, there must be a general enlarging, including more buildings. These buildings are being erected by students who are interested in carpentry, masonry, and electricity, giving them a practical training.

Our new normal building is being done almost entirely by students who are here going to school. This work helps many of us to earn a great share of our way; not only that, we know we are accomplishing something worth while in a practical way as well as getting a college education.

Can a better combination be found for a school course — one which trains body, mind, and soul — a training that trains for life?

— *Wayne McFarland*

Campus News

Demonstration 131

THE work on our new normal building is steadily advancing. The students do all of the plastering, carpentry work, painting, plumbing, stone laying, etc. J. R. Baker, one of the students, is at the head of these workers. There are to be chemistry and physics laboratories with up-to-date equipment. A spacious auditorium is in the middle part of the building. The building itself is in the shape of a block-C. The outside is rock. Limestone is very plentiful around here and so is student labor; so the rock structure is an economy and does not need to be painted.

RECENTLY plans drawn by Bayard Goodge, Jr. for a new science building were submitted to the faculty and accepted. The new science building will be a joy to us premedical students. There are to be biology, chemistry, botany, and physics laboratories. The main laboratories are to be 21 feet by 38 feet. There will be two stories and a lecture hall with its floor slanting toward the rostrum. The building will be of a peculiar shape, something on the order of a right triangle. It will be placed between the chapel and the normal

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building. The outside will be faced with limestone, and the students will do the work. The science building is to be started this fall so that the structure will be ready for use next fall.

— Charles E. Stewart, Jr.

DURING the past six months Dr. Floyd Bralliar has been collecting books for the senior college library. He reports that at present he has received donations of more than one thousand volumes. Among these is a valuable contribution from Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes. A large number of them are up-to-date books on economics and are from the personal library of the son of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes.

FOR the past few years the outside activities department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has been doing welfare work in the State Penitentiary. Last Wednesday evening at 7:30 the school family had the pleasure of listening to an excellent talk by a former prisoner. He chose as his text for the evening, "I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto Thy testimonies. I made haste, and delay not to keep Thy commandments." Ps. 119:59-60.

— Walter Hilgers

AN examination will be given December 11 to the premedic students. The examination is sponsored by the American Medical Association and the purpose is to eliminate those students who are unable to reach the standard. Of all the students in the United States who will take this test, we are told that only 60 per cent will pass.

THE school has received many types of plants for its arboretum and botanical garden. There are two hundred varieties of German iris and forty varieties of peonies. These have all been planted near the new Demonstration Building.

— Ernest Bostelman

A GROUP of students under the direction of Mrs. Bayard Goodge have accepted an invitation to take charge of the young people's meeting of the Presbyterian Church at Madison, Tennessee. There is a Methodist Church at Madison, and the two congregations will unite to hear the Madison School program. The subject of the meeting will be, "How Can We Make This a Christian Land?" Several will give talks, and there will be musical numbers.

— Alice Goodge

THE devotional service Friday evening was conducted by Miss M. Bessie DeGraw. The subject for the meeting was taken from Psalms 19:14. "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer."

EACH should acquire a knowledge of some branch of manual labor by which, if need be, he may obtain a livelihood. This is essential, not only as a safeguard against the vicissitudes of life, but from its bearing upon physical, mental, and moral development. Even if it were certain that one would never need to resort to manual labor for support, still he should be taught to work. Without physical exercise no one can have a sound constitution and vigorous health; and the discipline of well-regulated labor is no less essential to the securing of a strong active mind and a noble character.

— *Counsels to Teachers*, p. 307

If you are pleased with this little paper, please pass it to some one else. If you know of others who will enjoy reading the SURVEY regularly, kindly send us their names and addresses. If you feel the urge to write a letter to us, do so; we will appreciate it.

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The Soybean as Human Food

AT the twentieth annual meeting of the Tennessee Academy of Science, held at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, November 27-28, Miss Frances Dittes, Madison Sanitarium dietitian and professor of Home Economics in our college department, read a paper on the soybean. So many SURVEY readers have expressed an interest in the soybean and soybean products that we present here a portion of this paper.

THE soybean was introduced into the United States from the Orient as early as 1804. Until 1917, it was used largely as stock food and as a forage crop. In 1917 during the World War, a special committee appointed by the Department of Agriculture, while searching for a cheaper source of protein

for human consumption, discovered the soybean. The government has urged the use of this food in the United States. As a result of these investigations made during the World War, an increasing demand for soybean seed has led to the development of a very profitable industry in certain sections of the country, particularly in the South. American factories are now making from the soybean valuable food products, beside such articles as glycerine, enamels, varnish, waterproof goods, explosives, linoleum, paints, celluloid, rubber substitutes, printing inks, and lubricants.

The protein of the soybean is similar to that of cow's milk. The chief protein, according to Osborne and Clapp, is glycinin (a globulin), which is very similar in its amino acids to beef. Rose and MacLeod demonstrated that the human organism is able to store 3.3 per cent of the nitrogen taken in the form of soybean curd but only one per cent of the meat nitrogen. These investigators point out that the proportion of amino acids in glycinin is thus not very different from that found in animal flesh and approaches it more closely than does that of the amino acids in the proteins of wheat and other cereals. Mersal and Bocker refer to the glycinin as "vege-

Laugh a Little

Laugh a little now and then—
It brightens life a lot;
You can see the brighter side
Just as well as not.
Don't go mournfully around,
Gloomy and forlorn;
Try to make your fellow men
Glad that you were born.

table casein" and call attention to the points it has in common with animal casein. It is acted upon by strong acids and ferments and gives the same products as animal casein with these agents.

Crude soybean oil is digested by man to the extent of 95-100% as shown by Zimmerman.

The presence of certain fatty acids, as linolic and linolenic, in the soybean oil makes it exceptionally valuable for the building up of the fats in the various cells of the body. Reed, Yamaguchi, Anderson, and Mendel discovered the striking amount of activity exhibited by rats on a 37 per cent soybean oil diet: "At periods of great activity several of these rats must have run constantly at a rate of 20 revolutions per minute for 10-hour periods."

The soybean is also very rich in lecithin, an important constituent of all organs of the human body and especially of the nerve tissue, the heart, and liver. Hesse found that the lecithin of vegetable origin does not reduce obesity. One pound of soybeans is equivalent in protein and fat to two pounds of beef.

The ash of the soybean seed is physiologically alkaline, and is rich in potassium and phosphorus. Nuzum, Osborne, and Sansum found that in rabbits fed on a soybean diet the urine was kept alkaline, and the carbon dioxide combining power of the blood serum went high. Horvath showed that there is an increase in the blood inorganic phosphorus of rabbits fed on raw, soaked soybeans. The alkalinity of the soybean ash may account for the high retention figures for soy-

bean protein by the human organism by saving the nitrogen required for the neutralization of the body acids. Hindhede explains in a similar way the unusually high physiological value of the nitrogenous substances of potatoes.

Horvath found the calcium content of soybeans to be 0.26 per cent while that of cow's milk around 0.16 per cent. They contain an excess of fat in regard to the ratio of calcium and fat required for optimal absorption and metabolism of calcium salts. If supplemented by wheat flour or rice, reducing the percentage of fat in the mixture, a soybean diet keeps the blood calcium at a normal level. This accounts for the soybean-rice combination in the Orient.

According to Osborne and Mendel, the soybean is the only seed known which contains both the water-soluble and fat-soluble vitamins. The presence of vitamins A and D was demonstrated particularly by Hornemann. Dr. Horvath, in the September 1931 issue of the *Scientific Monthly*, calls attention to the two factors of vitamin B, B₁ and B₂ having been found in the soybean. Vitamin E is also present.

It can be seen that from the point of view of its chemical constituents, its physiological value and its richness in vitamins, the soybean occupies an outstanding place among the foodstuffs.

Since the soybean is rich in protein and oil, a soybean milk can be prepared from the seed in the same way as almond milk. The value of this milk for infants has been known for many centuries in China. Many tests have been made in the pediatric departments of our various universities in the United States, showing that the soybean may be used as the only source of protein in the nutrition of young infants. Recently forty babies were successfully fed by Doctors Hill and Stuart at the Department of Pediatrics, Harvard University Medical School, for a period of two months or more, a diet with soybean flour as the sole source of protein. According to Fisher, soybean milk gives a much finer flocculent curd in the stomach than cow's milk. Its period of stay in the stomach is shorter. Its ingestion results in a feebler secretion of gastric juice; the period of secretion is also shorter. The peristaltic motion of the stomach is less after the ingestion of soybean milk than in the case of cow's milk. These qualities make the soybean milk more desirable as a food for delicate infants than is cow's milk.

If soybean milk is boiled with a solution containing magnesium chloride or calcium sulphate, its proteins are precipitated. The cheese-like product obtained by pressing this precipitate is generally known as bean curd and in China is called "tofu." This "tofu," if fresh, contains approximately 8 per cent of protein and 3 per cent of fat, and according to Oshima, is digested to an extent of over 95 per cent. Fried "tofu" resembles beef in its content of protein and fat, and is called in China "the meat without the bones." In the Orient, "tofu" forms a

very popular and almost indispensable dietary article. This "tofu" is valuable as a constituent of roasts, omelets, and other dishes.

(To be continued)

The Family on Thanksgiving Day

NO one was heard to complain of homesickness on Thanksgiving, except one of the girls who was "pretending" a bit in the little play given in the evening by the young women. Altogether, the day was a happy one. Everybody realizes that in spite of the financial stress felt everywhere the Lord has bountifully blessed, and we have every reason to give thanks.

Dinner was served to the large family in Kinne Hall. Mother D. was present. There is seldom a Thanksgiving in a quarter century that she has not been with us to give a little talk about the early days of the institution. Sister Gotzian was a member of the group also. She has been here often through these years and her interest in the institution is evident, for we have Gotzian Home in which a number of young women live and we have Gotzian Hall, once the main school building but which became the Textile Arts Building as the family increased in size and larger quarters were provided for the school.

The program of the evening, given by the young women, opened with a song of welcome. One can imagine the interest of the audience when there appeared on the screen baby pictures of a number of the men students and teachers. These were accompanied by an appropriate recitation. The young women ask that their appreciation be expressed to mothers among SURVEY readers who so kindly responded to requests for a picture of son when he was a babe.

"From Grumblers to Givers," a play written for the occasion by Miss Edith Ives, was presented in a forceful way and carried with it a lesson of reproof for any spirit of complaint that may appear in our midst when there are so many within easy reach of us who are suffering and in need of our help.

Mrs. S. A. Larson is always a welcome presence on the rostrum with her marimba. She was accompanied by Miss Alice Goodge on the piano. Miss Lois Duncan recited "Aunty Doleful's Visit," and the closing number was given by the Pilgrim Ladies' Orchestra, Miss Goodge acting as director of the musicians, who were dressed in Puritan costume.

The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

A RECENT visit to the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium reveals that the institution is getting well under way in its good work. An unusually large number of surgical patients have been reported since its opening November 1. The workers are of good courage. The institution has been operated in the past by the Madison School, but steps are now being taken so it will be operated independently by the Lawrenceburg group who have been conducting the work there for a number of years. I. H. Sargent will be the president of the new corporation.

While they have a new and better building than the old, yet there are many things that were destroyed by the fire which the company needs very much. It will be some time before they can be equipped as well as they were before the fire. Friends of the institution, however, have been very kind in helping to restore not only the building but the equipment. The missionary society of the Methodist Church, Lawrenceburg, gave a shower which contributed to the institution about \$150 worth of supplies. A drug company of the city is putting up a large sign for the Sanitarium at its entrance. The Lawrenceburg Garden Club is doing much to help make the grounds about the buildings attractive.

THE following letter addressed to Mr. Sargent from B. F. Summerour, of the Summerour Seed Company, Norcross, Georgia, illustrates how kindly a number of SURVEY readers have responded to their needs:

"In a recent issue of the MADISON SURVEY I noticed a list of things needed at your new sanitarium, among which is

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indicated a typewriter and adding machine. Will you advise if you have received these items to date? I have a typewriter which I can supply, but am not sure about the adding machine. I am closing a branch office down in Louisiana, and have a typewriter there, and possibly an adding machine, which I will gladly give to your institution if needed. Stamped envelope is enclosed, and if you will advise me by return mail, I will try to assist you."

This is a fine gift and the letter shows a splendid spirit.

In order for the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital to do its work effectively, it is necessary to have a microscope in the laboratory to replace the one which was destroyed. Emergency surgical cases are brought to the institution, making it important to use a microscope to help the surgeon decide the proper procedure to pursue with the patient. A microscope is indispensable and the laboratory must be provided with one. Possibly some reader of the SURVEY may be able to give or lend one to the institution. It must be a microscope with an oil immersion objective. Any one willing to help should correspond with I. H. Sargent, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

A N Iowa reader writes: "We enjoy the paper very much in our home. I hope the work will continue at Madison as it has in the past. I am glad for a school where our young people can work their way entirely through school, and get an education for the Master's work. I am enclosing \$3.00 for the publishing fund."

Contributions from the College English Class

The Printing Department

ONE of the most active places on the campus is the printshop. We have a well-equipped shop in relation to the size of the school. Our equipment consists of a linotype, about fifty fonts of job type, and other equipment constituting the composing room, a cylinder press, two job presses, a paper cutter, a stapler, a punch and perforator, and an addressing machine.

Our main work is the publication of the MADISON SURVEY, of which we print and mail nearly ten thousand copies. We do all the school and sanitarium printing, which includes daily menus, a forty-eight page calendar every year, all the stationery for our institution and many circulars and pamphlets.

We are developing our commercial department as a means of securing an income for the school and also of giving more students an opportunity of earning their school expenses. Since October 1, one of our young men has been visiting firms in Nashville and nearby towns soliciting work. He has secured about \$135 worth of orders, but we need about three times this amount for a two months' period.

We have hopes of receiving more work toward the first of the year and are abiding by our slogan, "*Printers That Please.*"

—Clarence Dye

Campus News

AT the regular meeting of the General Assembly last Sunday the election of officers for the ensuing six months was held. Lester Ellenberger was elected president; Raymond Ebel, vice-president; Lee Stagg, secretary. On the Student Welfare Committee were elected the following: David Johnson, chairman; Clara Cummings; Thelma Campbell; and Charles Cannada. Mrs. T. Maddox was elected as a member of the Discipline Committee.

THIS week E. A. Sutherland, president of the college, and Mrs. S. V. Sutherland, principal of the high school department, are delegates to the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, which is being held at Montgomery, Alabama.

LAST week Dr. P. A. Webber, head of the chemistry department, read a paper entitled, "Effects of Certain Diets on the Teeth of the Albino Rat," at the session of the Tennessee Academy of Science held at Peabody College. —Joseph Bischoff

A FEW days ago word came from Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wells, Dowagiac, Michigan, telling of the passing away of their father, Brother M. W. Wells, on November 23. Until recently Brother Wells was a member of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium group. Failing health made it necessary for him to give up his work there, and he returned to the home of his son in Michigan. Friends will long remember the kindly spirit of this man who showed his faith in the Master by a quiet, consistent life.

A CHANGE is being made in Dr. Sutherland's yard. A place at the west side of his house is being excavated so that a plot, perhaps twelve feet square, is to be made into a fish pond. This fish pond is to be somewhat oval in shape and is to have a round island in the center. This island is to be planted with flowers and rare types of grasses. The pool will be of cement and will be stocked with fish. There will also be rare mosses and various kinds of water lilies.

The low spots in the yard are being filled in and being leveled off. After the lawn has been graded down to exact smoothness, it will be sowed with some good type of lawn grass seed. The lawn is then to be landscaped and beautiful flower beds are to be carefully planned and planted under the supervision of Dr. Bralliar.

—Ralph Pusey

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The Soybean as Human Food

(Continued from last week)

WHILE for centuries the soybean prepared in various ways has been an article in the Oriental dietary, not until late years has any appreciable interest been shown on the part of America or Europe. Dr. W. J. Morse, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is a leading figure in arousing interest in the soybean as an article in the American dietary. Dr. Morse, returning recently from an extended visit to the Orient, brought back four hundred different and distinct food products manufactured from

the soybean. In all the vegetable kingdom there is no plant so versatile as this one.

In Europe and the United States soybean preparations are chiefly used in the form of salad oil, lard substitute, Worcestershire sauce, and bouillon extract. Soybean flour was not very popular until recently on account of its beany taste and its capacity for rapidly turning rancid. Professor Berczeller, a leading food physiologist of the University of Vienna, succeeded in eliminating from the bean the disagreeable flavor and odor, and now in several countries manufacturers are producing the soybean flour after the Berczeller patents. This flour has a nutty, agreeable taste, and does not turn rancid on keeping.

The University of Padova, Italy, has done extensive work in the soybean food field. In Russia the soybean is taking a prominent place in the dietary of the people. A soy institute was recently or-

ganized in Moscow as well as a special exhibition of soy foods at which one hundred thirty varieties of soy dishes, including cutlets, pastry, salads, candy, and roasts were shown.

IN the United States at the present time soybean flour is being used by large bakeries as a

constituent of bread, rolls, pastry for pies, cakes, etc. Baby foods are coming on the market containing certain percentages of soybean milk. Chocolate malted milk containing a good per cent of soybean products is now manufactured and sold by several companies. For some time, manufacturers of diabetic foods have been placing on the market productions made largely from the soybean. The soy sauce, otherwise known as Oriental "Shoyu," has been popularized by the Chinese chop suey restaurants, and is now being used in many dishes made in the home. The bean curd is being canned and manufactured in various other ways and sold on the market. Powered soybean milk has become a commercial product.

Professor Kufemann recommends soybean flour as a food in cases of chlorosis, anemia, and hyperthyroidism, and especially in heart neurosis, as it is very rich in phosphorous. Phosphorous was found to be more effective in hyperthyroidism than the iodine medication. The same author recommends also the use of soybeans for the treatment of alcoholism.

One of the most striking points about soybeans is the fact that they contain no starch, or at least a very small quantity, which is strange when one considers that all other varieties of beans are extremely rich in starchy materials. Because of this fact, the soybean takes a prominent place in the diet of the diabetic.

AT present there is a great interest in soybean preparations throughout the world. In this country the leading forces are the Bureau of Home Economics, and W. J. Morse, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The famous Austrian, Professor Haberlandt, wrote about fifty years ago that the time would come when soybeans would play an important role in the human dietary.

Summarizing briefly in our minds the high food value of the soybean as a human food, there are reasons to expect that the soybean bids fair to become one of our stable and preeminent sources of fat and protein. There are reasons to expect also that the United States will become the leader in introducing the soybean in the daily diet of the white race.

An important step being studied at the present time is the establishment of a soya foundation in order to promote the creation of a National Soya Food Research Institute.

How Much Can You Stand

IN II Timothy, 2: 3, we are exhorted to learn to endure hardships like a good soldier, and not to become entangled with matters that will soften us so that we cannot fight the good fight. To succeed in developing a character that will entitle one to be a good citizen in this world and in the life to come, there is need of great endurance, faith, patience, poise, balance, stability, and steadiness.

We may run the race in this life and still fail to be an overcomer.

Many who profess Christianity are greatly handicapped in the race in life because they do not understand the importance of these virtues. We determine to a large degree our future success by the way we are standing things now.

Dr. Henry Emerson Fosdick in a recent article calls attention to the fact that our character depends upon the way we deal with trials and troubles. He mentions the experience of Pasteur, who suffered a paralytic stroke at the age of forty-six and was thus handicapped the rest of his life. However, he revolutionized the method of treatment of contagious diseases. The deaf Beethoven, he says, wrote immortal music, and blind Milton wrote immortal poetry. These men labored under great handicaps, and yet they were eminently successful.

Dr. Fosdick says, "People who stand things handsomely wield a penetrating spiritual influence upon all who know them."

Relationship of Diet to Teeth

FROM time to time in the daily press as well as in weekly and monthly magazines, the subject of the relationship between diet and the decay of teeth, or the preservation of the teeth, has been discussed. One instance of this kind is that of a short article appearing in the *Literary Digest* of September 19 under the title, "Treating Tooth Cavities by Diet." This article is a report of a speech given by Dr. Sherman L. Davis at a meeting of dentists in Washington.

Dr. Davis is but one of many hundreds of research workers who have been working tirelessly on this problem of dental decay, its cause and prevention. While many investigators are not ready to be as enthusiastic as Dr. Davis seems to be, yet investigations carried on along several different lines seem to indicate that diet and dental decay have considerable relationship. However, there is probably no field of investigation in which there seems to be a greater diversity of opinion.

The writer for the last three years has been carrying on investigation with rats as experimental animals, trying to determine the relationship between dental caries and diet. In future numbers of the SURVEY we hope to give a resume of this investigation.

—*P. A. Webber*

Relationship of Diet to Diseases of the Upper Respiratory Tract

A VERY interesting investigation is being carried on by several ear, nose, and throat specialists in various parts of the United States. For several years these men have been in constant correspondence between themselves, giving each other data in regard to findings in their clinical work with patients coming to them for treatment. These specialists have now come to the conclusion that such troubles as laryngitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, sinusitis, and rhynitis are in most cases directly traceable to gross errors in diet.

These physicians are able to tell by the condition of the respiratory tract the diet habits of the patient. When these habits are corrected, in nine cases out of ten the patient returns to a state of normal health. Some of the determining factors seem to be vitamin A deficiency, a high carbohydrate diet causing an acid condition. When these factors are changed, the clinical picture in the upper respiratory tract changes with restoration to normal health.

P. A. Webber

Report From the Southern Association

A BRIEF summary of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States was given to the faculty Saturday evening by President Sutherland. One hundred thirty schools were dropped from the Association, largely due to the strenuous financial situation. Readers of the SURVEY will be pleased to know that both the high school and junior college departments of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are

among those meeting the standards of the Association.

As Seen by the Students

Quality at Madison

MADISON students are sometimes accused of not having school spirit. Anyone who has this belief is asked to read the following notes:

School spirit is not manifest at Madison by "ballyhoo." Madison boys and girls are on their own, are used to standing on their own feet in the world, and know that "talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy a thing." Their time is so completely filled that there is no time for gestures of loyalty played for the grandstand. But Madison students appreciate their school and faculty, and when opportunity presents, they are always willing to demonstrate it quietly and effectively.

The greatest attestation of this fact is that all the biggest student projects for their alma mater are begun, or finished, or done altogether at night or very early in the morning. Having a program that cannot be broken, students wishing to do something for their alma mater must take time from their spare moments, or from their sleep.

So when the new sidewalk was built by the boys' Cricket Club, the night before you could have seen a pile of picks and bars lying behind the hedge in front of Assembly Hall. Next morning before the crows had left the trees, all fat souls getting beauty sleep in the neighborhood of the Assembly Hall were rudely awakened as a gang of "go-getting" boys tore up the old sidewalk, piled it up, dug dirt and laid forms. A few nights work, a few spare hours given, and presto! a new wide sidewalk—an old bear slain right in front of his lair!

Another: The seats in chapel needed re-numbering. Aha! Was a notice sent to the Executive Committee? You are mistaken if you think so.

Two monitors who are especially active members of the "Crickets" merely nudged some of their friends, and that night lights

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burned late in Assembly Hall. Next morn-
ing each had a snowy-white, newly-painted
number on it. Another bear hung up to
dry!

Again, SURVEY readers having been
so magnanimous in sending money to help
buy mules, this high-quality school-spirit
at Madison was touched. The students
rose up and decided to pay the remaining
debt and also to buy a set of harness for
these good mules to wear as they plowed
the garden. A committee was soon afoot.
A live-wire chairman, conferring with
Mr. Green, soon had every soul cooperat-
ing. Going on their tiptoes, they have not
only finished paying for the mules but have
financed the purchase of a first-class set
of harness.

Folks, the bears are taking to the
woods at Madison. Instances like this could
be repeated for another page, but this is
enough to show you that school spirit at
Madison is represented by the concluding
word, QUALITY. —Ernest Biggs

Our Poultry Department

THE poultry department is proving it-
self to be very profitable with Mr. L.
H. Starr in charge. This department can
carry about twelve hundred laying hens
through the winter very comfortably. Each
section of the laying hen department is
twenty feet square, being ventilated by a
small window in the back and large win-
dows in front. The dropping boards are
about four feet wide, running the full
length of the back. These are cleaned off
every morning and limestone dust sprink-
led on them. Fresh water is given to each
section every morning, and mash is fed in
a small hopper three times a day.

Instead of judging the laying hen by
the old method of culling, the trap nest

is now being used, thus giving a knowl-
edge of every hen each day. The trap nest
also discourages hens from eating their
own eggs because of only one egg in the
nest and because the nesting place is dark.
By means of the trap nest a number of
hens were found to have laid two hundred
fifty to two hundred seventy eggs last year,
a record which the poultry department is
very proud of.

The department also has a number of
small brooders, most of them being filled
early in the spring with chickens. These
houses, when not occupied by chicks, can
accommodate forty laying hens without be-
ing crowded. —Robert Johnston

Campus News

THE tenth grade has published the
first copy of "Under the Privet Hedge,"
which is to be a monthly magazine con-
taining compositions and news notes by
the class members. Only one copy, type-
written, is made, and that has been placed
in the library. Clarence Hirst is the editor,
and Helen Leslie the associate editor. The
cover design of this December number is
by Virginia Lohman.

LAST week Elder and Mrs. J. C. Os-
wald, of Covington, Kentucky, were
the guests of their daughter, Marian E.
Oswald. Miss Oswald is preceptress of
Girls' Cabin Court.

COLLEGE examinations for the first
quarter are being held this week, with
the usual flurry of last minute studying.
Next week, December 21, is registration
day for the second quarter.

PICTURES of travel and the oil in-
dustry in Europe and Africa, filmed by
the Department of Commerce, were pre-
sented by the local Standard Oil Company
on a recent Saturday evening. France,
Greece with its ruins, and Egypt were
depicted in four reels at the enjoyable
program.

AMONG the guests of the school and
sanitarium this week we are pleased
to have Dr. Mary V. Dryden, of Joy,
Illinois. Dr. Dryden was formerly con-
nected with the Battle Creek Sanitarium.
Though she has been interested in the work
at Madison for years, this is her first visit

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Mental Hygiene of the Child

IN standing before you this evening, I realize that in parents and teachers I am facing two of the most potent factors in the shaping of society. It is your privilege to guard the children and youth of this country from birth to maturity. Upon you rests heavily the responsibility of the part they will play in the great problem of American citizenship. The wisdom of Solomon is needed by you. In the words of the wise man is found a statement of a fundamental principle of guidance for parents and teachers.

You are familiar with the proverb, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." You will recall also another expression from the Holy Book, which reads: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Psychologists tell us that with every thought a track is made in the nervous system. That thought, that act repeated strengthens the neuron connections, broadens the associations, until it is impossible to obliterate them.

As a medical man I find these principles practical in dealing with the sick. As a physician and teacher I find another guiding principle in this admonition of the

***NOTE:** Address delivered recently by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Parent-Teachers' Association, Nashville, and broadcasted over WLAC and WSM.

wise man: "Keep thy heart (thy mind) with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."

The mind as center of the nervous system is a great dynamo capable of generating an untold amount of energy. Its normal, healthy action spells life. The matter upon which the mind dwells has everything to do with shaping the destiny of the individual.

If parents were as careful to bring high-grade children into the world as men are

to produce high-grade horses and cattle, parents and teachers would have a somewhat different problem. But taking the product as it is, a mixture of high qualities of mentality with lower and still more inferior qualities, teachers and parents have the problem of making from the whole the best possible product.

REALIZING this, parents and teachers today are going far beyond the old-time method of simply hearing lessons. They are concerning themselves with the health habits of the children who are taught what to eat, and how and when to eat. The children know of vitamins, mineral salts, carbohydrates, and proteins. These words and ideas are familiar to the modern parent, school teacher, and child. The children report their weight, their gain in lung capacity, the care of their teeth, their hemoglobin—things unheard of in the

school life of our grandparents. Teachers are interested in the hours of activity; they help to regulate the children's rest periods. They recognize differences between pupils, and make adjustments of the curriculum to meet individual needs. The children of the past generation sat stiff and straight in hard seats for hours; today, they have easy and comfortable seats. There is natural poise, frequent change, rhythm of motion, singing, playing, and working. All these are essentials in the well-planned, daily school program.

Progressive teachers are already doing wonders along these lines, but there are still many things for teachers, as a class, to familiarize themselves with. Perhaps one of the most important topics at present is that of vitamins—where they are found, the part they play in child health, and what we can do as teachers and parents in cooperating to build a stronger class of boys and girls.

City life is not altogether conducive to the best physical development, so special care should be taken by city teachers to lay the foundation broad and strong for both physical and mental health. In this day of intense commercialism someone must sponsor the good-food program. Our children must have an abundant supply of food rich in vitamins.

PARENTS and teachers know that in order to have a healthy mind the body must be healthy, so a program of health is necessary. Plenty of sleep is a requisite; an abundance of fresh air is a vital necessity. Hygiene of the colon is a matter not to be neglected. A loaded, uncared-for colon is a menace to both physical and mental health. Infected teeth and gums, diseased tonsils and adenoids, all are a menace to health. Eye strain is responsible for much mental sickness. Sex abnormalities sap the energy of the nervous system and may result in lasting injuries. Disease is not a phenomenon unrelated to life that suddenly falls upon children regardless of circumstances. It is usually the culmination of a number of factors, factors often small in themselves. Prevention of disease is the great rule with modern physicians and should be the rule of home and schoolroom.

But above and beyond these matters

which pertain directly to the physical man, and more indirectly to the mental well-being, there is another class of problems which confronts every parent and teacher.

As parents and teachers, we are responsible to train children to correct habits of thinking. The waste of nerve energy in wrong thinking is appalling, and this phase of parent-teacher responsibility is not always fully sensed. A similar waste of money would arouse us. Something must stir us to a realization of the fact that this unnecessary waste of nerve energy is much more important to us individually, to our community, and to the nation at large, than any other kind of waste.

LET us consider how this waste of nerve energy can be recognized. If a child has a sore throat, or an abnormal temperature, the teacher understands these symptoms and reports them to the nurse or physician. Are parents and teachers equally keen to interpret brain-storms and abnormal behavior symptoms in the children? Our eyes should be opened to interpret these symptoms. Does the child get along well with its playmates? Is Mary or James frequently out of sorts with other members of the family, crying, irritable, and unreasonable in making demands? If things go wrong, does James seek to lay the blame on others? Does he hold others responsible for his trouble, rationalizing, as the scientist says, seeking to explain to himself and others just how he is right and others are all wrong? We must remember that ability to adjust one's self easily in the family or with his playmates is one of the best signs of a normal, healthy mind.

If the child is eccentric, just different, as we say, from other children; if he is inclined to worry or brood over things that happen; if he becomes abnormally depressed, harassed by fear, easily angered or hysterical, then it ought to be realized that the child's mind is functioning abnormally. Teachers and parents need to note these danger signals and begin early to correct these bad habits. Scolding, threatening, fault-finding, will not cure these mental abnormalities. No, here is a call for the most sane and wholesome kind of corrective treatment. Such a child needs to find in his parents and teachers

a wholesome optimism, a bright outlook on life, a buoyant attitude, a brave spirit, and yet a quiet, steady firmness to resist all such mental attacks as I have mentioned. Present to this unfortunate child, who has such a battle to fight, wholesome lines of thought. While he is yet in the impressionable age, train him to think on the bright side of life. Fill his mind with the good. There is nothing that will so correct the bad in mental matters as the good. "Overcome evil with good." That is the divine instruction. If parents and teachers will rise to their privilege of properly training the children, they will greatly relieve our institutions for the care of mental diseases. They will save thousands who otherwise come to physicians, broken in health, wrecks of humanity, victims of passion and debauchery, that might have been saved by proper training in their youth.

(To be continued)

Professor Covert Gives His Impressions of Madison

OUR latest addition to the faculty is Professor Alvin Covert, of Branford, Florida. Professor Covert has had long experience in teaching and was for a time connected with Southwestern Junior College, Keene, Texas.

Professor Covert has been sympathetic with the work of the Madison School for years and is now happy to be able to devote to it his entire time. He expresses to the readers of the SURVEY his impressions of the work as follows:

I REGARD the faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute the equal and in many respects the superior of any of its kind in scholarship and Christian character. The teaching staff of the faculty hold standard academic degrees, mostly graduate, and a number are taking advance work for their doctorate. (It is now necessary to have the latter degree in order to stand at the head of a senior college department.) I am pleased to note that in this school high scholarship is thriving in an atmosphere of deep piety. The Madison School has for a number of years been an accredited high school and junior college. It has now developed a faculty prepared to do senior college work.

Its library and laboratory equipment are also being strengthened.

I have been impressed with the character of students that come to Madison for several reasons. First, only those who have a definite aim in life are encouraged to enter. Second, every student is expected to meet his ordinary school expenses by labor of some kind while taking his academic work. Third, this plan of self-support in school appeals only to the industrious, ambitious, earnest student. Others naturally do not come—or if they do enter, they soon drop out by the way. We have an unusually fine group of young people.

The average student is able in twelve months to do an academic year of school work. Those not able to do this must lengthen their course by taking fewer studies.

My years of observation of this school shows that notwithstanding its growth and meeting the required standards, the institution adheres rigidly to the original plan of work and study of its founders. Democracy of industry and equal opportunity of self-support are dominating ideals. The cooperation of the school with the sanitarium and hospital is unique but very successful, as the sanitarium is a laboratory not only for pre-medical students, nurses, and dietitians, but for others who are taking the medical evangelical course. The sanitarium also affords many students an opportunity to earn school expenses.

The school is organized on a strictly democratic basis in government. The union body makes the laws and enforces them through a committee composed of both faculty members and students working side by side. I have never known of a school democracy being worked out so completely in any other school.

The eight-hundred-acre farm with its orchards, vineyards, gardens, dairy, and poultry; the sanitarium; the cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city; food factory; and various service and trade shops all giving such excellent training, should help in supplying many missionaries not only for the homeland but for foreign fields. Such missionaries should help to solve quickly many financial perplexities of support.

I find the founders are God-fearing, devoted, self-sacrificing people. I have known the pioneers of this institution many years, and I regard it a blessed privilege to have a part in this work. I regard my school work here as the brightest and happiest experience of my school career.

Can You Help?

IN today's mail there comes from Mrs. H. M. Walen a report of the Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee. The Chestnut Hill Farm School was founded about twenty-five years ago by Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Walen. They have done an excellent work in their community. Mrs. Walen writes:

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Our little school has an unusually large attendance this year. One reason for this is that the financial stress is making people more serious-minded about the kind of education that their children receive. The Bible is taught in our school, and there are a number of parents representing several religious bodies who desire their children to have Christian education and practical health training. The children are also taught in our school how to be practical and useful with their hands.

But the people are poor this year, so the women of the community are meeting at the school home once a week to help make aprons, bibs, holders, et cetera, to be sold to help those unable to meet their school expenses. The parents are united in that no better missionary work can be done for those who are needy than this practical way.

One style of the apron sells for one dollar, another style, seventy-five cents. The hot holders sell for ten cents and the bibs for fifteen and twenty-five cents each. These articles are hand-made and of better quality than those sold on the market at the same price. These mothers are earnestly praying that God will touch the hearts of people to help the children of our neighbors to continue their school work.

If any of the readers of the SURVEY wish to help these earnest mothers, let them write to Mrs. H. M. Walen, Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

Campus News

AT the Friday evening vesper service R. B. King spoke to the student body. His subject was "Living Monuments." He mentioned the monuments which men place in the world as memorials to events or accomplishments which men have done. He impressed upon us the necessity of being living monuments.

THIS week Alfred Okahira left for Florida where he has accepted a position in a sanitarium dietetic department. Mr. Okahira is a member of the dietetics class of '31.

AMONG our guests this week was B. N. Mulford, principal of the Fountain Head Industrial School, Portland, Tennessee. Mr. Mulford is also manager of the Fountain Head Sanitarium. The Sanitarium is installing an X-ray unit, Mr. Mulford reports. This will greatly aid the sanitarium in carrying on its important work in the Fountain Head community.

VISITORS of Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber this week are Dr. Webber's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Webber, and his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon Webber, of Berrien Springs, Michigan.

A NEW residence is being built near the west entrance to the Sanitarium on the Larkin Springs road. This will be the home of Dr. Lew Wallace. The home of Dr. G. A. Droll is nearing completion, and two other houses for teachers are under construction.

THE MADISON SURVEY is sent subscription free to all who desire it. If you have friends whom you think would be interested, send in their names. If at any time you fail to receive your copy just drop a penny post card to the MADISON SURVEY and we will be glad to attend to it. We also appreciate the donations that come from time to time. A few days ago a letter came from a friend in the South with a five dollar bill enclosed and the following statement:

"I am interested in the work you are doing, apply this little donation where it will be of most help."

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Mental Hygiene of the Child

I HAVE mentioned some of the danger signals which should arouse teachers and parents. There are others for which you should be alert. Frequently we meet the boaster. All *he* does is just right. He is *the* one. He is dubbed "the big-head." This is not only a disagreeable type, but from the child standpoint it is an indication of mal-adjustment. There is also the child who habitually depreciates himself and his ability. We say he has an inferiority complex.

He belittles himself and cannot act naturally. He is living in an atmosphere that inhibits instead of encourages activity. Here we have two extremes: One over-emphasizes I, or the ego, and the other minimizes the ego. Both conditions need wholesome treatment. The normal child is unconscious of himself. He takes an active part in social activities, loves people, associates with them without restraint, respects the rights of others, is able to win a victory without undue elation, and is an equally good loser. This is a part of the game of life for which parents and teachers are preparing children and youth. In these early years children should be taught to do right for right's sake, to do their best under all circumstances, to trust

the good Lord and not worry. If parents and teachers are successful in putting across this program in the home and school, our physicians will be deprived of a large proportion of patients called neu-

rasthenics, people who in the morning wish it were night; and at night long for the morning; people who, if in Tennessee, wish they were in Kentucky, and vice versa. Train the child as he should think, and when he is grown he will be saved a multitude of ills. When he

ALL education proceeds by the participation of the individual in the social consciousness of the race. This process begins unconsciously almost at the beginning and is continually shaping the individual's powers, saturating his consciousness, forming his habits, training his ideas, and arousing his feelings and emotions. . . . Only true education comes through the stimulation of the child's powers.

—John Dewey

approaches some crisis—as crises there must be—he will, by force of right habits, be the winner.

There is another sign teachers should look out for. Among pupils there is apt to be a day-dreamer, a child who is living in an unnatural, imaginary world. This is a misuse of the imagination which should receive early attention. Imagination is a God-given mental power. It has its rightful place and should play an important part in the scheme of education, but every child should keep his feet on the earth, as we express it. Else, by misuse, over-indulgence, the mind becomes abnormal. The way is being paved for discontent, unhappiness, and a long list of mal-adjustments. Again I would urge that you recognize the need of the dreamy child, and the child who becomes sick if given an unpleasant task, because in his dreams there are no unpleasant things. Let parents and teachers

Conclusion of address by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Parent-Teachers Association, Nashville, which appears in the November issue of *The Tennessee Club Woman*.

awake to save this child who takes refuge from the natural circumstances of life, dodging real issues by claiming sickness. Such habits are weakening, debilitating to the nervous system, and lead to a world of trouble later in life. The easy-going, sympathetic parent who fails to interpret these symptoms, or who seeks for himself the easy way out of a present dilemma, is doing his child an injustice. Quiet, strong leadership is needed in such cases. Fathers, mothers, and teachers must arise to their God-given privileges and lead such a child into green pastures of thought and wholesome activity.

THE world is well filled with people who are suffering because their minds were allowed to run riot in childhood and youth. They find themselves unable to pick up life's problems cheerfully, hopefully, courageously. Selfishness is depriving them of a happiness they might have enjoyed had parents and teachers nipped in the bud some of their bad habits of thinking. Encourage children to have a goal. If the goal they choose is impossible, lead them to substitute something else. Keep them happily working toward definite objectives. Take particular care of a child who plays too constantly on one string. This habit may develop a person who will be a misfit in society. Encourage the attainment of desirable goals and make doing an objective, rather than mere learning about things. We are seeking these days to get away from pure memory work into an education that deals with doing. This is a long step in the right direction. The world wants leaders, men of action. That ability to do will show itself in childhood. Remember, "Childhood shows the man as morning shows the day."

What wonderful privileges are those of teachers and parents! Children are so constituted that ordinarily they want to do as their elders do. So it becomes our duty to be well informed on the science of physiology and mental development; then by precept, and still more by example, to set standards for the younger members of society to lead unselfish lives of service, lives free from anxiety, fear, worry; free from excess of emotion; lives that fit into the community life and enable them to share the burdens that are crushing their

fellow men. "Train up the child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Practical Workers Needed in Foreign Fields

AN interesting letter has recently come from J. G. Pettey, secretary-treasurer of the Mexican Union Mission. The following excerpts from his letter will give the SURVEY readers an idea of the opportunities for missionary work in his country:

"It has been proved over and over again that our most practical and successful workers have been those who have had training in industrial and economic subjects. Today many people are afraid to put their hands to manual labor, especially in foreign countries. These workers have been brought up under environments where manual labor is looked down upon. I have seen people who seemed afraid to pick up a suit-case at the railroad station and carry it across the station to a taxi. They must have a carrier to do this and tip him for his service.

"Elder C. E. Moon, of the Central Mexico Mission, related a very interesting experience to me the other day which I am sure will interest you. He has begun a number of rural schools in this field and this experience pertains to the work of one of his lady teachers. The teacher in mind has had only three months' training in one of our institutions. She went to a town and began a rural school in the outskirts. The small grass hut in which she began her school had only a dirt floor and no equipment. After teaching a few weeks, her influence became so widely known and her service so in demand that she moved to the center of the town into a good respectable building. But very little funds were available for equipment, so she got a hammer and saw and some nails and with the assistance of a carpenter she soon constructed the necessary benches for the school. During the few months she has been there, her influence and work have reached the ears of the governor of the state. She teaches the children in the daytime and the older people who cannot read and write in the evenings.

"Another interesting thing in connection with these people was that there were nine couples who had not been legally married. Because of the extra expense in connection with marriage in this country, poor people often go without this ceremony. Knowing this and knowing they could not be baptized without this ceremony, this teacher went to the governor of the state and told him about the work, stating that she was engaged in general uplift work and had found these nine couples desiring marriage licenses but they were unable to pay for them. She asked him to grant these licenses free, and this was gladly done. As the result, Elder Moon in one evening married these nine couples."

Madison Trains for Service

THOSE interested in practical training, such as is stressed in the letter appearing in this number of the SURVEY, written by J. G. Pettey, a missionary in Central Mexico, will be pleased to read a statement appearing in the "I Reckon So" column of *The Nashville Tennessean* under date of December 15. This popular column is written by T. H. Alexander. He quotes from a Chattanooga reader as follows:

"The people I envy are not the rich, but those who are above the things of this world. The American people have grown soft, entirely too soft. A hundred years ago our people lived lives which would today be considered lives of unbearable hardship. They suffered from cold and hunger, and thought nothing of it, trusted in God, and kept their powder dry.

"Sometime ago I spent several months at the Madison Sanitarium. The first day I was there I noticed a young woman down on her knees scrubbing the floor. I thought her one of the girls in training and was astounded the next day to see her in nurse's uniform and to learn that she was a post-graduate nurse, and was simply helping out where she was needed. This young woman's face shone with a light that was beautiful to see. She was living a life of sacrifice for others, never thinking of herself or her own comfort and pleasure. Of course she was happy—she had no time to worry about herself. How

many are willing to get down on their knees to serve others? The woman who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair, got down on her knees. Through countless ages her act will be remembered.

MEMBERS of the Madison family were shocked when a short time ago word was received of the unexpected death of Gaines Lowry at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia. Only a short time before his death he had leave of absence from the S. S. Langley and visited his parents in Hazel, Kentucky, and friends at Madison. He had so far recovered from an attack of pneumonia that he was about the hospital when death came. Gaines came to Madison twelve or fifteen years ago as a lad in high school. After completing the grades he took the nurses' course, following that with a course in X-ray technique. He held several positions of responsibility in Nashville General and Protestant Hospitals and while in the navy was X-ray technician in the navy hospital. He had expressed an ardent love for Madison as the school home of his youth and often expressed a desire to connect with the work in some capacity. Our keenest sympathy is with his mother and father.

Pine Hill Rest Cottage

SITUATED on an eighty-acre farm, surrounded by hills covered with beautiful pines, is the Pine Hill Rest Cottage. It is about twelve miles from Birmingham on the Springfield Road. For people who desire to rest it is an ideal place. It has fine pure water, fresh air, and is free from the city's din and smoke. Each room is equipped with toilet, lavatory, hot and cold water, steam heat, and electric lights. The bath room is well equipped and is fitted for treatments in hydrotherapy and Swedish massage. The Battle Creek and Madison methods and diet are followed. If any of the readers of the SURVEY would like to spend a few weeks in a pleasant climate this winter with the advantages offered by the Pine Hill Rest Cottage, they should correspond with M. A. Beaumont, Pine Hill Rest Cottage, Route 6, Birmingham, Alabama.

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The Diet Kitchen

THE Sanitarium kitchen is divided into what we might think of as several departments, as the salad department, the hot food department, the dish washing department, etc., but one which seems most important to me is the special diet department.

This is a little kitchen complete in itself, consisting of a room about twelve by fifteen feet. It is a bright, cheery room with white walls and wood work, having a little touch of green. There are plenty of large cupboards and drawers in which to store supplies, pans, and the like. One section of the large ice-box opens into this room and is entirely devoted to the diet kitchen's needs.

Probably the largest and one of the most important parts of the equipment in the room is a white electric range, and in connection a clock which, when properly adjusted, will turn the current on and heat the oven at the proper time, allowing the food to cook at the proper temperature, and turning it off again at the time set.

In this room are prepared what we know as special diets; that is, foods for those people who are not able to eat what is regularly prepared, but must have food prepared in a special way. There are also formulas prepared for six or eight babies who are being cared for at the Sanitarium nursery.

—Eva Bliss

ATTENTION is called to the fact that membership dues in the Nurses' Alumni Association of the Madison Rural Sanitarium, \$1.60 per year, should be paid by the first of January, 1932. A prompt response will be appreciated. Address, Mrs. Violette Wille, Treasurer.

Campus News

A MUSICAL variety program that was voted "the best yet" was given Saturday evening, December 19. Piano selections, vocal and instrumental numbers, accordion and harmonica features, and recitations were offered. The closing number was a unique presentation of a broadcast of the "Madison Biscuit Company," with Kenneth Gillett announcing, and Ralph Davidson singing old-time melodies to Kenneth Noble's guitar accompaniment. The Recreation Committee, under the leadership of Charles Pierce, with the energetic assistance of Mrs McFarland, sponsored the program.

COMING down to look over the Madison School with the idea of entering in the near future, Percival Wright accompanied Humphrey Olsen on the latter's return from a short visit to Battle Creek. Mr. Wright, also from Battle Creek, stayed only a day. Mr. Wright's father, Mr. Frank Wright, once spent a year at Madison.

AN earnest week of prayer came to a close with the final reading being given by Dr. Webber at the service Sabbath morning, December 19. Small prayer groups met daily and received much spiritual assistance. The readings were given at the regular evening chapel hour, with the consecration service as an additional feature on Friday night.

THIS past week-end Miss A. Lambrino was a guest of Miss Florence Dittes. Miss Lambrino is taking advanced work at the Vanderbilt School of Nursing. She is in this country for one year taking advanced public health work under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. She intends to return to Rumania in the fall of 1932 to assist in establishing the principles that she has learned in this country.

AN Indiana friend writes: I have been a reader of the SURVEY for some time and have been deeply interested in the work at the Sanitarium and School and the work that you are doing all over the South, and only wish I might help in some way. I am enclosing my mite for the publishing fund."



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