

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

January 6, 1932

No. 1

## An Intimate Talk With Survey Readers

FOR years many of the present readers of this little sheet have received each week a copy of the MADISON SURVEY. Ten thousand copies leave the Office for homes scattered throughout this country and to many in distant parts of the world. What an interesting family of readers we have is evident at times when words of courage come to us from Australia; from some in the islands of the sea; from some former student, perhaps in the far off Orient; or from interested followers of Madison's plan of education in our own United States.

To all these the little paper goes without a cent of expense. One of the happy thoughts of the Madison Faculty is the fact that it has been able all these years to have this little bond of intimacy with friends at a distance. And this "tie that binds" must not be broken. With the beginning of this wonderful New Year, 1932, we bid you all a hearty God-speed.

### The Policy at Madison

YOU who read the SURVEY know that Madison operates a number of industries on the campus that students may have an earning capacity while they are getting an education for Christian service. Each year the demands upon us for stu-

dent support grow heavier. Each year the industrial program of the institution must be strengthened to meet this demand.

Financial depression in the world does not lighten the burden here. It does not decrease the demands made by students without financial independence. Rather, it increases the number who, if not allowed to work, must go without further education. And so it is we grow.

Everything at Madison is made to bend to the needs of the student body.

Every enterprise of the place is contributing its share to the training and support of students. The Printing Department is no exception.

The Sanitarium, while ministering to the sick, is at the same time a laboratory for training nurses and pre-medical students, and a source of income to help meet expenses of operating a school of some three hundred students.

The large farm contributes its share to the work program and to the income. The mechanical departments are likewise a part of the cooperative scheme for student education and support. So as the family increases, each department, printing included, must speed up and enlarge its capacity.

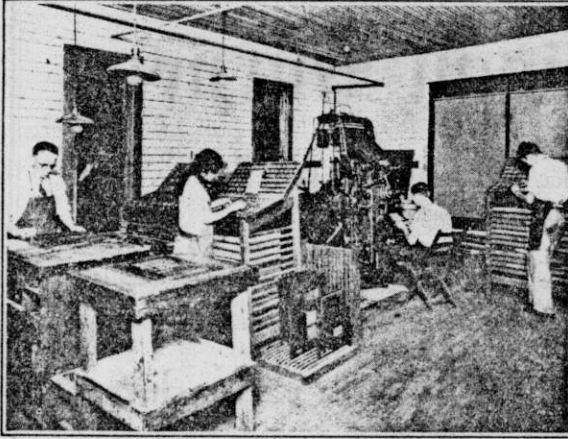
### PRINTING A VALUABLE ART

PRINTING has ever been instrumental in overcoming oppression. It is the chief weapon of justice and equality. The publishing of books and newspapers has made printing the greatest tool of education. Today, education and printing are virtually synonymous terms. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that printing, with its universal adaptation to languages, and its utilization of correct principles of expression and arrangement, should be used to educate the youth of our land.

—Frank Kramer Phillips



## The Plan



## Expanding Needs

AS Madison faced the situation of becoming a senior college, steps were taken to qualify the man in charge of the work so that the Printing Department is now able to do standard work in the school-room, and student credits are recognized in this work as in nursing and other activities. Before many months, the printers look forward to new and enlarged housing facilities. As a part of the expansion program the department is doing more and more work of a commercial nature, work provided by Nashville firms.

It would be a calamity, we feel, to allow any work of this nature to crowd out the SURVEY. It must not be allowed to do that. We must still come to you with a message, a gospel of education, and so there must be added to the Printing Department some further facilities. The thing we need just now is another press. This is described elsewhere in this issue. In this we are going to ask your cooperation.

IT has been suggested by SURVEY readers themselves that if others really knew the situation, many could help. We are not going to ask for *big* lifts, but for small helps from a good many. From ten thousand readers, \$800 ought easily to come without straining anyone.

The press will cost approximately \$1,500. The printers, Mr. McClure and his corps of student workers, are setting their goal at \$700 from commercial work, which can be turned into the Press Fund. Then if SURVEY readers will contribute \$800, the press will be installed.

The first of July, 1932, is the date set when we want to install the press. We would like your contribution now, or your pledge as to the amount you can give by the first of next July. In asking for numerous small donations, we do not mean to limit the amount we are willing to accept from some who may be able to make a larger donation, but we will be glad to have the assistance of any of our SURVEY family. And we realize that in these times many can give a little who could not give much. So know that we will thank you for *any* amount. In giving, you may feel that you are helping us in our problem of education for service.

We are praying that you will give us an early response. We have come to you before with various needs and you have never disappointed us. In writing, you may address The SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

## Printing a Profitable Industry

By Fred Green

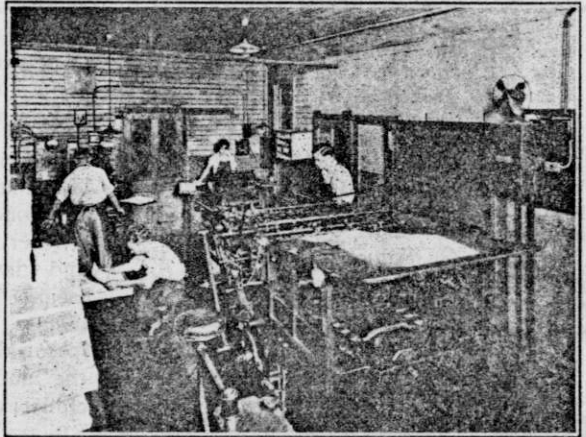
TIME throws a glamor around the pioneer days of every undertaking. Our libraries are loaded with books recording the deeds of the founders of institutions, religions, and nations; we honor the men and women who have given their lives to a vital cause. Our calendars are filled with anniversaries calling to mind the unusual deeds performed in the name

of the state and religion. We would not have it otherwise, for national and religious security are very precious and should properly be commemorated.

The art of printing enables the work of men to be known outside of their immediate neighborhoods. The man who made the proverbial mouse trap would not get very far these days without a means



of acquainting others with his superior skill and merchandise. Printing provides this vehicle. Every enterprise, whether it be commercial, religious, or otherwise, relies largely on the publicity secured by means of the printing press to make its cause succeed.



Accordingly, when the school at Madison was founded, one of the first wheels to turn was that of the cylinder press. The shop was small, but much grist has passed through this little mill. By constantly keeping the wheels turning, a stream of printed matter has gone out to acquaint many people with the details of the work at Madison and the principles upon which it is founded. Those at a distance, however, do not realize the meager investment that we have had, and now that this campus industry has the prospect of moving into larger quarters, it seems fitting that new pieces of equipment and a better allowance of supplies be added.

The Printing Department at Madison has substantially contributed to the economic security of the place. While the volume of business handled has carried only a small margin of profit, yet it has been constant and dependable.

It may interest you to know that, as compared with other school industries taken the country over, printing work stands first. Its per cent of gain may not be so large in some years as that of other industries, but it is more regular, and the

difference in operating efficiency between the printing and other departments is usually in favor of the press.

Recently there came into my hands a book, a chapter of which discusses school industries. In this chapter I find this paragraph:

"The printing industry is one of the best organized and most successfully administered manual departments in our advanced school work. Educationally as well as commercially, it fits well into the school program. The financial results generally in the major printing departments in recent years have been favorable."

This book then gives some interesting figures, a few of which are given below.

Certainly facts of this nature should be taken into account when plans are being made for expansion in school industries. If 1928 figures show normal results, it is apparent that for the field as a whole, one dollar invested in printing equipment may be expected to bring a net return of eight cents.

**PRINTING DEPARTMENT OPERATING RESULTS**

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1297-28	Four Years
Earned income	153,601.80	162,390.60	174,532.57	210,487.00	701,011.97
Salary & Labor	67,144.33	69,034.51	67,440.62	83,091.20	286,710.66
Supplies & Material	58,917.54	62,907.20	66,635.05	84,982.40	273,442.19
Misc. Exp. & Overhead	34,739.18	29,720.92	31,292.18	32,276.82	128,029.10
Total Expense	160,801.05	161,662.63	165,367.85	200,350.42	688,181.95
Gain		727.97	9,164.72	10,136.58	12,830.02
Loss	7,199.25				

THE Printing Department is giving employment to ten students. Five of these are high-school students and five are college students. All of these students are

depending upon their own labor to earn school expenses. In addition to earning their way, they are learning a valuable trade and training for self-support.



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

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### Why Teach Printing

IT is the most important invention ever introduced to the world. It preserves and disseminates all discoveries and improvements in the arts and sciences; it commemorates all other inventions; it hands down to posterity every important event; it immortalizes the actions of the great and good; above all, it extends and diffuses the word of God to all mankind.

—*Savage*

THE WRITTEN WORD. The fascination of print, how it holds one! This desire to perpetuate thought and action is eternal. From the setting up of stones to commemorate solemn covenants, to the hewing of obelisks, to the writing on soft clay, to the works of Homer written in letters of gold on skins of serpents, to the age of five hundred years before Moses when papyrus was illuminated, to block-books, to the invention of movable type—what a record of human progress! No wonder that President Harding, sitting in his office one afternoon, remarked to a great editor of a western newspaper, "Let's see, it is now about four o'clock; if I were back home, I'd be sitting in my office out there in Marion, Ohio, getting the news as it came in on the wire. That's the real life for me. Something doing all the time."

—*Arthur Dean, Sc. D.*

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### The Press

Over sixteen years ago, a friend who was interested in the development of the industries at Madison, donated printing equipment to the school. This equipment consisted of a job press, cylinder press,

hand paper-cutter, type, type cases and stands, and some other furniture needed in a printing shop. This was all second hand equipment in good condition and has given good service.

During the last ten years other equipment has been added, such as a Linotype, a second job press for smaller work, a stitcher, and a power cutter. The growth and development of the institution has meant increased demand for printed matter. The issuing of the SURVEY added materially to the work of the shop, and as the mailing list grew, an addressing machine was installed with the help of SURVEY readers.

The urgent need of the shop just now is a large job press to replace the one that came with the original equipment. The old press is a Universal, which is no longer manufactured, and repairs for it cannot be obtained. It is planned to keep the old press for such work as cutting and scoring, but it is no longer suitable for general printing work. We wish to replace the old press with an up-to-date press that will give good service over a long period of time. A 12 x 18, or a 14 x 22 inch size will be installed with motor and suitable control.

A press of this kind will cost approximately \$1,500, including motor, control, and some accessories. The Printing Department will be able to produce a higher quality of work and give better service with this press. It will also be an aid in teaching printing.

In this issue of the SURVEY we are asking for assistance in raising a part of this sum, and we hope to raise the remainder by putting aside a part of the income from commercial work. There is great need for this press at the present time, but the money must be in hand before a new press is purchased. You see why we ask you to help us raise this amount by July 1, 1932, and sooner if possible.

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"Many thanks for sending the SURVEY. I am greatly interested in your work and read every word. I know it costs something to get it printed, so I am sending a check to help out." These words of appreciation and helpful donations are gratefully received.



# The Madison Survey

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Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

January 13, 1932

No. 2

## The Value of Printing as a School Subject

By George B. McClure

A GREAT printer, statesman, and philanthropist, Benjamin Franklin, called the printing industry the "poor man's college." In his opinion, it provided a liberal education without tuition, as well as furnishing the student with a means of self-support. Franklin could speak from experience, for he started his career as a poor man. His school education was limited and much of his knowledge was gained through work and study in connection with his business as a printer and publisher. Through diligence in business and earnest study in connection with his work, he became a great and honored man. He was also a leader in education, for he established the first academy in this country.

The need for printing is universal. Think what would happen if all printing matter should be removed. All records, accounts, and other business forms would be lost; all books would be gone; the newspapers and periodicals which fill such an important place in our social and economic system would be no more; and all forms of printed advertisements, labels, and signs would be missing.

As a result of the great demand for printed matter, printing has become one of the leading industries of the United States. It ranks sixth in the value of its

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PRINTING is a good business. It is clean, honorable, respectable. It is celebrated as a trainer of men for higher stations in life. It has many inspiring traditions and legends. It combines the need for knowledge of everything under the sun; mathematics, mechanics, language, spelling, grammar, color, composition, salesmanship; there is indeed no limit to the accomplishments required of the printer. The printer is brought into contact with all other vocations and professions. No vocation or profession can really exist without the printing-press. From text-books to novels, from pamphlets to newspapers, from tickets to tax-bills, no man can evade the printed word.

—Henry P. Porter

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SPEAKING of means for determining the value of a branch of study in a school curriculum, Dr. Calvin M. Woodward, one of the early American champions of the manual training movement, said this:

The value of a branch of study in a scheme of education must be determined by considering its influence in the connection in which it is placed. One of the great functions of manual training is to throw light on the subject-matter of other branches. It is really a sort of general culture which acts beneficially on every other branch.

If printing is considered from this standpoint, there is probably no other manual training or industrial subject that

products, but in other respects it ranks second and third in importance. Probably no other industry wields such a powerful influence in political and social life as the printing and publishing industry. For this reason alone, students should have opportunity while in school to gain some knowledge of the methods and processes used in printing.



can compare with it in value as a school subject. "Printing," says Arthur Dean in *Printing in The Junior High School*, "cultivates an intensive study of spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, capitalization, and compounding of words. Most decidedly it produces language expression which reading alone never brings out."

Further, he says, "It develops a keen sense and appreciation for forms, color, design, and arrangement. It provides an adequate opportunity for making concrete applications of arithmetic. It represents not only one of the oldest of the crafts but what is perhaps the one which surpasses all others in historical background, in artistic tastes, in originality, and in demand upon mental resourcefulness."

Merritt W. Haynes in an article entitled *Printing as a Subject in the Schools*, makes the following statements regarding the value of printing as a school subject:

Most of the well-known arguments for manual training, usually given in support of other subjects, apply with equal force to printing. It provides the necessary physical exercise to stimulate and balance the mental processes; it develops coordination of eye and muscle; it affords opportunity for self-expression; it trains in habits of neatness, order, and system; it emphasizes the importance of exactness, precision, uniformity, and suitability.

Each new job of printing, whether a card, a single-page sheet, a folder, a pamphlet, or a book, involves a new set of problems to be solved in its production, and the solution of these problems presents much opportunity for mental development on the part of pupils. The natural (not forced) correlations with the academic work of the pupil are very evident. Arithmetic is used in calculating the size, measure, and area of the type, the size and quantity of the stock, the keeping of time records during the process of the work, and computing the value of materials, time, overhead, and a total value for the completed job.

Grammar and rhetoric are employed in setting type from copy and in reading and correcting proof. Science enters into the study of the materials used—ink, paper, glue, etc. Mechanics is involved in the processes of inking, presswork, folding, trimming, and binding. A study of geography is made in considering the sources and preparation of materials used. History comes in when the pupil studies the romantic story of the invention and development of the art of printing.

IT is the aim of the Madison Printing Department to provide classes that will supply the values named in the above quotations. In addition to these classes it

is the aim to develop this industry to a point where a reasonably large group of students may earn their school expenses in this department. To do this, we need additional equipment and space. The School is providing additional space, but we are appealing to friends to assist in the purchase of a press and a few accessories that we may do a broader work in both teaching and commercial printing.

## Where Students Get a Real Training

THERE is operating in northern Wisconsin, near Ashland, a unique school where students are given the opportunity to earn their school expenses while obtaining their education. J. D. Brownell, president of the college, says:

My job is to open doors of opportunity before boys and girls who are growing up along the southern shore of Lake Superior. Continually do I match my wits against an ancient puzzle—"How can a promising youngster without any visible means of support get a college education?"

The pampered children of prosperity who start life in close proximity to a silver spoon do not come to my institution. For one thing, breakfast is served at six-thirty, which would be rather discouraging to a number of young people whom I have met. The students find that the exercise required in doing their work leaves them with tired muscles, ravenous appetites, and a great yearning for sleep when night arrives. All the "hard" labor about the campus, such as cooking, cleaning, and stoking fires, is done by students.

President Brownell says Northland College has an arrangement also by which many jobs outside of the school campus are secured. Then every effort is being put forth to help the student utilize his spare time in making objects which are characteristic of the north country, which can be sold through their craft shops at considerable profit to themselves and to the college. Incidentally, they learn much concerning both art and business.

"A group of coppersmiths are hammering their way to a college education by making flower bowls and candle trays."

"WORKING your way through school is a popular sport in northern Wisconsin", says President Brownell. Undoubtedly, he understands the philosophy



and the advantages of self-support for students. When students become interested in some definite object in life and desire an education in order to accomplish it, they get real pleasure in helping themselves while getting their training. There is pleasure, exhilaration, and a real thrill for students who are interested in helping themselves—as much as they would gain from the ordinary sports and games. The student who does not earn his expenses while in school loses much real pleasure and also an opportunity of forming the habit of being practical while receiving his intellectual training.

Four years of student life dependent upon others for support has a tremendous effect in shaping the character of such students. It is the reason for so many failing to become proprietors, successful leaders, strong and independent men and women able to take the initiative and blaze a new trail through the tangled affairs of humanity. The four years of inertia along practical lines while in school unfits them to cope with real men and women who have taken their training in the school of hard knocks. On the other hand, the student who works his way through school learns to be practical, strong, and independent. He develops faith to move the mountains of difficulty. Dean Fred H. Turner, of the University of Illinois, says: "College is going to give to the students who worked their way through, more than an education. It is going to make them about three jumps ahead of the average young man entering the business world."

## How to Cook Soybeans

SINCE soybeans contain twice as much protein (tissue building material) as meat and a large proportion of fat also, they may be substituted not only for the more expensive white bean, but meat as well. They lack starch, however, and for this reason should be served with foods which contain it, such as rice, bread, or potatoes.\*\*

Because of their deficiency in starch and their combination of proteins, the

method of cooking soybeans is somewhat different from that of white beans. The soybean should be soaked at least twelve hours, as this helps to swell and soften the protein molecule. The water in which the beans are soaked should be drained off and fresh cold water added (enough to cover them). They need to be cooked slowly for a long time. A pressure cooker is best, but a fireless cooker may be used. The open kettle method is slow, often taking as long as two days in high altitudes. If the beans are fresh the average length of time required for cooking is about six or eight hours in an open kettle on a range stove, provided they have been soaked well. A small amount of flour added during the cooking will improve the flavor, making them more nearly like other beans. The bean has a very fine, smooth texture.

The Mammoth Yellow soybean is well adapted to baking. In this case two tablespoonfuls of flour should be added to a family serving of beans, with a bit of sugar to give the desired consistency. It should be remembered that soybeans contain little or no sodium chloride (NaCl), they need, therefore, plenty of salt. This should be added when the beans are nearly done. Soybeans should bake about twelve hours. Baked soybeans are delicious served with a Spanish sauce or with boiled rice.

—Frances L. Dittes

## Campus News

RECENTLY, Dr. B. M. Beckham, president of the Ferrum Training School, Ferrum, Virginia, who has under his direct charge the main school at Ferrum with six branch schools in the mountains, thirty-two officers and teachers and six hundred students, visited the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Dr. Beckham was particularly interested in the practical work that is being accomplished by students. He had the opportunity to see students baking bread, student nurses caring for patients, students making garden, and doing other kinds of work. He was particularly impressed with the plan of operating the school, the sacrifice of teachers, the courage of students in earning their way while getting their education. He felt that the success of our institution was

\* Circular 79, May, 1917, Cooking Soybeans, published under the direction of the State Council of Defense by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.



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due to the spirit of the workers to be willing to live simply—a refreshing thing to see in these days of luxury madness.

AFTER spending several days in Detroit, Michigan, where he was called on business, F. A. Quackenbush has returned to Madison to resume his work in the erection of several cottages for teachers. Mr. Quackenbush has had long experience as a builder and contractor and in many other practical lines of work. A broom industry will be opened at the college under the supervision of Mr. Quackenbush as soon as the present building program is completed. He is deeply interested in the plan of students receiving practical training while in school and in their learning how to support themselves. We consider Mr. Quackenbush a valuable asset to the institution.

ON Wednesday evening, December 30, J. W. Osborn professor of music, Emmanuel Missionary College gave an enjoyable and instructive piano recital. Professor Osborn's parents (now deceased) helped in the establishment of the Madison School twenty-seven years ago. They were always warm friends of the school and of practical education. Professor J. W. Osborn was only a small boy in the early days of the school but he was a frequent visitor with his parents. We enjoyed his recent visit and the excellent piano recital, and trust he will keep his promise to come again.

FRIDAY evening, L. L. Skinner, circulation manager of the *Watchman Magazine*, spoke to the student body. He stressed the point that we have three hundred and sixty-five new pages in 1932; shall we keep them orderly? A large number of the students also took part in the

meeting after Mr. Skinner's talk, expressing their desire to make 1932 the best school year in their experience.

ON New Year's Eve, the annual boys' program was given. This brought out the largest audience of the year. The program consisted largely of musical numbers, featuring a twenty-one piece orchestra and a twelve-voice male chorus. Faculty supervisors were Mrs. Bayard Goodge and Fred Green.

ON December 31, Mrs. Arthur B. Acuff, member of the dietetics class, left Madison for New York City by way of Asheville, North Carolina. She expects to sail from New York on Tuesday, January 5, for the Canal Zone where she will join her husband who was recently called from the school to a government position in the Gorgas Hospital.

ENROUTE to Florida, Dr. Estella G. Norman of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and her mother, Mrs. Julia Norman of Davis City, Iowa, spent several days at the Madison Sanitarium. On her way south, Mrs. Norman was injured in an automobile accident, but is rapidly recovering.

THIS week, Miss Winona West is enjoying the pleasure of a visit from her mother and sister, Mrs. Cora West and Miss June West, of Dowagiac, Michigan. Mrs. West came down to arrange for her two daughters, Miss June and Miss Myrtle, to also enter the school.

NOTICE: The annual meeting of the constituents of the Rural Educational Association, lessee of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, is called for January 17, 1932 at 6:30 P. M., in the Faculty Room on the school campus at Madison Tennessee. On the same date, and at the same place, at 7:30 the Board of Trustees of the Rural Educational Association is called in annual meeting.

M. B. DeGraw, Sec'y.

A reader who lives in North Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia, sends names for the SURVEY list and writes: "I am pleased to tell you how we enjoy your little paper. It has been our desire to write you, and send our contribution for some time. The SURVEY is like a letter from home."



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
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Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

January 20, 1932

No. 3

## My Visit to Madison

By B. M. Beckham, A.M., D.D.

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — Recently, the Madison school enjoyed a visit from Dr. B. M. Beckham, president of the Ferrum Training School, Ferrum, Virginia. He spent a part of two days in visiting the school. Since returning, he has written a letter concerning his impressions of the school, a part of which we are giving to the SURVEY readers.

IN the July number of *Mountain Life and Work*, I read Dr. Floyd Bralliar's paper, "How We Do It at Madison," which was read at the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers in Knoxville last March. In this paper, Dr.

Bralliar said: "All our students at Madison are expected to earn their board, room rent, laundry, and similar school expenses while carrying their regular academic studies. They actually do enough profitable work during the twelve months to pay their regular school expenses." As we have had difficulty in working out a plan whereby all our students may have the opportunity of paying their expenses by their work, naturally I became very much interested in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and decided to visit the school at my first opportunity.

At 1:00 A. M., December 28, Mr. R. B. Wilson and I left Ferrum by automobile, and at 6:00 P. M. of the same day, after a very pleasant journey, arrived at Fayetteville, Tennessee, a distance of 504 miles. The next day, I drove to Madison, where I spent a part of two days looking over the Institute. Dr. Sutherland, the presi-

HERE students, teachers, and directors, working together, constitute a self-supporting, democratic, educational community, the like of which I do not know—a fulfillment of the hopes and dreams of educators and philanthropists. —P. P. Claxton in "An Appeal for the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute."

dent, was not at home; but fortunately I fell into the hands of Dr. Webber, the dean, who showed me through the grounds and buildings. As we went along, I asked him many questions which Dr. Webber answered without hesitation although

some of them were rather intimate. By this means, I secured much information that will be of great value to us in our work at Ferrum Training School, Ferrum, Virginia.

I found that the people at Madison, both teachers and students, do a vast amount of work every twenty-four hours, and that practically no time is wasted or lost by any individual connected with the Institute. Students spend half the day in the class-room and the other half at profitable tasks, besides working during the entire day for three months out of the twelve, thus giving them nine months in school. This is why they actually support themselves and why the school is able to make money enough out of its various enterprises to keep up its expenses, including the teachers' salaries.

This plan commends itself to my judgment, not only because it solves the finan-



cial problem, which is an acute one in all private schools at this time, but also because it gives the students a sense of independence and self-respect which they could not acquire otherwise. The student who finishes at Madison is conscious of the fact that he has asked no favors and accepted no charity from anyone and that he has returned an equalant in values for everything that he has received. Students are not coddled or made to feel that they are entitled to special consideration, nor is the spirit of selfishness or covetousness permitted to have any part in the development of the student's character.

The officers and teachers of the Madison school are found to be rather an unusual class of people. They love their work and are devoted to the idea of helping young people to receive a proper training for life. The teachers and workers are self-denying and self-sacrificing; they have learned to enjoy the pleasure of service. The thought of remuneration is secondary. No one can visit Madison and investigate its work without receiving an inspiration for better living.

I had the pleasure of a long talk with Mrs. Sutherland, the wife of the president. She is the soul of kindness and helpfulness and gave me much valuable information about how the work at Madison is carried on. At her suggestion, on my return home, I visited a school of the same type and, to some extent, under the same management, located at Fletcher, North Carolina, between Asheville and Hendersonville. I found exactly the same kind of work being carried on in the same way as at Madison though not on so large a scale, but this institution with forty students supports itself just as Madison is doing with 300.

The work of this group of splendid Christian people at these two points, and others in the South, is unique in its character and of greater value to the nation and to the kingdom of God than it is possible to express. They are living high and beautiful lives of service and following closely in the footsteps of the Master. If you want to get a new view of Christian experience, a new hope, new courage and a new vision, then visit the school at Madison, Tennessee, or the one at Fletcher, North Carolina.

## The Voice of the Printing Press

I AM THE PRINTING PRESS,  
born of the mother earth. My heart is of steel, my limbs are of iron, and my fingers are of brass.

I sing the songs of the world, the oratorios of history, the symphonies of all time.

I am the voice of today, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the woof of the future. I tell the stories of peace and war alike. I make the human heart beat with passion or tenderness. I stir the pulse of nations, and make brave man do braver deeds, and soldiers die.

I inspire the midnight toiler, weary at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze, with fearlessness, into the vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal.

When I speak, a myriad people listen to my voice. The Saxon, the Latin, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me.

I am the tireless clarion of the news. I cry your joys and sorrows every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thought uplifting. I am light, knowledge, power. I epitomize the conquests of mind over matter.

I am the record of all things mankind has achieved. My offspring comes to you in the candles glow, amid the dim lamps of poverty, the splendor of riches; at sunrise, at high noon, and in the waning evening.

I am the laughter and tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust.

I AM THE PRINTING PRESS

—*Rob't. H. Davis*

"How much do we have on the press now?" "Has any help come in from SURVEY readers yet?" These are questions that were asked by workers in the Printing Department at their weekly meeting. The answer was that not enough time had elapsed for returns to come in from the appeal published in the SURVEY. However, teachers and students in this department feel confident that readers of the little paper will answer the appeal and respond



with donations to help the fund along. We earnestly appeal to you to help us raise \$800.00 before July 1, 1932. Address all communications to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

### Aim in Life

TO succeed, one must have a vision, a carefully selected objective, a chart of the rocks of resistance. The mind should control the actions. These actions are like bricks that may be used to build a beautiful life structure. But if one has no objective, his deeds become but a pile of scattered blocks.

Each man is an architect of his own life. Some attempt to erect a human skyscraper with insufficient foundation, while others devote all their time and attention to the sub-structure and never rise above the basement. Each is putting into the

building day by day material represented by his efforts. His executive and administrative ability, his personality and loyalty to truth, his depth of human understanding and untiring efforts in behalf of others may build a life edifice of magnificent and inspiring proportions.

There is a proverb which says, "One day contains the whole life." Each day needs a plan just as the life needs a plan, and no man has fulfilled his responsibility to himself until he has completed a well-planned day. Plan as though you were to live a hundred years, but live as though today were your last on earth.

Students in training have a wonderful opportunity to see that each stone, day by day, is carefully fitted into the structure of a well-planned life.

—From a chapel talk to students by  
J. E. Hansen

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## Contributions from the College English Class

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### Campus News Reports

On Monday evening, January 4, the pinning on of caps for first-year nurses was held in the Sanitarium parlor. A large number of patients were present. A welcome by the senior class was followed with remarks by Dr. G. A. Droll on the life of service that may be rendered by the nurse and the significance of the cap. Then came the cap pinning, and the Nightingale pledge, led by the supervisors and Mrs. Violet Wille, director of nurses. Following is the class roll:

Brown, Dorothy	Kentucky
Brown, Della	Kentucky
Nivison, June	Michigan
Peck, Nellie	Colorado
Jones, Velma	Florida
Hermann, Elizabeth	Michigan
Hewitt, Lewis	Louisiana
Hirst, Ida	Wisconsin
Hopper, Ruth	Wisconsin
Rennings, Frances	Washington
Sanburn, William	Michigan
Smart, Alva	Missouri
Vincent, Clara	New York
Wisdom, Geraldine	Texas
Walton, Arlyn	Texas

WE were glad to have as guests of the college last week Miss Frances K. Cope, registrar, and Miss Betha Plymale, head of the home economics department of the Asheville Normal and Teachers' College, Asheville, North Carolina. In a letter to Dean Webber, Miss Cope writes concerning their visit: "We were especially interested to see the various ways you have worked out for giving the students an opportunity to earn their college expenses. At the same time, they are doing things the institution must have done, and are also gaining valuable training." At the request of Dr. John E. Calfee, president of the college, Miss Cope and Miss Plymale and other members of the faculty are visiting several schools that are endeavoring to make possible an education for students of limited finances, with the idea of strengthening their own work along industrial lines.

THE new senior college Demonstration Building is giving classes at Madison a little breathing space. The biology laboratory was recently moved downstairs



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Published Weekly  
With no subscription price, by  
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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-  
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in the new building. Formerly, this class was held in the lecture room adjoining the chemistry laboratory, where chairs had to be moved out every time we had laboratory; and because of chemistry classes, the room was nearly always congested. The large English composition class was split into two parts, one section holding class in the new building. Besides the high school and some of the college classes, the primary children have a beautiful little schoolroom in the new building. —Kenneth Plinke

ONE of the best patronized departments in our school is the institute laundry. Our motto is "service". It may be that some departments have been affected by the economic distress and the depression in business, but not so the laundry, its business has increased. For some months past, we have met our expenses and have been able to lay by a profit, which will be used to help some other department. This has been accomplished under the able supervision of Mrs. R. C. Kinsey.

—A. D. Moore

SOME Michigan boys and girls here at Madison have felt quite at home lately. Dr. Lydia Jesperson, a doctor from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, visited here a few days during the Christmas holidays. Dr. Dryden, also from Battle Creek, came here before the holidays, and is still here. She is lecturing to some of the nurses' classes. Dr. Estella Norman, another doctor from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, stopped over here while driving through to Florida with her mother. Mr. Ray Vaughn drove down from Battle Creek to visit his wife, Mrs. Naomi Hayes Vaughn, who is in nurses' training here. There

are about ten students from Battle Creek here in the college.

—Charles E. Stewart, Jr.

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is a training school for young men and women who are preparing themselves to enter self-supporting missionary service. We students believe that now is the time to make plans for our future work. So with Mrs. Scott as our adviser, we have elected new officers for the "Southern Band." Mr. Bisalski is the leader of our band.

EACH Sabbath afternoon Mrs. McFarland takes a group of young people to visit three children's homes in Nashville. Two of these homes are for orphan children and the third is a hospital for crippled children. The program we give usually consists of several musical numbers and several stories or readings. Although the programs presented are very simple, the children always welcome us with smiling faces and seem very glad to have us come. And, too, we have taught the children some songs; it is surprising how soon they learn these little songs. This is very interesting work, especially for anyone who is interested in children. I think it would be a real inspiration for anyone to visit these homes. There is always such a pleasant atmosphere. —Lucile Putnam

THE Botanical Garden has received a fine collection of narcissus or jonquils, sometimes called buttercups. This collection comes from Chicago and consists of a number of very rare varieties. We have at present one hundred or more different varieties on the place; a large number of these would be difficult to replace at the present time, and it is our intention to bring this collection up to date. This new addition includes twenty varieties.

If you are pleased with this little paper, pass it on 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 appreciate letters from readers and especially the donations which help meet publishing expenses.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

January 27, 1932

No. 4

## Mental Hygiene of Adolescence

THE span of human life is divided into four sections: infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. As there is no definite hour when the infant becomes a child, so there is no positive dividing line between childhood and adolescence or between adolescence and the maturity of manhood and womanhood. But that there is a distinct period in life that calls for special recognition, a period referred to as the adolescent period; nobody who has to do with youth—fathers, mothers, teachers, legislators, ministers—will deny.

Adolescence may be compared to a bridge with a long sloping approach, or one with an abrupt, precipitous approach, but bridge of some sort there surely is, and that bridge must be crossed before the problems of maturity can be met. And strange as it may seem, it is a fact recognized by physicians and by psychologists, and by many other people, that the manner in which that bridge is crossed has much to do with the whole after existence. It may sound like a magical tale, but it is the truth when I tell you that a great multitude of physical wrecks with which physicians deal might have been avoided had mothers, fathers, and teachers known bet-

ter how to pilot the youth past the pitfalls into which so often the adolescent is left to pass unguided.

A BOY I once knew comes to my mind—a well-developed lad, bright of mind, full of life and ambition, interested in the things about him, making normal progress through the elementary schools, the pride of a doting mother and indulgent father who was too busy to be much of a

companion to his son. That boy approached the adolescent age guided largely by the advice and counsel given by his companions. Within the space of a few months, his disposition changed. Mother did not know what to make of his irritability, his self-assertiveness, his disregard for her feelings and wishes. "He has always been such an obedient child," she used to say to her friends, "and now it really seems that if I want him to do a thing, he wants to do the very opposite. Rather than to have continual trouble in the home, I let him have his way. But I admit I have nagged him more than I should."

Years passed, and I met the boy grown to full manhood and in trouble. Unstable, he had not succeeded in business. He was selfish, overbearing, improvident, dissolute, and lacking in self-control, making existence miserable for his wife and family. We usually dismiss such cases with the remark, "So-and-so was not able to meet successfully the problems of life." But why?

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IN the home training of the youth, the principle of cooperation is invaluable. From their earliest years children should be led to feel that they are a part of the home firm. . . . Cooperation should be the spirit of the school room, the law of its life.

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—Education

Address read by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Parent-Teachers' Association of the Walter O. Parmer School, December 14, in Nashville.



### The Revolt of Youth

MANY parents and teachers have had little scientific preparation for handling what we may call the important problems of adolescence in a psychological manner. Parents themselves are loath to believe that the child is no longer a child. The methods of control which were perfectly proper in babyhood and childhood are still retained, despite the protests of youth. We speak of it as "the revolt of youth," but it is nothing more than a natural and normal protest against an unnatural restraint. Yet there must be guidance.

Adolescence is the blossoming time of life. The bud has been closed; the bud slowly, almost imperceptibly, begins to unfold. Many outward physical changes are manifested, indicating vital physical and mental changes. The beard and the unsteady voice appears; the framework of the body changes; nerve cells and fibers, as well as the long bones, complete their growth; chest capacity increases; circulation readjusts; glands, that to this point have been dormant, function and their secretions affect the metabolism and chemistry of the body; appetites develop; other changes occur which I cannot take time to mention.

Youth is surprised by these changes and often is unable to explain even to himself why he does some things. He finds himself annoyed by things that heretofore passed unnoticed. He brooks no restraint; he longs for freedom to do as *he* pleases. He wants to make his way in the world, or at least attempt it. He has an almost irresistible desire to get out and away where people will not question every move he makes. In other words, he longs to try his own wings to test his own powers. *Isn't he a man?*

Mother may still long to call him her darling boy, her precious child, to put him to bed, tuck in the covers, and hug and kiss him; but it is time for her to change her tactics. That longing for liberty is an inborn impulse. Direct it. To earn his own living is a laudable ambition. Foster it. A desire to have his own way, is an embryonic characteristic of the man who may rule his household in a creditable way, and make a statesman that

the nation may honor. Don't put yourself too much in the way. Step softly just now, fathers, mothers, and teachers, for you are on sacred ground and you need more than human wisdom.

### Youth Should be Given Responsibilities

BEARING on this phase of life we find the Scriptures giving wisdom. Jeremiah says (Lamentations 3:27) "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." Parents often say, "That is the very thing we have endeavored to spare our son or daughter. We want them to have a care-free youth. There is opportunity enough later on for burden-bearing." But there stands the inspired statement, "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." And out of his own desires, without knowing the wherefore, true to the plan of the Creator, son has been asking to be allowed to bear burdens; daughter has been begging for household responsibilities.

These years of adolescence are the ones in which daughter should be given a chance to run the house with timely and tactful suggestions from mother; to learn to buy household supplies; make her own clothing; handle funds; develop judgment; learn the worth of a dollar; master the art of economy by running ashore when funds cease; and a hundred and one other experiences which will tend to develop the spirit of initiative, judgment, patience, womanliness financial acuteness. Mothers, in these ways, may be preparing their daughters for real household managers, for successful motherhood. Allowing expression of new desires in this normal manner would prevent thousands of daughters seeking wrong and questionable ways to satisfy their blossoming emotions.

Fathers need, during these adolescent years, to allow son to have a share in earning his expenses. He will have much more respect for his clothes if he earns the money with which to make the purchase. If he is a youth fortunate enough to live on a farm, he should have the joy of ownership in the stock. He should have land to cultivate, crops to raise and market, something of his own for which he has full responsibility and the proceeds from which



he can use in his own way. There are youth who have this from necessity, and often we count them unfortunate. On the other hand, in this respect they are kings among their fellows. They are favored ones, for though the experience may have some hardships, they are growing in harmony with inner laws of their own being. They are on the way to worthy manhood.

I am advocating a busy life for the adolescent. I go further and say that the employment should be wholesome, adapted to the ability and taste of the individual as far as possible, and also in line with the life to be lived later on.

(To be concluded next week)

## A Variety of Foods from the Soybean

WERE our readers visiting the Madison Food Factory they would be surprised to learn of the many ways in which the soybean is used. Bread, crackers, milk, and cheese are made from this important bean. The flour is ground on the hammer mill in the factory. It is interesting to watch the process of preparing the bean for the different foods. Roasts, bean loaf, and croquettes are made from it. Ice cream made from the soybean is delicious.

We have in the soybean, elements that will take the place of flesh without the danger of disease prevalent in flesh foods.

Recipes for soybean foods will be sent free upon request.

—J. E. Hansen

## Pisgah Sanitarium and Industrial Institute

AN interesting letter comes from E. C. Waller, business manager of Pisgah Sanitarium and principal of the Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina. He tells of the enlargement of their sanitarium by the addition of a hospital unit. The following statement appears in the *Asheville Citizen-Times*:

WORK of laying the foundations for the new surgical hospital of the Pisgah Sanitarium and Industrial Institute at Candler has begun, it was announced yesterday.

"The first unit is expected to be rushed to completion, following which the second will begin at once. The hospital building will be one

story high, of frame construction, and will have fifteen rooms. The patient capacity will be fifteen. Battle Creek treatment methods will be used.

"The building will be erected along rustic lines, and the hospital is to be a simple, home-like project, the desire being to get away from the strictly institutional atmosphere as much as possible.

Money for the new building has been donated by friends. Officials are unable to estimate exactly what the cost will be, as student labor will be used. No contracts will be let. The work will be under the direction of R. H. Gilman, in charge of the wood-working shop at the Institute, and Lewis Woodell, student assistant.

"It is hoped to have the hospital building completed within two or three months.

"The hospital will be headed by Dr. William E. Westcott, who is surgeon in charge of the sanitarium. Dr. Westcott, who has recently established offices at 1285 Haywood Road, West Asheville, is a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists of Los Angeles, California, where he received the M. D. degree. He served as an intern in the Protestant Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, and was assistant superintendent and surgeon in the Orland, Florida, sanitarium.

"Additional hospital staff members will be employed upon the completion of the hospital. The hospital will take care of general surgical cases, and will be equipped with X-ray and other laboratory facilities.

"In the past, the sanitarium has been able to care only for non-surgical cases. The main building at the sanitarium in the future will be devoted to the care of non-surgical patients, while the new hospital will be for surgical patients only.

### Owens 165 Acres

THE Pisgah Sanitarium and Industrial Institute owns about 165 acres of land, on which there are thirty buildings, including cottages for students and patients, a dining hall, school rooms, a laundry, and shops.

"The school was established 18 years ago and the sanitarium nine years ago. The industrial school has seven teachers, headed by E. C. Waller, M. A. a graduate of the University of Tennessee.

"The school is for the purpose of providing vocational high school training. It affords opportunity for 50 boys and girls to work their entire way through each year, and an equal number of students a chance to work part of their way through. The institution is independent and self-supporting, and students and patients of any denomination are received."

## The Press Fund

"HOW much do you have on the new press?" This question must be answered almost daily. Not only students and teachers in the Printing Department but



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those in other lines of work are interested in the press fund. We are glad to report that some responses are coming in from the appeal made in the SURVEY. A few letters were received this week.

From a Survey reader in the East came this:

"Enclosed please find a check for \$2.00 for the new press. I am happy to have a small part in so fine an undertaking."

Another, addressed to the SURVEY with a \$1.00 donation reads,  
Dear Survey:

"I think it is time that I should show my appreciation of your visits. I would be glad to send more but cannot do so just now."

Several other contributions have come in, so that to date we have on the press \$40.00. With the help of SURVEY readers, we are trying to raise \$800.00 by July 1, 1932. The press is needed at the present time and it will be a great help if we can get this amount before July. We need \$760.00 more. Are you, SURVEY reader, going to help in this campaign? Send us your contribution, or, if you do not have the money at hand just now, drop us a line and let us know what you will do in the near future. We need the help of all.

### A Call From Vermont

ONE of our old friends, who has been reading the SURVEY for a long time, sends us a contribution for the job press. We are thankful to be remembered in this way.

The donor, Mrs. Edith I. Whitcomb, of Rutland, Vermont, is endeavoring to carry forward a medical missionary effort in the way of a small health institution. The location of the building is near Rutland, a city of 18,000. There are five near-

by communities which have no resident physicians. The institution is located on a beautiful river in a gorge, near the New York-Montreal Highway.

She writes that there is opportunity for a neurologist or general practitioner to build up a real medical missionary work in this locality. If interested, write to Mrs. Edith I. Whitcomb, 61 Pierpoint Avenue, Rutland, Vermont.

### News Items

IN the *Review and Herald* of December 24, appears portions of a letter written by L. B. Halliwell, superintendent of the Lower Amazon Mission, telling of a trip up the Amazon. Mr. Halliwell says: "We took with us on our trip, worm and malaria medicines, and Mrs. Halliwell treated nearly three hundred persons. On our return we encountered very rough weather; more than once we did not know what would become of us." Such experiences in the mission fields should emphasize the importance of a thorough training in simple medical work. Madison is equipping students with a knowledge of practical medical work with the idea that when they go into hard mission fields they will be prepared to combine medical missionary work with evangelical work and to understand how to cooperate and aid the over-worked physician.

THE annual meeting of the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association held January 12, 13, and 14, in Nashville, was attended by President E. A. Sutherland and Dean P. A. Webber. On Wednesday, President Sutherland gave an address before the association entitled "Self-support as a Means of Fitting Youth for Adequate Citizenship."

THIS week E. E. White, principal of Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, has been a guest of the institution. Mr. White is very much interested in practical education and the plan of student self-support. On Friday he spoke to the school family telling of the work that is being carried forward in the Pleasant Hill community.

THIS week, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Nesler of Harrisburg, Illinois, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

February 3, 1932

No. 5

## Mental Hygiene of Adolescence

(Concluded from last week)

### Principles of Self-Government and Self-Support

CONCERNING government, or that love of liberty for which youth contend. I think we have a right to interpret it as a cue for fathers, mothers, and teachers.

*This budding manhood* will soon be a full-fledged government maker in the land. We must expect the youth to learn the fundamental principles of democracy in the home and in the schoolroom. Most homes, it is true, are little autocracies; the majority of schools are organized monarchies. All goes well with this type of rulership so long as childhood lasts. Children should obey. They need to learn the law of obedience. They have faith in humanity; their knowledge is based on their faith in parents and teachers. But there comes a time of change; a time when youth should be taken into our confidence. Instead of commanding, they should be requested; instead of dictating, advise and counsel.

In the schoolroom, let the youth have a hand in making rules and regulations. Then they will help to enforce them. Make the school a democracy in which to educate the youth for a democratic form of state government. Then we will be doing our

part to remedy the oft-repeated charge that our citizens are not bearing their part in the government of the community, the state, and the nation. Too often government is relegated to the professional politicians and then complaint is made of misrule and mismanagement.

Self-control, power of leadership, managerial ability, respect for law and order,

recognition of the property rights of others, initiative, self-support,—these are virtues that every youth should practice and develop. And it is the privilege of parents and teachers to surround the youth with an environment that will make this growth possible and pleasing.

### Virtues of Self-restraint to be Taught

ONE of the puzzling problems for those dealing with the adolescent comes as a result of the sex instinct. Indirectly, this trouble will be greatly mitigated by the program of interesting, useful, normal activities found in self-government and self-support as has already been suggested. But it is well to spend a moment further in considering the sex development, for in our complex civilization this is one of our perplexities.

With the approach of the adolescent period comes the power of procreation, a God-given power, a sacred gift that youth must learn how to foster and protect.

Conclusion of address by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Parent-Teachers Association, Nashville, December 14, at the Walter O. Parmer School.



Among the Indians and other uncivilized people, with the signs of approaching adulthood the youth were put through severe physical tests and then admitted to the councils of their elders. They were deemed men or women and were expected to marry. In our complex civilization, it is recognized as wise to postpone marriage. And that is well, for, while science has determined that a youth is capable of producing as fine a specimen of humanity as his elders, yet for his own physical and mental well-being he should be taught the law of self-restraint. Self-support was possible for youth in the simple life of these primitive folk, but the adolescent of civilized nations cannot achieve self-support so young; this ability must be developed later.

Physically, a man does not come to maturity until he is about twenty. The age differs with individuals. Mentally, a man does not reach maturity until he is about twenty-five. Youth need to be taught the necessity of self-control in sex matters. Self-indulgence is a waste of vital force that cannot be atoned for. The fullness of manhood or womanhood comes as a reward of self-control; and the laws of the land recognizing this principle, attempt to guard our youth. Youth, by proper teaching and scientific guidance, may be taught to see the benefit of control and patience. Help them to understand the advantages that come to them by being able to bring to the altar a whole man and a whole woman, able to perform all of the functions expected of them as adults.

#### **Most Important Decisions of Life Made in Youth**

IT is a well-recognized fact that a new conception of religion often comes with adolescence. The emotions are alert, and in spite of what may have been the religious training of the child, there comes a period of questioning, a time for matters to be settled by youth for themselves. I am speaking not of creed or dogma, but of the life course and its relation to the powers above. The miracle of life and mysteries of the universe, appeal to youth. The future, not only the away and beyond, but the future career on this earth are problems that youth struggle over; and if properly helped, they can well de-

termine their places and start to make the proper adjustments in society. Decision is made in youth to be autocrat, democrat, or slave.

The youth are finding themselves in a multitude of ways. Now is the time for them to hear the "still small voice" as did Samuel of old. They may need some one to help interpret the "voice" as did Samuel. What better service can parents and teachers render than to aid young men and women to rightly interpret whether they should be merchants or ministers, physicians or farmers, financiers or legislators. Capabilities are awakening, and it is the privilege of every young man to ascertain for what he is best adapted and then, with the aid of his elders, to prepare to meet the standard.

Do you seek for examples of early decisions of this sort? The biographies of many great men, men of accomplishment, make this clear. Turning to the Scriptures we read of Jesus, who, at the age of twelve, was so aware of His mission in life that He said to His mother, "Know ye not that I must be about My Father's business?" The young Samuel has already been referred to. Moses, after twelve years with a godly mother, was entrusted to the care of a heathen princess. And later when the crisis came, true to this early instruction, he chose "rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." David, as a youth, made the decision that later carried him to the throne of Israel. Paul writing to Timothy, said, "Let no man despise thy youth." Youth rightly guided, need not merit reproof or rebuke.

Many an adult admits that his scepticism is due to the lack of proper guidance in the years of adolescence when his heart and mind were groping for truth. Henry George in his work with the Junior Republic found that youth, even though they came from the scum of the city, were most susceptible to principles and practice of both democracy and of religious truth.

#### **Physical and Mental Food to be Carefully Selected**

THE literature to which youth have access will determine largely the road they take in adult life. Open condemnation of the movies is so common by thinking men and women of all classes, and even by



the youth themselves, that I need not speak of the principle that should actuate us in our guidance program of youth on this matter. Wholesome books of travel, adventure, biography, and science are so abundant that parents and teachers are left without excuse if they do not provide good literature.

The topic of hygiene cannot be passed without notice of the bodily needs of the adolescent. Cleanliness of body, pureness of mind and thought, and a careful feeding of the youth all constitute an important feature of the program of guidance. The rapid growth of youth demands a wholesome, well-balanced diet. A generous supply of fruits, nuts, vegetables, grains, and milk, amply meets these demands. Avoid both stimulants and narcotics. Many scientific authorities advise against the free use of flesh foods because of their stimulating effect. Liquors of all sorts, tobacco, tea, coffee, condiments,—all have a deleterious effect on the system and should be avoided during the period of adolescence. This is a period of more or less nervous tension when there is need for a soothing, non-stimulating regime.

#### Summary

IF I may recapitulate, I would say, as the child approaches the adolescent age, let parents put away childish methods and recognize the coming of manhood and womanhood. Hard as the ordeal may be, the psychological weaning time has come, and if it is too long delayed results may be disastrous.

Give youth constructive and practical activities by which they may exercise their desires for self-maintenance and independence. Give them responsibilities that will assist in the development of initiative, self-control, and other manly and womanly characteristics.

Guide well their intake of mental food, and equally well their physical nourishment, giving those things that will make for real growth in nerve and mental force as well as physical development.

It is fine to have the youth remain at home, but do not insist on their staying there when the time has come for them to explore the beyond. Make companions of sons and daughters during the years they are maturing; let them share your burdens,

let them enter into your plans; deal with them as having more maturity than they have, rather than less, and they will be the more apt to meet your hopes and become an honor and a blessing.

In closing, I wish to call your attention to the story of the prodigal son to show the heavenly Father's attitude toward the adolescent who desires liberty. The story reveals the wisdom of God toward a restless youth. He was allowed to leave home and to take his inheritance with him. The prodigal disgraced his family by sowing his wild oats and squandering his inheritance, making a most miserable failure. The story says that the prodigal finally came to his senses. He found himself and made a decision. He *chose* to return to his father's house and accept the humblest position. The father had won out by following a plan that required great faith and wisdom. This youth became settled because he had been dealt with wisely. Imagine the mental reactions of the father and the prodigal when they met! The father, in placing the royal robe upon the son, indicated that the prodigal had safely crossed the bridge, and the father's heart was made to rejoice.

## Farm Notes

### The Dairy Herd

THE report of the Davidson County Herd Improvement Association for the month of December, places the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute herd second on the list. Although the Peabody College herd comes first for this month, the Madison school has a cow with the highest record for butterfat. Eminent's Blue Torono No. 673363 led the Association with 1,302 pounds of milk and 75.5 pounds of butterfat. In the herd were five cows that made over 72 pounds of butter for the month, and another five cows that made over 60 pounds of butter each for the month. Concerning the year's record, the following are interesting facts:

Number of cows in the herd, 32.

Average milk production for the year 6,683 pounds.

Average butterfat for the year, per cow, 332 pounds.

The total net gain of the dairy depart-



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ment is a little less than \$2,200 for the year.

### Poultry

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Poultry Department has the following trap-nest record for the past year:

Sixteen Barred Rock hens with 200 eggs or more, the highest with 270.

Sixty-nine White Leghorns with records from 200 to 283 eggs.

Two hundred ninety-eight hens that through the year averaged 200 eggs each.

Over 400 hens were trapped-nested during the year. The lowest record made was 90; the highest 283.

### Experiments

The Agricultural Division is conducting several experiments, mostly along the line of forage crops. Several acres were sowed with Hungarian field peas last fall to test them out in this locality. At the present time there is an excellent stand. Several samples of sorghum cane have been received from the government for experimental purposes. The Garden Department is planning to experiment with horse beans, or "board beans" as they are called in England. This variety of bean is reported to yield one and one-half tons to the acre. The Fruit Department is planning to test out the Youngberry which is a cross between the Blackcap raspberry and the dewberry.

## News Items

ON January 16, eight students with Mrs. Lida F. Scott as chaperon visited the Fountain Head Sanitarium and Industrial School, Fountain Head, Tennessee. Friday evening a report of their visit was rendered to the student body. Lester Ellenberger told of the beginning of the work

at Fountain Head. He was followed by Edward Bisalski, who related some of the problems which the school had faced financially. Elaine Leslie and Patricia Hall spoke concerning the family and school life of the little institution. David Johnson told us of the Agricultural side of the work. Mrs. Scott plans a number of such visits with students to these little institutions. The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium is next on the list.

WE were glad to have a number of friends visit us during the colporteurs' convention which was held at the Southern Publishing Association. On Thursday evening a three act play was given illustrating the influence of the colporteur work in winning souls to God. The cast was made up of members of the Madison family. A number of students earned scholarships or a large part of their school expenses in colporteur work the past year.

WEDNESDAY evening the students were given a rare treat. Instead of the regular evening chapel talk, Miss Mary Calvert of Yerkes' Observatory Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, gave a stereoptican lecture on astronomy. Miss Calvert is niece of the late Dr. Barnard.

THE birth of Lila Marie, January 24, is announced by the proud parents', Mr. and Mrs. George Cothren. Mr. Cothren is supervisor of men nurses, Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital.

## The Press Fund

A FEW more letters have been received with donations for the job press. One reader writes:

"I have been a regular reader of the Survey for several years and I have been acquainted with the Madison School from its beginning. I am enclosing \$1.00 to help buy that new press. I wish it were more."

We now have on hand for the press \$43.75. There are twenty-two weeks between now and July 1, with \$756.25 yet to be raised. This means that we must receive on the average \$34.38 per week to raise this sum by that time. Are you going to help? Send donations to the Madison Survey, Madison, Tenn.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

February 10, 1932

No. 6

## Graduation Expenses Solved at Martin

THERE appeared recently in the *Nashville Banner* the following bit of news from Martin, Tennessee:

"The graduating class of the Martin High School voted to save money by eliminating graduation uniforms, because of the hard times. The boys voted to wear blue shirts, overalls and jumpers and the girls to wear gingham dresses not to exceed \$1.00 cost.

"The faculty, it is reported, will appear at the occasion in the same wearing apparel as that voted by the class. The move in addition to being a saving, also is a boost to cotton products.

"Martin High School, it is reported, is the first school to adopt this unique plan to save graduation expenses."

Students are now busy over problems connected with graduation. A number of requests have already come in from the Madison classes indicating that they are thinking of spending considerable money for the event. The editor of the SURVEY wrote to Mr. Smith, superintendent of the Martin public schools, in regard to their unique plans for graduation, and received the following interesting reply:

MANY thanks for your interest in our economy program. How did it come about? Aye, there is the rub. Our Jackson dinner speakers placed the blame largely upon the Republicans. The alibi of the Republicans is, 'It's world-wide.'

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FASHION is a mistress that rules with an iron hand. The rich are ambitious to outdo one another in conforming to her ever-varying styles; the middle and poorer classes strive to approach the standard set by those supposed to be above them. . . . For breaking the spell of fashion, the teacher can often find no means more effective than contact with nature. Lead the youth to see that in dress, as in diet, plain living is indispensable to high thinking. . . . Help them to see that by every dollar squandered in display, the spender is deprived of means for feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and comforting the sorrowful.

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—Education

"It is not fair to request me to tell how it came about. I shall not mention Tennessee's dilemma—just put it all on Hoover and Andy Mellon. But it is on. With us, most of our teachers have had one check since September. I have had only one since April. A bank 'busted' in Martin and all of our library money and laboratory funds

went up with it. We met the wolf, not only at the door but right in the house. He was hungry and mad, snarling and biting in every direction.

"We have a splendid group of young people, about fifty in our senior class, representing every type of home in our community. Some of their parents are groaning under the burden of the times.

"A nine-dollar ring and three ensembles for the girls, a tuxedo and three pair of pants for the boys—that has been our goal—with engraved invitations and visiting cards, not to mention a few hundred



dollars' worth of flowers. A two-dollar cap and gown regalia might have helped some, at a rental of two dollars.

"I went over these things in a serious way with teachers and class, and incidentally suggested for the boys a fifty-cent pair of overalls and blue shirt, both to cost not more than a dollar and for the girls a gingham dress made by themselves, as ideal outfits, since they would be an economy and boost the cotton market as well.

"Well, the president of the class told me that they would adopt this program if the faculty would appear in like attire.

"It was unanimous on the part of the faculty, and the next I knew it was in all the papers."

MELVIN Traylor, well-known Chicago banker and economist, warned again and again that the 1928-29 orgy of inflated speculation would end disastrously. The experience of the Martin High School graduating class is in keeping with Mr. Traylor's present philosophical view of the future. He says: "Out of the stress and difficulty of the present situation, I believe gradually we shall return to simpler thinking and simpler living. What we want above everything else is to abandon the struggle to keep up with the Joneses, and to rediscover the true purpose of life, which is the joy to be found in the simple virtues of industry, thrift, and sane living. I believe in our people, in our country, and in the God who directs our destinies; and I welcome the future with confidence and unshaken faith." —*Jackson Sun.*

## A Cure for Drunkenness

A request from the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an organization that stands "For God and Home and Every Land," founded by Frances E. Willard, has asked through its Food Reform Department that the SURVEY publish the following in regard to diet and its (the W. W. C. T. U.'s) relation to temperance.

MR. George Bernard Shaw stated at the recent Congress of the World's Prohibition Federation that the way to cure drunkenness is to make the common man not want to drink. (*The Union Signal*, November 7, 1931).

The resolution unanimously adopted at the W. W. C. T. U. Toronto Convention stated that as right diet will help to prevent disease and the craving for alcoholic beverages, W. W. C. T. Unions should be urged to spread information on this important subject.

Dr. C. E. Macnamara mentions in "Inebriety: How to Meet It" that he had never treated a dipsomaniac who was a vegetarian, nor indeed had he heard of one.

Food Reformers find that when they use a properly selected diet of whole cereals, pulse, fruit, vegetables, well-washed salads and dairy produce (which supply phosphates, organic mineral substances and vitamins essential for the nourishment of the nervous system) they naturally and without effort become abstainers from alcoholic beverages.

It is hoped that all who have at heart the welfare of the people will make united efforts to spread plain, practical information on this subject, especially amongst mothers, so as to build up a strong, healthy, sober human race.

May Yates, Superintendent,  
W. W. C. T. U. Food Reform Department.

FLESH foods produce an immediate effect because they are stimulating. The nervous system is excited, but a depression naturally follows. The appetite becomes educated to crave something stronger. Thus, in time a craving for intoxicating liquors is formed. Parents ignorantly, by giving their children highly seasoned flesh foods, encourage a craving for strong liquors.

We wish Godspeed to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its effort to lay the axe at the root of the tree of intemperance.

## Student Self-Support Increasing

AN editorial appearing in the *Nashville Tennessean* of December 15, says, it is interesting to note at this time—after at least two American universities have taken steps to discourage the enrolment of students who must work, on the grounds that outside employment takes too much of their attention away from their studies—the annual report of Nicholas McDowell McKnight, secretary of appointments at Columbia University, to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, its president.

Mr. McKnight says that in spite of the unemployment situation, at least 60 per cent of Columbia students are earning



money to pay at least a part of their expenses, and the ratio is steadily increasing. Last year the university found jobs for 5,571 students. From the experience of the last seven years, Mr. McKnight believes that within ten years the student body will be 100 per cent employed in earning their living outside of school hours. Of the 60 per cent of students who are now earning money, about one-third are entirely self-supporting, while the degree of self-support among the others ranges from complete living expenses, except tuition, to several dollars a week for incidental expenses.

It is possible that if the right student gets the right job, his experiences at college will be greatly enriched by the outside contacts and by the knowledge that he is, in part at least, paying his way. Mr. McKnight further suggests that the increasing percentage of self-supporting students will lead to a disintegration of such extra-curricular activities as fraternities and athletics.

In commenting, the editorial says it is likely that nearly every college located in a large city where employment is available faces very much the same problem which Columbia must solve within the next ten years.

It is refreshing to know that many educators are learning the value of student self-support in developing a class of men and women who can face life's problems and help solve the unemployment question.

#### Student Industries in China Training Institute

IN connection with the foregoing thought, a digest is given of a report concerning industrial training in the China Training Institute, Kiangsu, China, by D. E. Rebok, appearing in the *Review and Herald* of December 24:

WE have a two-part program. The first part consisted of building a factory and equipping it so that we could manufacture by student labor a marketable product, and the cultivating of our farm lands for production. Such industries give practical work to students in production, pay them a wage of 5 cents to 19 cents an hour with which to meet part or all of their school expenses, give real experience in various trades, and the sales from both yield a gain which goes to support the institute in its general expenses.

Student self-help is becoming a reality in the China Training Institute. In our factory we are making about twenty types of steel furniture. During the past year the farm and cannery sold \$20,313.31 worth of products. The other departments of the school are making good progress, so that before long, self-support aside from foreign workers' salaries and expense, will be a reality. This is as it should be. It is unfair to these great mission fields to establish big institutions with Mission Board appropriations and then withdraw support from them, unless they have been supplied with some means of supporting themselves. In China an endowment of land is an old custom and one of the best ways to make an institution self-supporting. China Training Institute has 125 acres of land which is being improved year by year along with the factory. Under the Lord's blessing these two phases of industrial work should make this institution for our Church in China self-sustaining.

THE idea quoted above includes instruction, which is the second part of our program. It is not enough to have only the practical industries in the factory and farm, the income from which should sustain the institute. Theory and classroom training must accompany the practical work in the industries. We have men to head up this work, and it must be done; for not all our boys can be employed as preachers and teachers. We need church members with trades who can earn a better livelihood, pay larger tithes and offerings, and at the same time have enough general training to enable them to be good local church elders, caring for self-supporting churches. China Training Institute can and should, through a vocational department, do much in helping to solve this tremendous problem of self-support.

In 1930-31 our enrolment was 247. Of these, 34.3 per cent worked for one-third their expenses, 6.3 per cent worked for two-thirds, and another 6.8 per cent worked for all their expenses. This coming year we shall have work for 150 students. This plan of student self-help is absolutely necessary in China, where, on account of poverty, only one out of 6,220 of the population is in the secondary schools in China. The ratio must now be better. Industrial schools are China's only hope to bring up the standards of the people and lift them out of the "vicious circle" of poverty.

It has been found necessary to change the organization of the "China Theological Seminary" into the "China Training Institute." This change was made to avoid conflict with the national educational policy. One prominent educator told me recently that China's national system of education gave no place for any special type of schools, but that by the requirements of registration, all schools in China were to be made to conform to one and the same pattern. Since we cannot operate a regular school, our special-type work must be done in an institute, which comes nearer to the schools of the prophets than we have ever operated before.



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

### Every Student Must Earn His Expenses at Madison

FOR more than thirty years the impor-  
tance of student self-help in school has  
been urged by some of us. One of the  
ideas in the minds of the founders of the  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
was the importance of building a school  
with campus activities that would give  
students an opportunity to earn their living  
while studying. The institution has spent  
hundreds of thousands of dollars of endow-  
ment money in establishing industries  
where students have the privilege not only  
of helping themselves but also of aiding  
indirectly in the maintenance of the in-  
stitution.

It is the policy of the institution that  
every student must earn his expenses. It  
would be destructive to our policy to allow  
students who pay their way in cash to come  
into the institution. It would have a de-  
moralizing effect upon students who are  
earning their living. It has been demon-  
strated that many of the difficulties  
arising in schools are due to students who  
have their way paid in cash. Such students  
have much idle time on their hands and  
they naturally seek their physical activi-  
ties through games, and sports. The two  
plans do not coalesce.

Madison has for over twenty-five years  
demonstrated that students do better when  
they are busy at useful labor earning  
their expenses than when getting exercise  
in the way that students usually do. They  
have better health and become more stud-  
ious when they are real members of the  
school firm, taking care of themselves.  
This plan naturally eliminates many prob-  
lems that are very puzzling to school ad-  
ministrators.

## News Items

THE Madison family was pleased to  
have a visit from J. A. P. Green, of the  
General Conference Publishing Depart-  
ment, last week. Elder Green favored us  
with a series of lectures telling of some  
very interesting experiences with the book  
work in foreign fields.

LAST week H. H. Hall, secretary of the  
Publishing Department of the General  
Conference, Washington, D. C., was the  
guest of Mrs. Belle C. Hall and Miss  
Patricia Hall. He spoke to the family at  
the morning service on Sabbath, telling of  
his experiences and observations in China.  
His talk was unusually interesting due to  
conditions that prevail there at this time.

## The Press Fund

SINCE last week \$13.10 has been re-  
ceived on the press fund. This brings  
the total received to \$56.85, leaving  
\$743.15 yet to be raised. As there are now  
only twenty-one weeks left before July 1,  
an average of \$35.39 must be raised each  
week.

One California reader writes:

"I am enclosing an express money order for  
\$2.00 to help pay for the new printing press.  
I am glad to help this good cause. I like the  
Survey and the work it represents. May the  
Lord prosper and bless you in raising the money  
to get this press."

A letter from Ohio reads as follows:

"I have been enjoying your little paper for  
some time and appreciate it very much. I es-  
pecially like the instruction regarding soybeans.  
If I were young I would seek to join your in-  
stitute for educational and spiritual enlighten-  
ment. Enclosed please find a pittance (\$1.00) to  
use as best suits you."

The amount received for the press to  
date shows the following states to be  
represented:

California.....	9.25	Ohio.....	1.00
Georgia.....	1.00	Oregon.....	1.10
Iowa.....	2.00	Pennsylvania.....	1.00
Kentucky.....	4.00	Tennessee.....	25.00
Mississippi.....	4.00	Virginia.....	1.00
Montana.....	2.00	Washington.....	2.50
Michigan.....	3.00		

Help swell the press fund this week by  
sending us your donation. We wish to  
thank those who have donated thus far not  
only for the donations but for the words  
of appreciation and encouragement.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

February 17, 1932

No. 7

## Practical Religion

A SHORT time ago Madison had the privilege of entertaining Edwin E. White, a Congregationalist minister from Pleasant Hill, Tennessee. We found him a very earnest, devoted Christian missionary. He gave several chapel talks telling us something of the mountain work in which he has been engaged for some time. A brief report of the extension work of the Pleasant Hill Community Church for the year 1931 illustrates what can be done by a church at work.

During vacation, in various parts of the surrounding country, the Pleasant Hill Community Church has schools to which they gather the boys and girls for Bible and religious study. Institutes are held to train leaders to carry on these vacation Bible schools. The Pleasant Hill Community Church during the year superintended twenty-one of these vacation schools, enrolling 731 boys and girls for religious education through stories, hymns, worship, handwork, and play. The average attendance was 521. Night sessions were also held for adults.

Six potato clubs for boys and girls centered in Pleasant Hill last year. More than seventy members undertook to grow a quarter of an acre each of potatoes. Although it was a bad potato year, two little club members took first and second places over all comers at the Pleasant Hill Community Fair, and then won second

and third prizes in the boys' competition at the state fair.

The Home Demonstration Club has done much to encourage the growing of more food, and a greater variety, and also the canning and storing of food for winter. Many boxes of Red Cross garden seed have been distributed. Arrangements have been made so that seed and fertilizer could be purchased at an advantage through the county agents.

A NUMBER of demonstrations of home nursing and care of the sick; discussions on eating for health, on better farming, on the value of an education; and other useful instruction were carried on by the "Chautauquas." Religious services and other activities were carried on regularly in many places by the community house at Pleasant Hill.

Nine young people gave full-time service on a volunteer basis. Young people attending school at Pleasant Hill Academy and the Upland Sanatorium Academy played an important part in conducting this fine, practical program for the year.

If the Pleasant Hill Church can carry on a practical program of this nature, it is possible for other groups of people interested in practical religion to do a world of good in many needy and out-of-the-way places.

There are many Christians today in the market place idle because no one is giving

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AND about the eleventh hour he went out, and found others standing idle, and saith unto them, Why stand ye here all the day idle? They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us. He saith unto them, Go ye also into the vineyard and whatsoever is right that shall ye receive.

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—Parable of the Laborers



them work. The vineyard is open, the harvest is ripe; the fruit is luscious and ready for picking; but there are few who are willing to go into the vineyard and work and take what is right. Surely the harvest is great; but the people who will work as the young people in the Pleasant Hill Community Church are few and far between.

Most Christians today want a salary, or at least to be assured of a living, before they will even shut the door of the Lord's house.

## What Students Are Doing at Pacific Union College

IN the *Review and Herald*, January 7, 1932, is found a very interesting report by A. T. Robinson concerning the Pacific Union College, located at Angwin, California. The Pacific Union College is a continuation of the Healdsburg College, which was established nearly fifty years ago. A few years ago the college was moved from Healdsburg out in the rural district, where a tract of 2,000 acres of land was secured. It is beautifully located among the hills, mountains, and fertile valleys—an ideal place for a Christian training school.

The report states that last year there was paid out for student labor \$66,167.15. All the furniture used in the college buildings except chairs was manufactured in the woodworking department of the college. All work in the erection of new buildings has been done by student labor, with the exception of plastering and plumbing and the employment at times of four skilled workmen. Under the supervision of a matron all the cooking, including baking, is done by students.

Twenty tons of dried prunes, 1,200 bushels of apples, a large amount of small fruits, vegetables of various kinds, hay enough to feed sixty-nine head of cattle and eight horses, besides some for the market, were grown last year. The college has a dairy of pure-bred Holsteins, with the average the year around of twenty-five cows. The farm, dairy, poultry department, and fruit orchards are under the successful management of O. C. Baldwin, a former student and graduate of the college.

We feel that this is a splendid report. During these hard times when money is scarce, every school that knows how to help a student to earn his way through school is doing a real favor, not only to the student, but to the world. The student who is earning his expenses while taking studies is gaining a practical experience that will enable him to function in a successful manner after he leaves school.

Too many students form habits of shiftlessness when they are in school, if they are not obliged to struggle with their expenses. It is easy for their natural traits, such as self-support, proprietorship, and self-government, to lie dormant if they are not obliged to hustle during school life. These elements of character are found in normal youth, and should be developed during that period. Then when they reach adulthood and take their places in society, they will have formed the habit of being self-supporting and self-governing. They will have the courage and patience to do things. Such a training makes an entirely different type of person from one who has during school life failed to exercise and develop these valuable traits. Failing, the latter will be helpless and dependent upon others for support.

We wish success and prosperity to the good work of Pacific Union College.

## Are You Dependent on a Salary

RECENTLY an experienced teacher, who had been taking postgraduate work in one of our southern teachers' colleges, appealed to us to allow her to enter the sanitarium as a patient. She was suffering from a severe nervous breakdown. She said that she was unable to pay her expenses, and desired time to recover her health.

She handed to the examining physician the following letter which shows that hundreds of teachers are suffering from financial depression.

State Teachers' College  
My dear Miss \_\_\_\_\_:

I wish I might be able to help you obtain employment for the year, but it is entirely impossible, or so nearly impossible that the chance is not worth considering. We have dozens of fine teachers besides you who are available and hungry for work. Every college in the state has



in like manner a very considerable number of unemployed graduates looking for positions. There has been no time like it during my life. Financial conditions are most distressing throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, *President*

A slogan of Madison is that every student who is a graduate of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute should know how to make his own way. There is room for those who have the pioneer spirit, going forth with ability developed by the experience of being self-supporting while in school. One of the great weaknesses to be overcome today is that only a few of the people have the spirit of proprietorship. They are willing to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for a salary. Students should be trained to make two blades of grass grow where one grew.

## Not Chirping, but Working

SOME of the members of the Cricket Club and Katydid Klub gave a program in the chapel, February 4. The program consisted of a short three-act play, given to arouse enthusiasm for a new campaign upon which the Crickets and Katydid are entering.

Readers of the SURVEY will recall that the Cricket Club and the Katydid Klub are the improvement societies of the young men's and women's organizations, respectively. The purpose of these two clubs is to help train young people to take the initiative, and to develop a sense of personal responsibility for the welfare of the institution.

At the present time, some of the faculty members are busy trying to raise books for the library. Our library contains about 7,000 books, and it is necessary for us to obtain 5,000 more to meet the legal requirements. The Cricket Club and Katydid Klub decided to take hold of this project and help the faculty by soliciting books from their friends and relatives.

In order to lend zest to the affair, the two clubs have decided to conduct the campaign in the form of a competition. Already we have a good beginning. The Katydid Klub has 97 books. The Cricket Club is ahead, with 160 books.

In the little play which was given, the fact was stressed that although there would be competition, there would have to be cooperation too. At the close of the program, Lester Ellenberger, president of the Cricket Club, made an appeal to the student body, urging them all to cooperate.

Perhaps you readers of the SURVEY, who have felt unable to contribute money to the work here, will have books which you would be glad to send. If so, we would be pleased to have you mail them to The Katydid Klub, Madison, Ten-

nessee, in care of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

—Winona West  
*President of Katydid Klub*

## Paragraphs from Survey Correspondents

A WELL-KNOWN physician of a large western sanitarium writes: "The MADISON SURVEY brings courage to our hearts that you are training men and women for the most needy fields. There is no question of the value of the resulting character when theory and practice are combined. My supervising nurse, Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ received her educational foundation at your school and has proven invaluable, and above all, dependable and loyal."

I WANT to thank you for sending me the SURVEY. I certainly enjoy and appreciate this little paper very much. I am glad for a school where young people can have a chance to work their way through school and get a training for the Master's work in this important time. Enclosed find \$2.00—one to help in the publishing fund, and one to help on the printing press fund.

I HAVE been a regular reader of the SURVEY for several years and have been acquainted with the Madison School for its whole life. So I am enclosing \$1.00 to help buy that new press; I wish it were more.

I must tell you something that may please you and the SURVEY family. It was that little paper that brought to you Mrs. Hall, Stanley, and Patricia. They are our children. Mother and I are interested in the school and all its activities.

We are also very well acquainted with Fred Green's mother.

We pray for your school family and wish much of the blessing of our Heavenly Father to rest upon you all.

F. B. Johnson  
 Mountain View, California

A CALIFORNIA reader writes: "Your little SURVEY has proven of so much interest to me that I am enclosing a number of names which I would like placed on your mailing list. You may know that my grandson is attending your school. He writes me very interesting accounts of the



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

work he has chosen to do. I prayerfully  
commit him to your Madison family."

A FORMER patient writes: "Let me  
wish for the Madison family a suc-  
cessful year. The Madison Sanitarium  
family has meant very much to me. At the  
present time my health is fine and my cour-  
age is good. I want you to remember me  
in your prayers, for I want to live worthy  
of the teaching received at Madison."

### News Items

A REPORT comes from Dr. Bralliar  
that we have received during the week  
forty-four new varieties of peonies. These  
have been shipped in from Nebraska.

LAST WEEK Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr.  
Floyd Bralliar, Dr. P. A. Webber, and  
Mr. Fred Green attended the joint meeting  
of the Southern and Southeastern Union  
Conferences at Macon, Georgia.

WORD comes from the Mountain San-  
itarium and Rural School, Fletcher,  
North Carolina, that they are receiving  
many applications for admittance from  
people desiring to enter the type of work  
that is being carried on there. Four fami-  
lies wrote last week asking if a place could  
not be found for them. The rural centers  
are beginning to appreciate the statement  
that "people will come to them like doves  
and all they will have to do will be to open  
the windows and let them fly in."

ACCORDING to the annual report of  
the Tennessee River Conference, the  
college church at Madison gave \$3,027.58  
to missions during 1931. This is \$592.20  
more than was given the previous year and  
it constitutes the largest increase of any  
church in the conference for this period.  
Tithe for the past year was \$2,764.16.

## The Sheltered Place

Beside my window pane I stayed  
And from my comfortable seat  
I watched the wet and cold parade  
Of people trudging down the street,  
Braving the north wind unafraid,  
Undaunted by the staining sleet.

Safe sheltered from the driving storm  
I thought it good to be secure,  
To sit with body snug and warm  
Where fire and food and peace were  
sure.

With not one deed I must perform  
And nothing that I must endure.

But as I watched them come and go  
Beneath the burdens they must bear,  
In spite of wind and sleet and snow,  
And driven by the lash of care,  
It seems to me I longed to know  
Once more the thrill of battle there.

I wished again at doubtful pace  
To be obliged to trudge the street,  
To feel the cold wind on my face  
And know the sting of rain and sleet,  
For after all a sheltered place  
Knows neither victory nor defeat.  
—Edgar A. Guest

WHEN God calls a person to do a cer-  
tain work, and asks him to go a cer-  
tain place, it is easy for that person to ex-  
pect that if he obeys, all difficulties will  
be removed. He may think that every-  
thing will be smooth and pleasant from  
that time on. We should not forget that  
when we get into the place God wants us,  
the evil one gets busy to try to prevent us  
from making progress.

"SUNNY TENNESSEE" is living up to  
its traditions in giving us beautiful  
weather. So far this winter twenty degrees  
above has been the lowest that the ther-  
mometer has registered. We have had  
beautiful rains since the first of No-  
vember—not hard dashing rains that run  
away and wash the land, but nights of  
slow, gentle rains that have thoroughly  
saturated the earth. Wells and springs  
that were dry for months now have an  
abundance of water. Already the grass is  
beginning to grow, and when the warmer  
weather comes the blue grass section of  
Tennessee will yield an abundance of  
pasture.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

February 24, 1932

No. 8

## The Gospel of Health in China

IN a recent letter Dr. H. W. Miller states that he hopes that the trouble between Japan and China will bring better days, stabilizing affairs soon. Dr. Miller writes some very interesting things concerning the medical work that is being done in China and Manchuria. In substance, he says:

"The Lord has marvelously blessed our health work over here in China. There is a fine future before us. Doubtless you have learned that one of the officials turned over to us \$100,000 with which to erect a sanitarium in Manchuria. This building is up, and we are simply waiting for the return of spring when we can finish work on this institution. This is perhaps the largest gift we have had from a single person for our work, and we are very thankful for it.

"We are seeing many evidences of the special blessing of the Lord upon the health work. It has given us standing with the officials in China. Practically every government officer from the president down has visited our institution and been a guest here. . . ."

It takes brave hearts to carry on medical work in China at the present time. Much courage and patience are required. However, true medical work in helping people to overcome their diseases, making them more comfortable, and teaching them

how to live, is real missionary work. It is the gospel in practice. Such is the character of the work that was done by Jesus when He was here.

It is stated that Jesus spent about nine-tenths of His time in healing diseases and relieving physical needs, and one-tenth of His time in preaching. We have reversed this—we are spending about nine-tenths of our time and effort and money in preaching and about one-tenth of our

time in helping people in a practical way along medical lines.

We are glad that Dr. Miller is faithfully going forward with the splendid medical work that he has helped to establish in China. The readers of the SURVEY, I am sure, will remember Dr. Miller and his co-laborers and will do everything possible to assist him in this trying time.

IT would be well to remember that things would be materially changed if we would follow the same plan. There should be, in connection with every large city, a definite health work of the sanitarium order. In the cities there should be health restaurants, bakeries, and treatment rooms. There is no lack of talent to carry forward such work; we lack vision, faith, and courage.

For years Madison has been endeavoring to demonstrate the advantages in carrying

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CHRIST cooperates with those who engage in medical missionary work. Men and women who unselfishly do what they can to establish sanitariums and treatment rooms in many lands will be richly rewarded.

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—Counsels on Health

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forward a strong medical work. Time after time, we can truthfully say that we have seen evidences that genuine medical work is the gospel in practice.

The state of Tennessee appreciates every effort to aid public health work. It is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to educate the people how to live. Dr. Bishop, who stands at the head of health work in Tennessee, is a wonderful missionary. The gospel of health is preached by him and his associates all the time. Untold good is being accomplished. Thousands and thousands of lives are being saved. Best of all, people are being aroused to want to know how to live in harmony with the laws of their being.

It has been our privilege and our pleasure to cooperate with the health work of the state of Tennessee. Wherever we have a school we have men and women who are cooperating with the county and state health officers in putting the health program across. This is also true of southern states where our branch institutions are located.

There is room for thousands to come into this country and help in this grand work.

## Missionary Volunteers

MADISON Missionary Volunteers are a good, loyal company—M. V.'s at work with head and heart and hand. We are glad to be enlisted under the banner of Jesus Christ, and propose to hold it higher than ever this new year. We are determined to be loyal to our Commander and with Him win our battles day by day.

Many of us are observing the Morning Watch every day and receiving great strength from our Friday night prayer bands. Many spiritual blessings were received during the Week of Prayer. God is indeed working with us toward the salvation of souls.

The activities of the Missionary Volunteers are varied and growing. Several of our church members, with Volunteers, have begun a Sabbath school at Hopewell, a little place about six miles from here. This work is continually growing. Now the room where the service is held is crowded each week. Many of our students go out each Sabbath, visiting families in need and taking both food and the gospel. Three orphans' homes and the Junior League Home for crippled children are visited, as well as the jail in Nashville. Through our correspondence band and house to house bands we distribute literature to the homes nearby, and others farther away are reached by mail.

Great results are expected from our seminars for men and for women and from the Bible study leagues. Our colporteur band is already preparing young men and young women for their work next summer. We look forward to the future with courage.

The M. V. officers for this year are as follows: Julius Dietrich, leader; Charles Pierce, assistant; Elaine Leslie, secretary; Hazel Sargent, assistant; Bessie McCorkle, pianist; Dorothy Foreman, assistant; Harold Mitzelfelt, chorister; Lawrence Hewitt, assistant.

—Howard Davidson

## The Fountain Head of Inspiration

A FEW miles up in the hills lies an ideal place for inspiration, Fountain Head, Tennessee—an ideal place for inspiring especially a certain class of people. That class of people is styled "self-supporters." The inspiration does not come at all from the outside appearances of the buildings there, unless perhaps from the fine new sanitarium, but from the work they are doing, the ingenious way in which they have done things, and the spiritual atmosphere. One is inspired with a deep desire for the same sort of experience and work.

The people at Fountain Head are always improving upon the things they already have. This is quite essential with them, for they have had so little. There is especially one member of the faculty who uses his tongue very little but certainly keeps his brain busy. The little, and sometimes big, problems that arise so often for lack of equipment and tools are brought to him, and soon the wrinkles have been smoothed out.

Parts of an old Ford came in quite handy when the need for a buzz saw arose. One could now scarcely guess the origin of those same parts. Labor and time-saving devices of all descriptions have come into existence one at a time as the need arose. A bed spring and a few other little parts developed into a neat little device that cores, quarters, and pushes to a handy position as many apples as one is able to feed it one right after another.

A little keen observation and foresight, and a little applied thought, and each person would find himself the possessor of similar inventive ability. Little difficulties, by the use of tact and foresight, disappear like magic. For instance, the little cider mill would not stay at home. Neighbors were continually borrowing it, either keeping it too long or returning it the worse for the loan. After some perplexity, the Fountain Head people discovered a way to nail it fast, so that now, if one would wish to borrow it, he must take along the building.

Many of the tools and machines, with a slight addition or two, have become so much more convenient and so much more useful.

The folk at this school work together and cooperate with each other in almost every detail. Each one has the good of the place and its ad-



vancement at heart, and does not confine himself merely to everyday tasks. Instead, he digs a little deeper and discovers whereby he may assist the institution in stepping a rung higher on the ladder of efficiency and success. Each department concentrates upon better ways and means in its own system of doing things, and it is indeed inspiring to view the results.

—Bernice Sharpe.

## From the Nursery

A NEAT little cottage situated somewhat apart from the Sanitarium, surrounded by a large lawn and enough trees to afford ample shade during the hot summer days, is the home of nine of the most adorable babies you have ever seen. Of course there are times when all of them show a bit of temper. Like their elders, they become irritable when things do not go well; but on the whole they are a happy, contented group of little ones ranging from three months to two years of age. From morning until night, they fill the nursery with delightful coos, roguish smiles, sometimes cries, and a continual chatter of talk common to babyland.

But why shouldn't they be happy and content, their daily schedule being especially planned to develop healthy, happy babies? Each baby is fed according to his individual needs. His meals are ordered by a dietitian and prepared by a nurse in the diet kitchen.

By nine o'clock they have all emerged from their daily baths, and at nine-thirty they are ready for their milk and orange juice. A nap follows, which usually lasts until twelve o'clock. At twelve-thirty, lunch is eagerly eaten and, when weather permits, they are then ready to be taken outside to play. Three-thirty is feeding time again, and then most of them are ready for another nap. Before their supper at six-thirty they are washed and dressed in their flannel "nighties," and by seven-thirty the little ones have drifted into the harbor of dreams.

Theirs has been a happy day, as also has been that of the nurse who has cared for them.

—Thelma Campbell,  
Junior Nurses' Class

He who learns and learns, yet does not what he knows,

Is one who plows and plows, yet never sows.

## Physician Wanted

FROM Deer Lodge, Tennessee, comes the following interesting information:

"We are located in the west end of Morgan County, fifteen miles west of Sunbright, twenty miles south of Jamestown, and twenty miles east of Clarkrange, Tennessee. There is no doctor closer than these towns, and to secure one costs from \$15 to \$20 a trip, and often you can't get one. We surely are in need of a doctor. There is a wonderful opportunity for the right kind of a doctor to locate here and build up a good practice.

"If a little sanitarium could be built here, the neighbors would cooperate. One man has already offered lumber to build a house if we can get a good doctor to superintend the enterprise. We must go seventy miles to reach any kind of a hospital. We trust that some doctor's heart will be touched with our needs and will answer the call."

If interested, write W. Kirkham, Deer Lodge, Tennessee.

## Be Courageous

"Don't let seeming failure discourage you. Almost all the brilliantly successful characters of history have known trials and reverses. The great philosopher, Epictetus, was a slave. Alfred the Great wandered through the swamps as a fugitive and got cuffed on the ears for letting the cakes burn. Columbus went from court to court like a beggar to try to raise money for the discovery of the New World, and when he finally won the favor of the Spanish Queen he was so poor that he could not go to court until Isabella had advanced him money enough to buy decent clothes."

—Battle Creek Sanitarium News

## I Have Known Spring

I have known spring and so I laugh  
While winds of winter fiercely blow  
To fling dead leaves, like worthless chaff,  
Across the wastes of ghostly snow.

Although I pity each dead leaf,  
As it goes drifting here and there,  
I have known spring and, flouting grief,  
I lift a song into the air.

While winter wanders hill and glen  
A snarling and a cruel thing,  
Beauty but dies to live again,  
And so I laugh—I have known spring  
—Edgar Daniel Kramer.



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

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### All I Have Seen--

- Teaches me to trust life for what I do not yet see.
- Inspires me to believe the world will yet enthrone justice.
- Helps me to think that God and good will eventually win.
- Compels me to believe in humanity or disbelieve in myself.
- Insists that all of life cannot be judged by today.
- Raises the hope that tomorrow will be an improvement on yesterday.
- Gives a large majority of votes in favor of faith.

—Roy L. Smith

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### News Items

THE students at the college enjoyed a very interesting talk from Dr. H. A. Webb, professor of chemistry, George Peabody College, on the subject of monasticism, militarism, and mummery in contrast to the religion and teaching of Jesus Christ. He stated that monasticism teaches the seclusion of individuals from their fellowmen; but this was not the attitude and practice of Jesus Christ. He mingled freely with the multitude, conversed with them at their firesides, ate with them at their tables, and entered heartily into all of their joys and sorrows and labors. Militarism, on the other hand, always endeavors to extend its kingdom by the sword. Jesus' kingdom is extended by the power of love. Mummery relies for its hold upon the people on ritual and form. Jesus said, They that worship me must worship me in spirit and in truth. The talk was happily illustrated by many interesting and amusing incidents.

A LETTER from Mrs. Arthur V. Acuff, of, Ancon, Canal Zone, says: "We left New York January 5, and arrived in Cristobal January 13. I was not seasick as some of my friends feared, but the voyage was pleasant and I enjoyed every bit of the trip. We are located at Ancon, go to church in Panama City, and our mission is in Balboa. These three cities are close together. The need of mission work is great, and we feel there is a wide field for us here when we master the language and become accustomed to the ways of the people." Mr. and Mrs. Acuff were both students at Madison when the call came for them to enter medical missionary work in the Canal Zone.

THE Madison family was pleased to have as a guest last week President T. W. Steen, of Broadview College. This was President Steen's first visit in six years. He expressed himself as being pleased with the progress of the institution. At the chapel hour Tuesday evening President Steen stressed the fact that each one of us is liable to sin of the worst kind, for the devil as a crouching animal stands ready to spring upon one who harbors the least sinful thought.

THE choir of the Madison Church presented the cantata "Esther," by William P. Bradbury, Sabbath afternoon, February 13. The choir was conducted by Harold A. Mitzelfelt.

THURSDAY evening Mrs. Violette Wille, supervisor of nurses, took the first-year class of nurses to Nashville to visit local hospitals.

AMONG the Sanitarium guests this week is J. A. Shannon, County Health Inspector, of Cullman, Alabama.

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### The Press Fund

AN Iowa reader writes: "I am enclosing check for \$10.00 for the new press. I enjoy reading the Survey and pray God may bless in all your undertakings."

A physician writes: "Enclosed you will find a check for \$10.00. We wish it were one hundred times that amount. May God continue to bless you and your co-workers."

As this issue of the SURVEY goes to press there is \$689.60 left to raise. These responses are greatly appreciated. Help us raise this fund before the first of July.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

March 2, 1932

No. 9

## Dr. P. P. Claxton Stresses the Need of Practical Education

FOR years Dr. P. P. Claxton has been a staunch advocate of practical education. In his address before the recent meeting of the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association, he stated that he asked a farmer who was living on a worn-out farm—one that he himself had worn out by improper methods of farming—what he learned about farming in school. The reply was that he didn't learn a single thing. Then he perked up and said, "Oh yes, I learned how to plow and do some other things about the farm." But he did not learn how to plow, for he plowed in straight lines over the hilly farm instead of on a level. He had really learned nothing of the art of farming in school, such as the chemistry of soil, how to rotate crops, how to fertilize, etc.

It would be well for the school officers, Dr. Claxton advised, to find out what the teachers are now doing in the state of Tennessee in teaching our young men and women how to be practical on the farm and in the home. Are the sciences of agriculture and home economics taught in a practical manner so that children and youth can apply what is taught at school in their homes?

Dr. Claxton in illustrating further the need of more practical training told of an

experience which occurred in one of our Tennessee towns. The citizens were dedicating a new central high school building, and a local state senator in his address expressed the hope that the young people of the community would learn enough in that new building which they were dedicating to enable them to find positions in some large city. Dr. Claxton followed this speaker and told the young people that he hoped they would learn enough while

attending the school in the new building to bring back in many respects the conditions that existed twenty years previous in that particular locality. It would mean the restoration of the soil and the improvement of the farms, the old-time idea of producing a variety of foods to take care of their own needs; it would mean the restoration of the old-time spirit of the mothers of the homes who took great pride in canning and drying food, in spinning and weaving of cloth and the making of clothes. Instead of raising one or two crops and then purchasing most of their food, feed, and fertilizer from the stores, he told them that he hoped they would

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Health is specially guarded. Labor is dignified. Nothing so balances the mind and strengthens character as a program of work in proportion to intellectual activities. Madison is an ideal place for education of mind, soul, and body.

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—P. P. Claxton

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\*Synopsis of an address given by Dr. P. P. Claxton at the meeting of the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association, Nashville, Tennessee, January 2, 1932.



learn enough to produce what they needed for their own use. The farmer now takes little to town but brings back much in the way of feed, food, etc.; the old-time farmer took much to town and brought back very little except sugar and salt.

Of course the senator's idea was that the school should prepare the pupils to leave the country districts for city life, where they would become consumers instead of producers. Dr. Claxton said that schools should prepare students to live intelligently, successfully, and comfortably in the rural districts. The difference between these two ideas is vital.

Dr. Claxton continued:

**FROEBEL** said: "Get an education." This of course is impossible, for education cannot be gotten like a package. Education is a mental attitude. It is really what you think. Do you realize that it takes thirty bushels of wheat to purchase one bushel of shredded wheat over the counter? Bran that is worth \$16 a ton at the mills is now put into attractive packages and sold over the grocery counter at the rate of \$450 a ton to the same farmer who sold it for \$16 a ton. The middle-men get all the profits. Education should help students to grasp the problems with which they must contend.

Another important phase of practical education, Doctor Claxton said, is the teaching of health principles. We are able to raise money for almost anything now, such as excellent roads, automobiles and gasoline; and we are going all the time and arriving nowhere. We raise large sums of money for large school buildings and to pay teachers to teach Latin and abstract mathematics, but it is hard to get money with which to teach practical health subjects.

Pupils who attend the public schools of Tennessee should have the privilege of learning things that they can practice in their homes and in the school during the time they are learning these ideas. The pupils should translate what is taught them into real living activities. They should learn to do by doing. To make this possible we must sift out from the curriculum many things that are now taught with the idea that they should be memorized and not put into use for many years, if ever. We should get away from teaching things simply because they have been demanded by colleges and universities. The colleges and universities must recognize that the students who are best prepared to enter these institutions of learning are the students who have been taught the necessary things of life and know how to practice them.

Dr. Claxton in closing made a stirring appeal to the school officers to help bring about a decided change in our school program in favor of more practical education.

## In the Ozarks

**A**N interesting pamphlet has come to us entitled, "A Story of Agricultural Missions in the Ozarks." The pamphlet is written by Dr. Malcolm Dana, director of town and country work of the Congregational Church Extension Board. The leaflet says:

"Down in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, Reverend Fred G. Wangelin is showing that he possesses a thoroughly modern and generally approved conception of his task. He is a missionary pastor, interested in saving souls.

"... He is an apostle of a varied and better agriculture. It seems rather strange that such efforts on the part of a minister should be considered by some as beside the mark or that they should need defending... Mr. Wangelin's methods need imitating throughout rural America. For the effort to get more dollars for the farmer, or to secure for him a large share of the dollar created by his toil, is not an end in itself. It is, according to Theodore Macklin, of the University of Wisconsin chiefly a means to an end, viz., helping the farmer to obtain 'the worth-while things of life.' Dr. C. J. Galpin, of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, says this further word. He tells us that, so far, farming has been almost entirely a twofold operation—getting crops out of the earth and turning them into dividends. Now, he says, the third, and most important, objective is appearing in agriculture: the converting of those dividends into spiritual values. Such a gospel needs preaching if it be true, as we are told, that we have no sense of the religious use of natural resources and that we have been using science to exploit nature. It is high time that rural ministers indulge the queries: What are we doing with God? What are we doing with man? The farmer should be shown that he does not really own the land to which he holds legal title. It belongs to God. He is bound to a minister in trust. Happy is the minister who knows how to preach such an evangel and can even lead off in its application."

The leaflet gives an interesting description of how this minister has taught the people to be practical in their farming and has changed the complexion of things,



as they have adopted mixed farming, learned to select better seed, and to do better cultivating, etc.

Mr. Wangelin is quoted as follows:

During the coming winter months and early spring, we are going to make a strong effort to get people to put in a large acreage of strawberries, grapes, and other fruit. A nice beginning was made last spring with strawberries. These will make splendid demonstration projects for the coming year.

We know that many will wonder why a home missionary should spend so much time with agriculture. The reason is evident. . . . This work gives a point of contact that is needed so that we can carry on other, and church, activities. . . . Because I am something of a farmer, they feel that I am one of them. As for preaching, I never stop. There are six points where we maintain regular services. To get to some of them it is necessary to 'ford a ford in a Ford.'

Doctor Dana continues: "It is safe to say that in helping his people economically Mr. Wangelin is not neglecting them in other ways. He is preaching all the time by what he is in their midst. When he goes into the various pulpits throughout his parish the people will be ready to listen to him as he takes a text and speaks to them out of the Bible during services of worship. For religion is a life and not a creed. And this agricultural missionary is bringing to his people life, and life more abundantly. Whosoever utilizes Holy Earth in his ministry will know and use Holy Bible all the better. For the latter is pre-eminently an agricultural book."

If you desire this little leaflet, address The Congregational Church Extension Boards, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

## Back to the Soil

A RECENT report states that there are seven million adult men and women in the United States who are now unemployed. There are seven million more people who are on part-time pay. There are as many more depending upon these fourteen million, making a grand total of about thirty millions of people in distress. The best financiers and statesmen recognize that this condition is due to a craze in buying and in spending money lavishly. These people have been dependent on great manufacturing concerns for their support. Now when the financial storm

comes the foundation gives way, leaving them without resources and helpless.

It is time for us to begin to think of the basic foundation of industry and commerce and all kinds of financial activities. Everything should spring from the soil. Prosperity cannot be permanent until we come back to the old fundamental ideas. God made the earth to produce food and the necessities of life, and man, according to the third chapter of Genesis, is to till the soil whence he came.

Until people are willing to get back to the soil to earn their own living, to be producers and not consumers, we are going to have many millions of people in distress.

## Memphis Teachers Show Spirit of Service

WHEN the winter term closed before Christmas, teachers of the Memphis night schools were told by the city board of education that they could not afford to pay them longer, due to the financial depression. The teachers loved their work so much that in spite of the situation they opened the night school for the new quarter promising, even though they could not receive their pay, to give their time. The editor of the paper stated that it takes something more than being cut off the pay roll to daunt Memphis night school teachers.

This is the true spirit of service. Let each one do his part in helping to carry forward a good cause even though he may have to serve without promise of a definite wage.

Sometimes those doing self-supporting missionary work may feel they are having a hard time. Recently there appeared in the daily paper a statement that Chicago's 14,000 school teachers have received two weeks' pay in cash, the first since last May. There are thousands of teachers throughout the country that are having a similar experience.

The spirit of the Memphis teachers is beautifully given to us in the parable of the vineyard. There were those in the market place toward the last of the day who found no work with a promised wage. So when the urgent call came for help, they



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

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went to the vineyard and worked without promise of a definite wage. But the Master did say He would give them whatever was right. At the time of settlement they fared as well as those who had worked for a definite wage.

### The Press Fund

HAVE you done your part to help the press fund? Many are responding to the call and letters are being received that are very encouraging. We have confidence in the readers of the SURVEY and believe they will help to raise the amount needed.

This week a letter came from Mrs. N. H. Druillard, enclosing a check for \$100 with the following words:

"I give this trusting that the Lord will make it a blessing to the Press. May the Press give to the world the message, 'Out of the Cities,' and inspire others to establish schools where the Lord's students may earn their living while preparing for His work."

Mrs. Druillard is known to those in Southern work as "Mother D." She was associated with Mrs. E. G. White for a number of years, and was among those who founded the Madison School. From the founding of the School until a short time ago Mother D. was a mother, in every sense of the word, to the institution and every member of it. Many students had "gumption" and "grit" instilled into their characters as a result of her instruction and many have been inspired to devote their lives to unselfish service as a result of her example.

Mother D. is now operating the Riverside Sanitarium and Institute for Negroes located a few miles from Madison and

near Nashville on a beautiful bluff overlooking the Cumberland River. Although she had given years of self-sacrificing service and helped the work in the South with her means, she was not content to cease her activities while there was such a great need for a work to be done for the Negro. She answered the call of God and launched a new enterprise in His name to minister to a needy people.

We are encouraged to believe that others will match this gift of Mother D.'s and help us obtain this press and fulfil the purpose of God for the Printing Department. As this issue of the SURVEY goes to press we need \$571.60 to make up the \$800.00 needed.

I have been interested in reading the MADISON SURVEY for quite a number of years. My interest in the contents of the little paper was greatly stimulated after having the privilege of a visit to Madison and having the opportunity of observing the wonderful work that has been and is being accomplished through the agency of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

Incident to a removal from Massachusetts to California a couple of years ago, the SURVEY seems to have lost track of me and I missed its inspiring weekly visits. A few weeks ago I was happily surprised when its friendly visits were resumed. As I read every item in its pages from week to week I almost imagine I am again being shown through the various departments of the institution.

In a small way I wish to show my interest in the purchase of that new printing press. I wish it might be in a more substantial way. Please find check enclosed as my contribution.

—A. T. Robinson

I am indeed glad to give to the press fund. My only regret is that it cannot be several times the amount. I thoroughly enjoy the SURVEY. After reading it I feel as though I had been visiting with some one from the Sanitarium. The lectures to the Parent-Teachers Association given in two or more issues of the SURVEY were worth much more than my small donation, to say nothing of the other good articles.

—A Former Patient



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

March 9, 1932

No. 10

## Debt-Free Farmer Luckiest of Men

HAVING just commemorated George Washington's 200th birthday anniversary, we have had our attention called to a side of George Washington's character and experience that may be new to many. The lesson that may be learned from this great man's practicability, we believe, is timely. Quoting from the *Enquirer*, Cincinnati:

GEORGE Washington was a scientific farmer and a successful business man. He gave fifteen of the best years of his life to serve as commander-in-chief of the armies and as President of the United States, but nevertheless he built an estate which now would be valued at several million dollars.

If ever it could be said of a man that his work and his play were the same thing, that can be said of George Washington as a farmer.

In 1788, between the Revolutionary War and the Presidency, he wrote to a friend: "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them."

"In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to the undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory that can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."

"I think with you," Washington wrote, "that the life of a husbandman is the most delectable. It is honorable, it is amusing, and with judicious management it is profitable."

"To see plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bounty of the laborer fills a contemplative mind with ideas which are

more easy to be conceived than expressed."

Two dominant attributes were largely responsible for Washington's success as a farmer—prodigious personal physical energy and unflagging interest in agricultural research. The books on agriculture in his library were among his favorites.

Consider the man who won the Revolution not as a hero of battles, but as a farmer establishing his own agricultural experiment station. Think of him constructing a large shallow tray, carefully boxed off into separate compartments, into which he placed different mixtures of soil.

Into each compartment he planted the same number of the same kind of seeds. Then in three weeks' time he would inspect his miniature seed

beds and carefully record the growth of the plants.

There are numberless examples of this painstaking experimentation. Farmer George Washington was forever eager to learn, to find out how to obtain the most out of the soil, by fertilizing, by inventing new plows, by inventing a seed drill, by rotating crops, by experimenting with alfalfa long before it became a general crop in America, and by constant personal supervision of his overseers and slaves.

IT is refreshing to know that we have living today many men who believe in the good philosophy of George Washington concerning agriculture. In a recent article to the press, C. E. Brehm, assistant director of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, says:

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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. . . . The 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 they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields.

—*An Appeal for the Madison School*

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It may seem a queer thing to say that farmers are fortunate just now, when all the commodities which they have to sell are so greatly reduced in price. Nevertheless, it is true. The man who owns his farm without a mortgage on it is a really lucky man. He is certain of a roof over his head; he has his fuel; he has a good living for himself and his family, and he is far better off financially than the people in other vocations. Even the man who has his farm mortgaged is in better shape than other people, for nobody wants to take his property over under present conditions.

The man who owns his own farm debt-free is the most fortunate average man in the world today. There is always the opportunity on a farm for good living, and this is the simple, fundamental principle which should come first in the plan of every farmer. Potatoes, tomatoes, beans, meat, eggs, dairy products, these are all to be had . . . .

Every farmer should reduce his overhead and cut down his expenses to a minimum. He should make it a practice not to spend money for anything he can produce profitably on the farm in times such as we are now passing through. This is the first step in meeting changed conditions.

The second step is to produce a variety of commodities for sale, and have all of them quality products. Studies reveal that the farmers who have the best incomes derive them from having more than one thing to sell and having everything the best of its kind—tobacco, cotton, poultry, fruits, livestock, dairy products, vegetables, etc.

Fertility of the soil comes third . . . High yields per acre cut the cost of production, and it takes a fertile soil to do this . . . Don't try to raise too big an acreage. Let poor land lie out. Seed it down in lespedeza and use it for pasture . . .

There is no use in deceiving ourselves. We are in for a period of lower prices. We have our farms and we want to live. We can't go away and get a job as easily as we once did. Jobs are very few and far between. The thing to do is to begin at once to produce three or four quality products, and to figure how we can produce them in the cheapest way, not to sacrifice the quality.

## Self-Support a Valuable Part Of the School Curriculum

THE sound, effective and quick way to balance budgets is to stop spending. . . . We need no economist to tell us that reduced expenditure is something more than a desideratum, that it is the only road to balanced budgets and that an axe rather than a pruning fork is the necessary implement."

The above is Bernard M. Baruch's solution for restoring prosperity. In com-

menting the *Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, says: "If a better thought has been advanced in the past two years it has not come to our notice. A balanced budget means expenditure based on income. That is the only safe way to spend. Expenditure based on anticipated revenues drives business and government into the category of poor risks. There is such a thing as exhausted public credit as well as exhausted private credit. That means bankruptcy."

Often students and others are in financial difficulties because they do not balance their personal budgets. They do not have the habit of keeping a close account of their income and expenditure. They take risks and hope that in some way they will be able to meet their obligations. An institution is apt to fall into the same erroneous way of doing business. It is an easy matter for an institution to allow its expenditures to run ahead of its income. This method of handling finances has been followed by millions of individuals and thousands of institutions. To get back to a safe basis and to balance their budget is an unpleasant experience for many people.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is a training school for self-supporting missionaries. Among the most important habits of such workers is the ability to keep expenses below income. The institution in order to properly train its students to become self-supporting must be self-supporting itself. Madison is so organized that it must be self-supporting, and for more than twenty-five years it has endeavored to teach this principle not only by precept but by practice as well.

One of the characteristics of a most remarkable school conducted a number of years ago in Palestine by a wonderful teacher was that every student who was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, came to this school. (1 Sam. 22:2) The students were taught how to be successful not only in spiritual matters but in material things. They learned how to get out of debt and how to earn their living while in school; they learned to be proprietors, men of independence and courage. Later when things were going terribly hard in Israel the students of this school of the prophets became the outstanding men be-



cause they had been trained in Adullam to do the things that Israel ought to have done. We are told that these students (1 Chron. 12) became men that had understanding of the times and of what Israel ought to do.

In the story of this school of the prophets with most simple equipment but conducted by a wonderful teacher who trained the students who came to the school in distress, in debt, and discontented, to be outstanding men who could come to the rescue of Israel in difficult times, there is a lesson for us. These students learned while in school lessons that helped them to know what to do and how to find standing room when others were bewildered.

No better lesson can be learned by teachers and students than to learn how to be self-supporting while getting their intellectual and moral training.

## The Life Boat

THE farm on which the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the Madison Rural Sanitarium are established was purchased in June 1904. Late the same summer or early in the fall, Dr. David Paulson and his associates purchased land at Hinsdale, Illinois, on which they established the Hinsdale Sanitarium and other lines of activity connected with it. Because of similar experiences connected with those pioneer days, there has always been a close bond of sympathy between the two institutions. Dr. Paulson was a staunch friend of Madison, and Madison has always been interested in the success of the work at Hinsdale.

There comes to our attention a wonderful magazine, *The Life Boat*, which Dr. Paulson was instrumental in starting. This magazine is devoted to the work of rescuing men and women from sin and placing their feet in the path of right doing. From month to month *The Life Boat* issues a log of the past month's voyage. It is an account of the souls rescued from the depths about to engulf them. In a recent letter Mrs. Caroline Louise Clough, editor of *The Life Boat* and sister of Mrs. Paulson, writes: "If any of you know of persons that may be helped by *The Life Boat* people, send us their names." You will find *The Life Boat* people willing to

help and be cooperative. Address The Life Boat, Hinsdale, Illinois.

## Student Contributions

THE site for the new science building is being cleared. A large tree was chopped down and an unsightly looking cottage has been wrecked preparatory to excavating for the new building. The print shop will remain on the site until things are settled so that the Printing Department can move into new quarters in the basement of the science building. The new building is to be located so that the new high school building, assembly hall, and the science building will be in a triangle. The ground of the site slopes so that much work in excavating will be saved. Surveyors have already begun the plotting of the ground and putting out stakes, and we expect the building to be well under way at the end of the coming quarter, which is to be a full-time work period for college students.

—Kenneth Plinke

THE college has purchased a new fire bell. This is a very much needed part of our fire equipment. Previously, the small bell on the top of Kinne Kitchen, used for calling students to meals and services, was used for the fire alarm. As this was not adequate equipment, a fire siren was mounted atop Gotzian Home. This also proved inadequate. Now a huge bell has been purchased that will be set up on a high tower from which the alarm will be spread in case of fire. To be sure the bell is large enough, for it weighs 1,200 lbs., and is four feet in diameter. A fire truck is being tried out which, if purchased, will be expected to pay for itself in time by the saving on insurance. The fire truck and the clanging fire bell make our fire drills more realistic and efficient.

—Gerhard Schueler

THE musical program given by the music lovers of N. A. N. I. on a recent Saturday night was refreshing. The instrumental music, the soft, perfect harmony of the ladies' quartet and trio, the vivid story-reading, the spell-casting strains of the mixed and male quartets—all these blended into an effect of real recreation and sent the listeners away rested and happy. Mr. G. B. McClure sponsored the program.

—Bessie McCorkle

RECENTLY the young men of the school were filled with a desire to show the "other half" that they were competent in the art of housekeeping. The result was a dinner chosen, cooked, and served exclusively by men. It was acknowledged by all that the meal was a great success. The girls are threatening now to take the contract for the construction of the science building.

—Joseph Bischoff

THE campus is beginning to show signs of spring. The trees are budding, and early spring flowers are beginning to appear. The



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

lawn is green and the lawn department has done much this past winter to level the ground and improve the lay of the land. Many birds are returning from the South, among them large numbers of robins. The warm sunshine makes everyone feel like walking, and on sunny Sabbath afternoons students are seen going in all directions over the campus.

—Woodrow Whidden

THE tile roof on the new high school building is rapidly nearing completion under student construction. The vari-colored tile was made on the place with a special tile machine which keeps two students in steady employment.

—Wesley Plinke

## News Items

LAST week Mrs. D. C. Fuller of Cullman, Alabama, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. E. Hobbs, who is spending the winter at the Madison Rural Sanitarium. Monday evening a large number of friends gathered in the Sanitarium dining room to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Hobbs. Among the guests was J. A. Shannon, county health inspector, of Cullman, Alabama. Mrs. Hobbs has become a much-loved member of the Sanitarium family and will be remembered by former patients for her cheerfulness and helpfulness in spite of her advanced years.

ON Tuesday evening Miss Lotta E. Bell, head of the normal department of Broadview College, La Grange, Illinois, spoke to the student body. She encouraged students to appreciate the valuable training that they are getting at Madison in earning their expenses while getting their education.

A SPECIAL program was given in the Helen Funk auditorium Monday evening in honor of George Washington's birthday. The chapel was appropriately draped, with old colonial flags displayed

as well as our present flag. Former Captain Calvin D. Bush was in charge of the program which consisted of brief talks by Fred Green and Alvin Covert. Mr. Bush presented a new flag to the student body, a gift of a former patient of the Sanitarium.

WE were glad to have with us over the week-end Dr. A. E. Coyne, dean of the clinical division, College of Medical Evangelists, Los Angeles, California. Dr. Coyne occupied the chapel hour Friday evening. He also spoke to the pre-medical students Monday afternoon.

## Mental Attitude

WHENEVER you go out of doors, draw the chin in, carry the crown of the head high, and fill the lungs to the utmost: drink in the sunshine: greet your friends with a smile, and put soul into every handclasp. Do not fear being misunderstood: and never waste a minute thinking about your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your mind what you would like to do, and then without violence of direction you will move straight to the goal.

Keep your mind on the great and splendid things you would like to do: and then, as the days go gliding by, you will find yourself unconsciously seizing upon the opportunities that are required for the fulfillment of your desire, just as the coral insect takes from the running tide the elements it needs. Picture in your mind the able, earnest, useful person you desire to be, and the thought you hold is hourly transforming you into that particular individual. Thought is supreme. Preserve a right mental attitude—the attitude of courage, frankness and good cheer. To think rightly is to create. All things come through desire, and every sincere prayer is answered. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Carry your chin in and the crown of your head high.

—Fra Elbertus

## The Press Fund

DON'T forget that we are depending upon friends and readers of the SURVEY to help us get the new press we need so much. Last week we reported the gift of \$100 by Mother D. Isn't there another who will match this check and help swell the press fund quickly? The fund lacks \$560 of the \$800 needed for the press.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

March 23, 1932

No. 11

## The Part Played by Self-support of the Youth in Fitting Him for Adequate Citizenship

FEELING that those who are responsible for the education of youth must keep in mind the necessary elements for citizenship, and must know how these elements can best be developed in our young people while they are receiving their education, I shall briefly outline what I consider the main qualifications of a good citizen.

A self governing nation must of necessity be composed of thinking and intelligent people who know and love truth and are capable of standing for it. The laws of a democratic government should represent the best ideas of its citizens. In my paper I shall attempt to show that the school—the secondary school especially—is the ideal practice ground for preparing youth for citizenship.

The standard of scholarship, and the practice and standard of citizenship, should be regarded as equally important. Teachers should learn how to impress the youth to be good citizens by being good citizens and bearing responsibility daily in their school life.

\*Address given by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association, Nashville.

### Qualifications for True Citizenship

ONE of the outstanding elements necessary in the makeup of a good and useful citizen is the ability to be *self-supporting*. The prosperity of the state largely depends upon this. The citizen should be intelligent concerning the laws governing the proper relation and balance between the rural communities and cities and towns. He must understand the game of production and selling, the relation between capital and labor, also between industry and

commerce. If he has not been well trained on these points in youth, it is easy in adult life for him to become a tool of capital in order to exist. As a citizen, he must know how to be a producer instead of a consumer.

Self-support naturally requires in the citizen the element of self-control or *self-government*. No government is stronger than the people who create it. A democracy depends upon its citizens for its success. If the element of self-government is lacking in an individual the responsibility of making and enforcing laws naturally must be carried by others.

### TRUST

The birds that flit from tree to tree,  
Care and worry never know;  
Yet God protects and cares for them  
In rain or winter's snow.

The lilies in the meadow green  
Ne'er toil, nor do they spin,  
Yet God protects and cares for them,  
None are beyond His ken.

Oh, that mortal men might learn—  
Though rough life's path, and bare,  
That God protects and cares for them,  
And praise His thoughtful care.

—Glen Graybill



With these two elements, self-support and self-control, we must have another qualification—*independence*, with courage to stand for truth even though obliged to suffer for doing so. In order to be independent without being a Bolshevik, the citizen should be intelligent, honest, fearless, and able to keep in mind the great principles underlying *cooperation*, meaning that he must be willing, after duly expressing himself, to appreciate the will of the majority.

When conscience is not involved, the citizen should keep in mind the instruction of the ancient philosopher and statesman, Gamaliel, who advised patience: "Refrain from these men and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." This bit of philosophy means that the minority should learn to cooperate with the majority, gracefully submitting, while believing that right will win out in time.

This idea should be constantly kept before youth by their teachers, with opportunity to practice the principle. To follow this advice requires patience, loyalty to a great principle, and absolute confidence in truth being able to take care of itself. There is no better place to engrain this principle in the citizen than while he is in school, a youth developing into manhood or womanhood. The constant practice of properly relating himself to the problems of government will help the youth when he reaches adulthood not to be a rebel or an apathetic tool of a political reign.

To be an intelligent and successful citizen, the ability to take the *initiative* is necessary. This trait is found in every normal youth, and should be encouraged during the adolescent period.

A citizen should have a working knowledge of personal and public *health* principles. Ability to be self-supporting depends largely upon the state of health of the citizen. The youth should be impressed with the great value of good health, not only to himself, but to his nation. If habits of health are not well established by the time adulthood is reached, instead of being an asset to the nation he is quite likely to be a liability, a prey to the quacks and patent medicine venders. Students

should be taught to sacredly guard their health.

I cannot call attention to all of the elements necessary for good, strong citizenship, but I wish to mention *patriotism* to one's country and *loyalty* to divine principles as being very essential characteristics of those upon whom a nation must rest.

#### Proprietorship Our Birthright

IT was the idea of the founders of our nation that the great majority of the citizens should be property holders. A democratic nation, the majority of whose citizens are *proprietors*, makes a strong and stable government. The problem of unemployment is solved by such citizens. In the pioneer days, every man was ambitious, to own his home, even though the land on which it stood might not be extensive. It was this element which urged the young people of the eastern and middle states to leave comfortable homes and living for the hard, pioneer life necessary to hew out homes in the forest of the Ohio valley, the middle West, and the Pacific Coast. In some way, those pioneers had received a training in youth in self-support, self-government, in initiative, or leadership. Practically every home was a school giving practical instruction in the various elements of real citizenship and an opportunity to practice it in doing chores and in performing the many duties connected with making a living.

A very large percentage of the citizens of the United States today have lost the idea of becoming proprietors. A home in a flat or an apartment, or a rented house in a city or town, is the height of the ambition of the majority of those now entering manhood or womanhood. The lack of desire or courage or ability to be proprietors is surely undermining the foundation principles of our country—principles expressed in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. A very definite, slow revolution is taking place in the political, commercial, industrial, educational, and social affairs of our country. We cannot expect to improve our condition without removing the cause, which I think is largely due to failure in training the youth during the adolescent period in citizenship.



The ordinary school does not stress the importance of having a school organization that will enable the youth, while receiving his education, to carry real responsibilities that will fit him for citizenship. He is taught, rather, to be an obedient follower of our political bosses. To the failure of our school system in providing means for the youth to practice citizenship must be laid the responsibility of unemployment of millions of our people at the present time, in this country.

(To be continued next week.)

## Equipped To Serve

SOME people naturally think that it is unfortunate to be obliged to earn one's way through school. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was founded by those who have felt it a privilege to build up a school whose doors will always be open to any earnest young man or woman who is energetic and willing to work his way through school.

Sometimes young folks who have to earn their school expenses may be tempted to think they are at a disadvantage compared to students whose expenses are borne by others. The truth is that the student who learns in school to care for his own expenses has every advantage over one who is free from practical problems during his school life.

A letter has recently come to the SURVEY office from a reader living in Scotland, giving an interesting account of the experience of Mary Tomlinson, a poor mill girl, with a spirit of service and determination to equip herself for usefulness. Today, she is an eminent physician and has just accepted a call from the Methodist Missionary Society to enter medical missionary work in Madras India. Here she will fulfil her dream of service in treating women and children and will be able to bring fresh air and sunshine into many dark places.

Students who must earn their own expenses in order to get an education should be encouraged by such experiences as Mary Tomlinson's. Our contributor says, "It is a fine thing that a mill girl should be able to become a doctor, but it is a finer thing that she should use her hard-won knowledge to help the humblest people

of India, instead of desiring to build up a rich practice and grand reputation at home."

May our self-supporting students catch the spirit of Mary Tomlinson, for it is the spirit of the Master Physician to help people to become more comfortable, to relieve their physical needs, with little thought of financial remuneration.

## Practical Education Stressed By Dr. G. W. Dyer

IN a recent address before the Tennessee Public School Officers Association, Nashville, Dr. G. W. Dyer, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Vanderbilt University, said in part:

It is dangerous for an educational institution or organization to get into a position where it is not "cussed" any more. Any educational institution that is carrying on its work in the proper way must be a reform concern and will suffer persecution. Beware when all men speak well of you. "Cussing" is good for an institution. The best friends we have are our enemies. They spur us on to do good work; they make us watch our step.

Our educational system to a large extent is a miserable failure because we do not qualify men and women for their places in life. The great object of our distinguished educational system seems to be to hire teachers to impart knowledge—an impossible thing. It can't be done. People once thought it could be done, but the newer psychology and pedagogy teach that knowledge doesn't come in that way. Things can be told to students by the teachers, but it doesn't belong to them; it isn't a part of them until they have begun to think these things themselves and to do them.

Schools should be encouraged to try educational experiments. If things do not change soon, the educational system that is now in vogue will be regarded by the people as obsolete as the Model T Ford is obsolete compared with the Model A. No one will want such an education when it is possible to get the real thing. Remember that education comes from within. It is something that is lived or something that is being accomplished in which the person is interested. It is not a thing that is put on, nor is it a brand that is given by a certain group of teachers.

## The Press Fund

AS a part of their campaign to raise funds for a new press, the Printing Department, a Madison industry, had charge of the chapel hour, Monday, March 14.



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized, March 26, 1919.

Mr. McClure, the manager, gave a brief history of the department. Founded in about 1915 by a donation from Mrs. Scott, the press has grown to be one of the school's thriving shops, employing twelve students and doing all the school's printing besides publishing 10,000 copies of THE MADISON SURVEY each week. Considerable commercial work is also done by this department.

Several letters that have been received from readers of the SURVEY expressing their thanks for the paper were read by Miss Audrey King, who then appealed to the "Crickets" to "hop right in" and help raise money for the new press. The Katydid's are sure to do their part too.

"You have always succeeded in your campaigns, and I know you won't fail us now", said Lee Stagg, as he announced the details of the campaign to the students. Lee also gave a vivid description of the patience required in operating the old job press now used in the shop.

Dear readers, we are endeavoring to raise \$800.00 through the SURVEY for a new press. To date, we have received \$250.00. Don't you want to have a part in helping us to raise our goal by July 1? We thank you.  
—Joseph H. Bischoff

### The Book Campaign

THE shelves in our college library will soon no longer complain of so many empty spaces, for the campaign for more books is progressing with encouraging speed toward the goal of 1000, to be secured by the first of April. The two student organizations devoting their efforts to this campaign have received thus far a total of 305 books. One hundred and seventy-four

of these have been turned in by the Cricket Club, and 131 by the Katydid Klub. We certainly thank all of the donors of these books, and will appreciate very much any more contributions that SURVEY readers may be able to send us. Just address them to the Katydid Klub or the Cricket Club, N. A. N. I., Madison, Tennessee.

—Bernice Sharpe  
Secretary of the Katydid Klub.

### News Items

A MALE quartet from Fisk University gave a program at the Helen Funk Assembly Hall last Saturday evening. The large audience was well entertained with such old Negro spirituals as "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and "Captain, Captain," rendered in characteristic fashion.

THE first of the week, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland visited the Ferrum Training School, Ferrum, Virginia. Enroute they called on Dr. P. T. Magan in Chicago where he has been attending the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals. Dr. Magan will be remembered as one of the founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the Madison Rural Sanitarium.

THE chemistry class enjoyed an interesting and profitable field trip last week. The class was taken through the Dupont Rayon Plant at Old Hickory and were shown the processes through which the cellophane passes before the finished product is ready for use. We appreciate this courtesy on the part of the managers of the Dupont plant.

THE Sanitarium reports that the remodeling of the ladies' hydrotherapy room has just been completed. Much of the work has been done in marble and the appearance is greatly improved.

THE new tile roofing on the Demonstration building was completed during the past week. The tile was laid by students and adds the finishing touch to the outside appearance. The grading of the grounds around the building is now in process.

DUE to an accident one issue of the SURVEY was omitted. This explains why you did not receive your copy last week.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

March 30, 1932

No. 12

## The Part Played by Self-support of the Youth in Fitting Him for Adequate Citizenship

(Continued from last week)

FOR over twenty-five years I have had the privilege of being an executive in an educational and health institution that has set as a goal these elements of citizenship. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, believes that what we want to find in our voters, legislators, and executives, should be developed by exercise during the adolescent period in the school. The system of education to which they are exposed during this period of years makes the most profound and lasting impression. We cannot afford to lose these years in the making of men and women for citizenship, any more than we can allow physical health to decline through these years. Our nation demands well-rounded, well-balanced citizens. The public pays for the education of its young citizens, and the nation should insist that during this vital and important period of development they should not be segregated from the actual problems of life. These most plastic years of their experience are the most vital in their career, as far as the nation is concerned.

In order to produce adequate citizens we should insist that the content of our courses of study be not too formal or me-

chanical. The education given must be more than rote learning or memorizing separate and apart from the application of principles which would breathe life into facts. We want a living, moving, up-to-date system of training youth that will equip the adolescent boy or girl to function as a useful, self-supporting, self-governing citizen.

### Madison's Work and Study Program

MADISON has a work-and-study program for its stu-

dents. Everyone who attends the school must play his part in the operation of the institution. The student at Madison must learn how to get his lessons and at the same time earn his living, so when he reaches manhood or womanhood he has the habit of progressing mentally as well as the ability of taking care of himself.

The industrial activities of the school are conducted on an educational basis, and at the same time they afford the student an opportunity to earn school expenses. Our industries are adjusted to the students' program. Students work half of

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**W**ILLINGNESS to do anything honorable, desire to give "value received" for every dollar paid, and the capacity to hold on when there is no visible, immediate hope—these are the characteristics usually found in the boy who makes his own way.—*J. E. Boyd, Executive Secretary, University of Denver Y. M. C. A., Denver, Colorado.*

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\*Address given by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association, Nashville.



the day on the farm or in the shops, and the other half is spent in study and recitation. The plan of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is to give as much attention and thought toward helping the student to be self-governing, self-supporting, and cooperative, as is given in helping him to learn his lessons and recite them. All of the students pay for their schooling by holding positions in some industry operated on the school campus.

The student may be given a food producing project in the garden or on the farm; he may be sent to one of the kitchens, to the food factory, or the bakery. He may be given a mechanical job in some of the shops, or in erecting buildings. Or he may be sent to the saw mill where lumber is planed and prepared for furniture making, or to the cabinet factory to make furniture. Others are given a painting job, work in the auto repair shop, a place in the dairy or poultry department. Students in the nursing school, and those taking pre-medical education, are with the patients in the sanitarium, and in the doctor's office, in the surgery, with the babies in the clinic, or in the diet kitchen. The laundry, tailor shop, dressmaking shop, printing shop, the care of the rats and guinea pigs in the nutrition department for experimental purposes, the grounds, the cafeteria and treatment rooms in the city, the bookkeeping and stenographic department—all afford students an opportunity to do profitable work, while at the same time they are learning trades.

#### How It Pays

THESE activities have grown naturally to supply our needs, just as any community would develop. Pay is given for the work, and students in turn settle their accounts for board, room rent, coal, light, and similar expenses. Last year about 300 students practiced citizenship at Madison by doing the year's academic school work and at the same time earning their living.

Don't think for a moment that it is an easy task to conduct an institution that gives the youth this opportunity, especially during this trying time of financial depression. However, I am glad to report that even during the last two years we have found the plan working successfully.

Such an educational plan brings students in touch with the problems they must meet as citizens of their country. Students, on this plan, feel their responsibility; they gradually become independent and courageous. You might say they have the first glow of manhood and womanhood. They learn the worth of a dollar; they exercise the ability of proprietors in operating various school projects. They develop business judgment and learn to bear responsibility in all the school operation. I have seen restless youth become steady workers under such a program. The unreliable student generally develops steadiness and dependability. The careless spendthrift often learns to economize, and to do so without a groan, while he would resent, probably, such economy if it were forced upon him by his parents.

You can readily see that it would be impossible to carry on this plan of student self-support, without student self-government. We must trust our students to do more than to simply obey the school regulations. The success of our industrial operations depends absolutely upon the integrity and self-discipline of the students. They are associated with the teachers in a cooperative way. In the matter of conduct, students learn to bear a large share of the responsibility in administering the school government.

From week to week, I witness, the orderly conduct of meetings by these young people. They introduce resolutions for new regulations to better conditions; they argue over problems pro and con, and then vote. Rules and regulations made by them are enforced also by them, even to the point of carrying out the most drastic ruling that may sever the connection of a student from the institution. Our students have guidance from their teachers, instead of being controlled by arbitrary authority. We sit down together to plan and iron out our difficulties. Under wise guidance we find that students generally rise to the situation in practically all points which make for good citizenship.

#### Tangible Results

AS to tangible results of such training, during the last twenty-five years, over twenty groups of students have established, in various parts of the South, a number



of manual training schools doing primary and secondary school work; small, rural sanitariums; several vegetarian restaurants and hydrotherapy treatment rooms; and a number of other small enterprises of various kinds.

While the schools established are usually small and are all located in rural districts on farms of the hills and mountains of the South, yet they give to the youth in the neighborhood and to a number of boarding students opportunity to practice the same principles that are practiced here at Madison.

To help you understand better what I have just said, I am taking the liberty of reading to you a portion of a letter received a few days ago, written to Dr. Webber, of our nutrition department. The gentleman who wrote the letter is president of the Ferrum Training School, located in the mountains near Ferrum, Virginia—Dr. B. M. Beckham. After spending two days inspecting Madison, he then visited one of the daughter schools at Fletcher, North Carolina. He writes:

"I had the pleasure of a long talk with Mrs. Sutherland, the wife of your president. She was the soul of kindness and helpfulness and gave me much valuable information about how the work at Madison is conducted. At her suggestion, on my return home I visited a school of the same type, and, to some extent, under the same management, located at Fletcher, North Carolina, which is between Asheville and Henderson. I found exactly the same kind of work being carried on in the same way as at Madison, though not on so large a scale; but this institution with its forty students supports itself just as Madison is doing with its three hundred students.

"The work of this splendid group of people at these two points, and others in the South, is unique in its character and of greater value to the kingdom of God than it is possible to express. They are living high and beautiful lives of service and following closely in the footsteps of the Master. If you want to get a new view of Christian experience, a new hope, and a new vision, then visit the school at Madison, Tennessee, or the one at Fletcher, North Carolina."

(To be concluded next week.)

## A New Type of College Suggested

A NEW type of college is suggested to train men and women for non-professional life, by Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College and retiring president of the Association of American Colleges. He says that the original object of the college was to train students for the learned professions—and primarily for law, medicine, the ministry, teaching, letters and scientific pursuits. But the 700,000 young people now in college must have other objectives, for the learned professions are overcrowded. He suggests a course to provide training which will enable students to live well as members of society with ability to take care of themselves.

## Rural Work and the Superior Man

ALL over the world there is an idea among both students and teachers of those going into religious work, that there is no chance in the country for the superior man, that we must expect to send to rural service only the less competent, perhaps even the sub-mediocre. Doubtless the talented orator, the competent organizer, the scholar, the brilliant writer, will find a large scope for these talents in the city. But I challenge the whole notion that this rural work is something that in itself fails to provide an outlet for superior men. Probably it requires men of a somewhat special type of capacity. Possibly it needs men of wisdom rather than of scholarship, men of skill as personal leaders rather than as preachers, men who delight in constant and immediate human contacts rather than men of books. —*Kenyon L. Butterfield Counsellor on Rural Work, International Missionary Council.*

## Fountain Head Sanitarium and School Honored by the Civitan Club, Nashville

ON March 15, the Civitan Club of Nashville entertained in the Andrew Jackson Room of the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Ellus Williams, Mrs. Cletis Hanahan, and Miss



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Marjorie Fields of the Fountain Head Sanitarium and Rural School. Mr Williams has been soliciting funds among the business men of Nashville to develop the wood-working industry of the school. He was invited by the Civitan Club to present to its members the character of the school and sanitarium, and Dr. Sutherland was requested to give a brief description of the work of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, the mother of the institution at Fountain Head. Forty members of the club were present.

Dr. Sutherland spoke briefly on early days of the Madison school. He especially stressed the fact that it has been the object of the school from its beginning to give opportunity to young men and women to earn their school expenses. He explained that the institution endeavors to teach its students not only to be self-supporting but to be self-governing, to become proprietors, and to take initiative. Besides the Fountain Head Sanitarium and Rural School, he told of the nineteen other small institutions and enterprises that are operated by Madison students.

Ellus Williams told the Club members of his experience as a patient at the Madison Rural Sanitarium several years ago—how he had regained his health and at the same time received much spiritual benefit. After taking some college work at Madison, he told how he had become interested in the work at Fountain Head and had thrown in his lot with that group of workers. It is his desire, he said, to help the Fountain Head Rural School to provide better facilities, giving more young people an opportunity of earning their expenses while getting their high school education.

The Club voted to have lunch at Madison some time in May and a meeting at Fountain Head soon after. We appreciate the courtesy and interest shown in the work of these little rural centers by the Civitan Club.

## The Press Fund

MANY letters have been received from readers of the SURVEY with donations for the press fund and expressions of appreciation for the work being done at Madison and other similar institutions in the South. The following selections are from letters received:

"Scarcely a copy of the SURVEY gets past my expectant eye without being read from first to last, then I pass them on to others. However, thanks will not run the press nor install a new one."

"I made a reserve fund for contributions to various worthy organizations and I am sending a donation for the press."

"I don't want to get left out of doing my bit toward buying that new press. I always enjoy reading the SURVEY. Thank you for sending it to me."

Are you going to be left out when the press fund is raised? One friend said that she received much joy and satisfaction as she thought of gifts she had made to the institution. She stated that she might look back upon the expenditure of her money with regret if it were not for the gifts she had made to help in the training of young people.

Truly, it is not what we get but what we give that brings lasting satisfaction.

There is still \$517.60 to be raised for the press fund. There are only fourteen more weeks between now and July first. We would like to have this sum raised before that time if possible. Address your contributions and letters to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

THE Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital at Fletcher, North Carolina, is making an effort to build up its Patient's Library, as well as the school library. If any of the readers of THE MADISON SURVEY have books suitable for use in a school library, or a library for patients, contributions of such books will be greatly appreciated. Address the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, N.C.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

April 6, 1932

No. 13

## The Part Played by Self-support of the Youth in Fitting Them for Adequate Citizenship\*

(Continued from last week.)

MADISON is to be a practice ground for youth to form the habit of doing day by day the things that will be expected of them when they assume full responsibility as citizens.

To maintain these principles and methods in the training of the youth we find that it is necessary to exercise constant vigilance. It is easy for the faculty, unconsciously, to dominate the students so that these democratic qualities so necessary for citizenship are chilled and frosted until they fail to develop. Our faculty is composed of course of many teachers who received in their training, during the period of adolescence, marked imperialistic habits. It is easy for them to become fearful and afraid to trust their students with real responsibilities in helping to operate the industrial departments of the institution and to have a part in the government. We endeavor to be charitable toward such faculty members, in weaning them away from monarchial methods of dealing with students.

Moses, the great educator, legislator, and leader, helped his young associate.

Joshua, on this point. The spirit of the Lord was stirring many in the camp with a desire to do real things, to lead out, to bear responsibility. Two men, Eldad and Medad, were showing real interest in the affairs of the people, making suggestions as to best methods of handling their problems, etc. This very much upset and discouraged Joshua. He went to Moses and in a very agitated state of mind said, "My lord Moses, forbid them." Moses answered, "Enviest thou for my sake? Would God

that all the Lord's people were prophets and that the Lord would put His spirit upon them!"

Moses did not get the wisdom in this answer as the result of attending the Egyptian schools. There he learned to be an autocrat, and he tried to deliver the children of Israel, as you remember, by imperialistic methods. His people resented the way he went at the deliverance and asked him who had made him ruler over them. Moses readily saw that he was not

PERSONALITY must be educated, and personality cannot be educated by confining its operations to technical and specialized things, or to the less important relationships of life. Full education comes only when there is a responsible share on the part of each person, in proportion to capacity, in shaping the aims and policies of the social groups to which he belongs.

—John Dewey in *Progressive Education*.

\*Address given by Dr. E. A. Sutherland before the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association, Nashville.



prepared to stand at the head of the children of Israel and organize them into a great democratic industrial school. He lost heart and ran away from his job. But he possessed the elements of a true leader, and the Lord led him to a real school over in the land of Sinai. He found a school of a very practical nature whose president's name was Jethro—a hard headed, wise hearted man who held a degree from the University of Hard Knocks. Moses entered this school, but he was a slow student. It took him forty years under Jethro to learn to be practical and democratic so as to be able to give such an answer as he did to Joshua.

Unfortunately, all of our teachers have not had the privilege of attending a school similar to Jethro's before joining our faculty. However, they are enthusiastic workers and have absolute confidence in getting favorable results by allowing students to practice elements of true citizenship in the school.

#### **Influence of Older Schools**

OUR teachers are suffering from the influence of colleges and universities modeled after Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and other European schools, all of which pattern after the universities of the Middle Ages. These old colleges and universities had no ambition to train the youth for democracy.

It is difficult to change educational habits, but we have some outstanding examples of this being done. I shall call your attention to only one. A few years ago the country of Denmark was in the same condition as that of its neighboring nations. Through its school system, economic and industrial conditions were revolutionized. It was an outstanding and most remarkable experience, but it shows what can be done when teachers set about to make a reform. In less than one generation, Denmark has been remade.

The school teachers of the United States, if they would shake themselves loose from the autocratic and binding rules and regulations that hold them down, could in a few years, by correctly training the youth and giving them opportunity to practice citizenship, bring this nation back to its upright position in teaching the world the principles of democracy and

right living. We ought to be the light of the world. We know the truth, and if we know the truth, and practice it, we shall be a happy people, for the truth makes us free. But to know truth and not do it spells weakness of the most deplorable kind.

#### **Educational Reformers**

PERSONALLY, I owe much to men like Thomas Jefferson, Horace Mann, and other great educational reformers who laid the foundation for our great public school system. Thomas Jefferson recognized that the way to make citizens capable of maintaining a democracy was through education. He founded the University of Virginia with this thought in mind, and to the end of his days he worked untiringly to build up that institution whose ideals have had great influence over my educational work. The University of Virginia is an outstanding school for the training of citizens for democracy. A host of splendid statesmen and successful men can attest that they received their inspiration there.

Horace Mann, who might be thought of as the father of our present public school system, recognized the importance of the proper education for all people when he laid the foundation of our public school system. While president of Antioch College, he conducted the educational scheme so that the students actually practiced in various ways the principles of citizenship. His theory was that the schools should teach those things that could be worked out by the students in the school. He did not have the full cooperation of his faculty; his health broke, and this prevented him from carrying out his ideals. If he could have succeeded, the character of this country would be entirely different now. Our education would be more practical, and our secondary schools would be equipped for giving youth the opportunity to practice citizenship under the guidance of teachers.

#### **A Trend Toward the Practical**

ONE of the outstanding fruits of the training of the Madison school is the establishing of a number of rural schools among the hills and mountains of the South. These schools give to youth in the rural districts a very practical education and help to keep the young people from



migrating toward the cities. They learn to appreciate the good advantages of utilizing the resources at hand in the country.

Much credit should be given to the public school system for operating the With-Hughes project plan which develops a keen sense of responsibility in the youth. The project plan educates them to be proprietors and self-supporting, to take the initiative, and to be independent. The same is true of canning clubs, corn clubs, the 4-H Club, and the university and agricultural extension work. All aid in the development of youth for true citizenship.

Our hope lies in our youth. We can train them to become citizens that can overcome our present problems of government and the apparent weaknesses due to wrong ideals of government. We are well able, as Caleb and Joshua said, to go up and take the good land.

## Home Near the College

THIS year members of the Madison family have been pleased to have associated with them on the faculty as Bible and history teacher Professor Alvin Covert. Professor Covert has been a warm friend of the institution for many years. His father, Elder William Covert, was also a staunch supporter of Christian education. While Professor Covert has for many years been engaged in public school work, yet his heart has been in this work. His affairs so shaped themselves last year that he felt he could devote himself entirely to the work at Madison. Now, however, a little rift has arisen in the horizon that must be taken care of if Professor Covert remains at Madison. Arrangements had been made to lease their home, but the person to whom the place was leased finds it impossible to remain.

This little farm home is located two and one-half miles from the college as the crow flies. It consists of a good six-room cottage, dairy barn, poultry house, and gardens. We trust some day will be glad to take advantage of this opportunity to lease the place and be near the college. If interested, wire Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

## The Birmingham Unit

THE Birmingham Unit is located among pines and beautiful shrubs on a farm about twelve miles from Birmingham, Alabama, just off the Springville Pike.

Following is an extract from a report given by M. A. Beaumont, superintendent, at the unit's recent board meeting:

WE are glad to report that the Birmingham Unit is making an earnest effort to strengthen its work. The farm and gardens are under the supervision of A. A. Lohman. Excellent work has been done this winter and spring in growing early plants for market.

The sanitarium has been completed, and though small and rural, it is well equipped and very comfortable. Many have visited the place and are favorably impressed with our plan. A large spring, bubbling out of the hills, furnishes pure water which is forced to the institution by a large pump driven by electricity. The sewerage system is modern and meets the requirements of the law.

Each patient's room is comfortable and well furnished, with toilet, lavatory, steam heat, and electricity. We have a well equipped diet kitchen, and the Battle Creek and Madison plan of diet is followed. The large sun parlor calls forth many favorable comments from admiring visitors.

We have had some patients during the winter and expect a fair patronage during the spring and summer. The sanitarium with its quiet, rural surroundings makes an ideal place for rest and the recovery of health.

## Gleanings From Survey Correspondence

IN a recent letter C. A. Willson, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, writes: "I am very much interested in the front-page article of your March 2nd issue of the SURVEY entitled 'Dr. P. P. Claxton Stresses the Need of Practical Education,' and wish that it might be possible for me to secure about 25 copies of this issue. I shall be glad to pay you whatever they are worth. I very much appreciate THE MADISON SURVEY." We consider Dr. Claxton's address to the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association an educational treasure which we trust has been enjoyed by the SURVEY's 10,000 readers. We will be glad to furnish to others extra copies of the SURVEY containing Dr. Claxton's timely advice to educators. Address THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.



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A FORMER patient of the Madison Rural Sanitarium writes from Galesburg, Illinois: "Here is a check for \$10.00 to be used as you please. We enjoy the SURVEY. Thanks for all you did for us."

FROM one of the islands of Scotland comes a letter from Mrs. A. Stewart. In part she writes: "I expect you wonder who it is away over here on an island in Scotland who could have any interest in Madison. I am an isolated member of the British Conference Church, and am always interested in all of our work. I first heard of Madison through Dr. and Mrs. P. T. Magan. A friend had the SURVEY sent to me. I do enjoy it so much, and pass it on to others when I have read it. I am now sending it to our young people in the new college at Rugby, near London. Thank you sincerely for your faithfulness in sending the little paper to me."

FROM California a reader writes: "I am enclosing postal money order for \$5.00 for which please give me credit on the press fund. I wish I could send more, but shall help now by my prayers. I have just read the SURVEY of March 9. It is a splendid number and encourages us to get out in the country and follow God's program for us."

### News Items

A TELEGRAM received by G. E. Cothren, our superintendent of men nurses, gave the sad news of the sudden death of his sister, Josephine Cothren of Sheffield, Alabama. Her death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Miss Cothren was a member of the Madison Rural Sanitarium nurses' class of '25. She had been working in connection with the Colburn

County Hospital, Sheffield, Alabama for some time. Many beautiful tributes of love and respect were shown to her by persons for whom she had cared during their illness, by the nurses of the Colburn County Hospital, and by the Colburn County Nurses' Association of which she was a member.

SATURDAY evening at eight o'clock the Austin Peay Choral Club rendered a splendid program of select numbers at the Helen Funk Assembly Hall. Mrs. Elizabeth Bell directed. The institution appreciates this courtesy on the part of the Austin Peay Choral Club, and extends a hearty invitation to come again.

FRIDAY night at vesper service, Professor C. F. Alden spoke to the student body on training for rural life. Professor Alden has been an earnest advocate of rural life since the days of narrow, dusty or muddy roads with the toll gate nuisance. His talks are always an inspiration.

SCHOOL was dismissed Friday to allow the teachers to attend a meeting of the Tennessee College Association in Nashville.

EXCAVATION for the new science building is well under way. This building will house the biology, bacteriology, chemistry, and physics departments.

### The Press Fund

APRIL, MAY, JUNE,—only three more months in which to raise \$509.60. What a blessing it will be to have the money for the press by July 1. Responses from readers and friends are very encouraging. The following comes from a former Madison student:

"I was reading about the Press Fund in the SURVEY. I am enclosing \$5.00 to help. I could send more, but every little bit helps."

"I appreciate the SURVEY so much as it keeps me in touch with the South. My heart is still in the South."

If one hundred SURVEY readers will send a similar contribution we will have the amount needed. Send your contribution to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.  
—G. B. McClure



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

April 13, 1932

No. 14

## Stronger Vocational Course Advocated

IN a recent report given in the Walla Walla College paper on the status of education, J. L. McConaughey, educational secretary of the North Pacific Union, says:

"As we think of the future, we are confronted with some problems that challenge the best thought among us. One is the constant problem of finding a way to make Christian education accessible to every boy and girl. Less than 45 per cent of the boys and girls of school age in this union are in our schools. The problem is primarily a financial one and is perplexing both to the home and to the school. . . .

"There must be a way for more of our young people, especially from the poor homes, to receive the advantages of a Christian education. . . Here is another problem that is looming up before us. Down through the years we have built up a psychology among our young people that to be in the Lord's work means to be on the payroll of the conference or mission field. As a result, the bulk of the product of our schools has tended toward the ministry, teaching, foreign mission work, nursing, and varied other conference and institutional positions. Of late years there has been a decided drift toward medicine.

"Up to the present time we have been able to place our young people about as rapidly as they have become qualified. But general world conditions have necessitated a curtailment in administration expenses,

thus leaving fewer openings for youth in organized work than heretofore. Things may open up in the future that will greatly relieve this situation, but even so this condition has brought quite forcefully to our attention a certain phase of our school work that has not kept pace with our educational progress.

"We should make room in our educational curriculum for occupations and vocational guidance courses and for some strong, well-balanced agricultural and trade courses that will better prepare more of our youth for self-supporting work in their home communities.

"We have on our waiting lists now, college and professional graduates who are out of employment, some of whom have completed their scholastic preparation without having had any practical training, and thus are not equipped to go out into business for themselves.

" . . . Scores of our young people must continue training for the ministry and for teaching and thus prepare to swell the

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. . . . Sacrifices must be made on every hand.

—*Christian Education*



ranks of our regular workers. But in addition we must begin holding before them the opportunities that are theirs for advancing the gospel in their home neighborhoods by self-supporting enterprises. There is great need today for well-trained missionary farmers, mechanics, bakers, dairymen, poultrymen, printers, paperhangers, painters, contractors, carpenters, interior decorators, etc. Such college trained self-supporting workers will mean more souls, more tithe, more and better equipped church leaders and officers."

THIS problem with which Mr. McConaughy is struggling is pressing many others. For instance, John F. Arundel and his fellow committeemen in a recent address before the Schoolmaster's Club, Cincinnati, urged the importance of providing more practical training for the boys and girls of Cincinnati. Mr. Arundel urges "that the brightest and most promising of our youth should be encouraged to enter industry instead of sending them into the white-collar professions."

Educators are beginning to recognize the importance of fundamental occupations such as farming, orcharding, gardening, etc. To learn how to live in the rural districts and provide food, clothing, and shelter—to learn to be self-supporting—should be a prominent feature in education. We are awakening to the fact that there has been a crowding together of people in the cities to manufacture more and more goods when the markets are already glutted and few can buy. The rapidity of our mechanical advance has been so great that we have not the ability to keep up with it. It is necessary to slow down, to get our feet on the ground, and to become practical.

Mr. McConaughy recognizes that even the students who have been trained for positions of responsibility on the regular work cannot be given employment because they must have a salary. They have not been taught to enter that same work as self-supporting missionaries.

Training schools for self-supporting missionaries should be able to grasp the spirit of that somewhat ultra and startling dictum laid down by Dr. Finney, pioneer president of Oberlin College, that "nobody is fit to be a missionary who is not willing,

with but an ear of corn in his pocket, to start for the Rocky Mountains." The great body of young men who went out from Oberlin to preach in the early days went as home missionaries—with this exception, that they looked to no society to aid the churches in paying their salaries. Each man was obliged to find a place for himself, and slowly secure recognition. Oberlin teachers had a vision. With the spirit of their teachers, Oberlin students went everywhere to father some enterprise for the salvation of souls. They never hesitated because a field was considered hard. They were as loyal to a hard field as their teachers before them had been loyal to Oberlin. Oberlin's slogan was "Henceforth that land is my country that most needs my help." (*Oberlin, the Colony and the College*, by Fairchild.)

## Peabody Demonstration School Makes Student Government Plans

IT was Horace Mann who wrote, "One of the highest and most valuable objects to which the influences of a school can be made conducive consists in training our youth to be self-governing."

Peabody Demonstration School has been the scene of interesting recent activities centering about student participation in school government. This will be done through a group known as the Student Auxiliary Committee. As outlined by Principal W. H. Yarbrough, the government of the school will be largely in the hands of the student body. Dr. Joseph Roemer gave many examples of schools in which he had seen student government carried out most satisfactorily.

For years Madison has carried on its work as a school democracy, the faculty and students working together. Students not only have the opportunity to participate in the school government, but they are given an opportunity to carry responsibilities in the business affairs of the institution. It is an encouragement to know that other schools are also adopting the cooperative plan.

The plan of training youth to carry responsibility in the home and in the school is effectively brought out in *Education*: "In



the home training of the youth, the principle of cooperation is invaluable. From their earliest years children should be led to feel that they are a part of the home firm. Cooperation should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the law of its life. The teacher who gains the cooperation of his pupils secures an invaluable aid in maintaining order. . . . The rules governing the schoolroom should, so far as possible, represent the voice of the school. Every principle involved in them should be so placed before the student that he may be convinced of its justice. Thus he will feel a responsibility to see that the rules which he himself has helped to frame are obeyed."

### Is the Depression Driving Us Home?

IN a recent address before 300 Tennessee health workers Dr. Louis I. Dublin, president of the American Public Health Association, said: "The health of the nation—worth five times as much economically as all industries—has been unimpaired by the days of depression. . . . And not only has America's health been unimpaired, but during 1931 there was a considerable lowering of death rates for many diseases."

The financial depression is making many people more careful about their diet. The good Book says that we should pray that we have neither poverty nor riches. "Feed me with the food that is needful for me, lest I be full and deny thee and say, 'Who is the Lord? Or lest I be poor and steal and use profanely the name of my God. . . . When thou sittest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee, and put a knife to thy throat if thou be a man given to appetite."

Times are hard in a way and yet those who are willing to go out on the farms can have plenty of plain, wholesome food and keep their health. When people have plenty of money and can indulge their appetites there is danger that they will not only overeat but will eat many kinds of foods that are unwholesome.

Any situation that obliges us to live the simple life is good for us. Modern civilization has become so complex that millions of people are unable to stand the

strain. Sanitariums and hospitals are filled with such cases.

Hard times mean that many people should get out of the cities on the land to raise their food and to provide the main essentials of living.

Dr. Dublin's statement contains food for thought and should help us to learn the vital lessons that the hard times are teaching. If people can be healthier as the result of living the simple life, we can accept the idea found in one of our old hymnbooks: "Blessed be the sorrow, kindly storm, that drives us nearer home."

### Dr. Hardy Believes In Practical Education

IN a letter to the president of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Dr. C. E. Hardy, president of Trevecca College, Nashville, writes:

"I appreciate very much your good letter which was received in this morning's mail, especially the invitation to visit your place. I have been thinking for some time that I would come out and go over, the great work that you are doing. I have been out a few times, but only to visit a friend who is a patient there. You people have made such wonderful success with your school and sanitarium that I feel I could be profited by studying your methods. We are confronted with the problem of providing industrial work for our students. Our boys and girls as a whole are not able to pay their expenses. I have been confronted with this for several years. Recently, we have been in a deal for more grounds and larger buildings with the idea of making it possible for worthy students to work their way through school. Not only to just make it possible to get through school, but I am convinced that the idea of self-support is needed to help complete the student's education. I am sure there are many lessons I could learn from you and your workers, so I plan, as soon as I return from about a ten days' or two weeks' trip in Indiana, to come out and go over your work."

Trevecca College is an outstanding Christian training institution. This college sends missionaries to every part of the world. Trevecca students use no tobacco in any form, nor do they indulge in many things that young people today are permitted to indulge in. One of their young men has recently applied to enter premedical work at Madison, with the idea of entering the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California.



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### His Ways Are Not Our Ways

We plan—and plan: "This shall be  
so—and so.

This shall I do," and, "Thither shall  
I go."

Yet as the hours shape themselves  
to days,

We tread not in those same selfchosen  
ways;

Our feet are led 'long paths we had  
not guessed,

And lo, we find those newer paths are  
best! —Selected

### The Press Fund

SPACE does not permit the publishing  
of all the good letters that come in ex-  
pressing appreciation for the SURVEY and  
its message. We are sure that with the  
liberal response of SURVEY readers and  
the many prayers ascending to God in be-  
half of the press fund, it will reach the  
goal set by July first.

A California reader writes:

"I am sending you a postal money order  
for five dollars (\$5.00) for which please  
give me credit on the press fund. I wish  
I could do more now, but will continue  
to help now by my prayers."

We need \$503.60 to complete the press  
fund. Will you help complete this fund  
in the next three months? Send your con-  
tributions to THE MADISON SURVEY, Mad-  
ison, Tennessee.

### My Symphony

To live content with small means: to  
seek elegance rather than luxury: and re-  
finement rather than fashion: to be worthy,  
not respectable: to study hard, think

quietly, talk gently: act frankly: to listen  
to the stars and birds, to babes and sages  
with open heart: to hear all cheerfully,  
do all bravely, await occasions, hurry  
never. In a word, to let the spiritual, un-  
hidden and unconscious, grow up through  
the common. This is to be my symphony.

—William Henry Channing

### News Items

WE are glad to report that Tom Man-  
grin, engineer in the Rayon factory,  
is much improved after a serious operation  
at the Sanitarium.

AMONG our guests at the Sanitarium  
are Major and Mrs. J. R. Beans from  
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Major Beans  
is connected with the United States Air  
Corps.

THIS week H. F. Kirk, field secretary  
of the Southern Union Conference, and  
I. W. Wallace, secretary of the Tennessee-  
Kentucky Conference, are with us to as-  
sist in conducting the Colporteur Training  
School.

AMONG the guests of the college this  
week is David C. Barton of New York  
City. Mr. Barton is a health food pro-  
moter and is especially interested in teach-  
ing people to eat foods that make it  
unnecessary to use a flesh diet. We ap-  
preciate the help he is giving to the food  
factory in preparing foods that appeal to  
the people who desire to eat for health.

THOSE from the college who attended  
the Southern Mountain Workers' Con-  
vention at Knoxville last week were Dean  
Webber, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Miss Florence  
Fellemende, and Clarence Dye. Dean  
Webber is extending his trip into Vir-  
ginia and other eastern states where he  
will visit a number of mountain schools.

OFFICERS of the senior class of nurses  
this year are: Mrs. Theodore Maddox,  
president; Paul Sheckler, vice-president;  
Hiram Sauer, secretary; and Mrs. Gladys  
Lowder, assistant secretary. Officers of  
the high school senior class are Charles  
Cannada, president; Miriam Foreman vice-  
president; and Hazel Sargent, secretary-  
treasurer.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

April 20, 1932

No. 15

## Tornado on Sand Mountain

FOR many years Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Scott have been conducting a small school and doing some agricultural demonstration work on Sand Mountain, near Trenton, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have lived a quiet, godly life among their neighbors. The Madison Family has been made very sad to learn of their loss in the recent tornado which swept away their home. Responses have been made in cash and some other needful things. If there are any who feel that they would like to help these good people, address L. C. Scott, Trenton, Georgia, in care of Dr. R. E. Owenbey.

At once when we heard that Mr. and Mrs. Scott had suffered from the storm a letter was written asking for information. We are publishing the reply which speaks for itself:

"We received your kind letter yesterday, and were glad to hear from you. We appreciate very much your interest in us, and, as you have requested, will try to give you a little idea of our experiences and situation.

"The tornado struck us about eight o'clock. From the time we heard the roar it was only a few seconds till the light went out, as the entire roof was taken off, and we were instantly thrown down, by the wind we suppose, and were being drenched. There was a flash of lightning just then so that we could see that everything was down. The house was perfectly

flat, a trunk being the highest thing one could see. The barn, schoolhouse, and garage all went too. Our horse was killed as the barn fell on it. The furniture was broken all to pieces. There are two chairs

left whole and that is all. Practically all the dishes were broken. Our clothing and bedding was beaten into the mud and lots of it was nearly covered by mud. The rain was awful—seemed to be a regular cloudburst. Some of the clothing will look much better than one would think possible when we finish cleaning it, and

some things will never look good but can be used, and some things are ruined and some were never found.

"Two comforters and three blankets were not damaged to amount to anything and we can clean the pillows so they can be used; that is, the most of them. The mattresses are practically beyond repair. Several sheets, were saved, though they were badly stained.

"The banker at South Pittsburg sent us a good, new mattress, and we have had three quilts and several little things given to us. We had some canned goods in the bottom of the cellar that weren't broken, and the Red Cross gave us enough food for two weeks.

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**M**ISSIONARY 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.

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—Ministry of Healing



"You asked about our greatest needs. I think furniture, one mattress, dishes, and cooking utensils are the most essential just now. Dr. Owenbey says that if we could have some money to invest in these things we could get the most of them from a second-hand store in Chattanooga very cheap, and there would be no freight. We also need some work done on the car. The top and windshield were ruined. Of course, there will be little personal things that we will miss, but those mentioned are what we need the most now.

"I hadn't mentioned that we are at Dr. Owenbey's. We were preparing for early trucking and had egg plant, peppers and tomato plants transplanted the first time. sweet potato slips coming through, etc., and these were all ruined, so with no buildings, horse or anything and so late in the spring, it seemed impossible to go ahead there. Dr. Owenbey asked us to come over here and we thought it would be the best.

"I am still in bed and Doctor thinks it will be a month before I can walk, as my ankle was badly sprained and the whole foot bruised. I can't remember falling, but as soon as I struck the floor I would feel one blow after another. I had several very large severe bruises and a two-inch cut on my head. Mother had three bad bruises. Mr. Scott was struck only one time very hard, but that didn't injure him. It was only a miracle that we were not killed. Everyone says they don't see how we escaped being killed.

"We are not discouraged, as there is too much to be thankful for, and we surely have evidence of God's care over us in preserving our lives.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Scott

"P. S. Mr. Tolman sent me a check for \$15, which we surely appreciate and thank you for it. I didn't think about acknowledging it in this letter till just now. It comes in handy as there are so many little things we continually find ourselves needing."

## Are You Anxious and Worried?

IN these days of strain and stress when it seems that many, many people are worried over the material things of life, it

is well to read the words of Jesus to Martha. Trusting that many will loosen the tension and will choose the good things to think about, we pass the Scripture on to you as given in Smith and Goodspeed's translation:

"As they continued their journey, He came to a certain village, and a woman named Martha welcomed Him to her house. She had a sister named Mary, who seated herself at the Master's feet, and listened to what He was saying. But Martha was worried with all she had to do for them, and she came up and said, 'Master, does it make no difference to you that my sister has left me to do all the work alone? Tell her to help me.'

"The Master answered, 'Martha, Martha, you are worried and anxious about many things, but our wants are few. Indeed, there is only one thing we need. For Mary has chosen the right thing, and it must not be taken away from her.'" —Luke 10:38-40.

"It is for our own benefit to keep every gift of God fresh in our memory. Thus faith is strengthened to claim and to receive more and more. There is greater encouragement for us in the least blessing we ourselves receive from God than in all the accounts we can read of the faith and experience of others." —*Desire of Ages*

## A Glimpse of Mountain Sanitarium and School Work as Seen by a Student

ABOUT noon on Wednesday, March 30, Dr. Webber, Miss Fellemente, and I left Madison for Knoxville, Tennessee, with Mrs. Scott, to attend the annual Conference of Southern Mountain Workers. After a pleasant drive during the afternoon, we arrived and located for the night.

One of the first things that impressed us was the "All you can eat for 15¢" meals being served at a vegetarian cafeteria. Mrs. Finley serves from 250 to 300 meals a day and gives employment to about fifteen or twenty people. These meals are remarkable for the variety of wholesome, well-cooked food and for the fact that it meets the needs of the people in this time of depression. No one in that city need go without a well-balanced meal.



The conference meetings were inspiring. They revealed to us that an increasing interest is being shown in the needs of the mountain districts. We were permitted to meet many representatives from various institutions in the Southland and to learn of their progress and their various problems.

We met Mr. and Mrs. Jaspersen of the Fletcher unit, Fletcher, North Carolina, and after much coaxing they persuaded Mrs. Scott to go over to Fletcher to attend their annual board meeting.

Leaving Thursday afternoon, we arrived at Fletcher just at dark so did not see much of the school that evening. Late in the evening the faculty and board met and transacted their business.

Friday morning broke bright and clear, and the whole atmosphere was invigorating. We were shown over the campus and through the various industries. The new chapel and school building was well worth seeing. All the lumber in the structure was hewn and sawed on the school property and assembled by their own construction men and students. The building is conveniently and attractively constructed and will accommodate about 250 students.

We were not permitted to stay long as it was necessary for Mrs. Scott to return. On the way back we visited the Pisgah School and Sanitarium. At this place also there is construction work going on. Here a new hospital building is being erected. There will be a laboratory, an operating room and several rooms for hospital patients. God has certainly blessed Professor Waller and his assistants in their work at that institution.

If the question ever arises in your mind, "Does the work of these rural schools and health centers pay?", it is only necessary for you to visit a few of them and see the work they are doing and you will say as we do, "Yes, it pays."

—CLARENCE DYE

## Results of the Book Campaign

THE student book campaign closed with pleasing results. The last week of the campaign much interest was shown by old as well as young. While the girls were

working the boys were receiving books until for a time it looked as though the Katydids would never have a chance. Nevertheless they did not give up. It was April 5, the day when the campaign was to close, that six Katydids went to Nashville to solicit among friends. At eight-thirty that night they returned with a total of 218 books to add to others obtained on the campus. When the campaign closed at nine o'clock, the report of books received was as follows:

Katydid Klub 811

Cricket Club 631

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Total 1442

One can imagine the joy when it was learned that we had not only reached our goal of 1,000 books, but had gone over it. It had been agreed that the losing side should give a program to entertain the winners. The Crickets said they wanted it to be a good program, so they decided to give it.

We thank the SURVEY readers for their cooperation in helping us reach our goal for the enlargement of our library. Although we have closed the campaign, anyone having books that he wishes to contribute will still find them welcome to our library.

—VERDUN GARDNER

## Strawberry Growing

THOSE who are interested in growing strawberries will appreciate a letter recently written to Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of our agricultural department, by S. W. Townsend, Sr., of the E. W. Townsend & Sons Nurseries, Salisbury, Maryland:

"We have your letter of the 7th and have read same carefully; also your booklet inclosed with your letter. We are very much interested in your institution, and offer the assistance asked for in your letter.

"We are not only sending you the Big Joe and Chesapeake plants, but we are sending you two of our newer introductions, which we think are the cream of all strawberries. You will find this especially true of the 'Howard's Supreme' for your home consumption. I have found no berry so delicious for home use, and none so productive. I believe, after they are known in your section, that we will be able to sell millions of these plants to the berry farmers. All we are asking, if they meet your expectations, is



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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that you tell those with whom you come in contact about the behavior of these types of berries on your farm, and what you think of them. We suppose that you will want this stock shipped soon, so have market shipment ready to go forward on March 29. Or we can ship sooner, if you will drop us a card.

"We shall be pleased to receive your literature from time to time. I find it very interesting."

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### The Press Fund

TRUE education is the preparation of the physical, mental, and moral powers for the performance of every duty. Schools many times create artificial conditions of life. One who is preparing for a contest of some kind seeks to train under conditions which will approximate those of the contest. The student who trains in schools where industries are provided and earns his expenses while studying is training under conditions which are similar to those of real life. He is gaining a preparation that will better fit him to meet real life situations.

The printing department at Madison is providing this opportunity to twelve students. They are learning printing by working with real productive work. THE MADISON SURVEY is a product of student workers. It is set on the linotype, the headings set by hand, pages made up, locked in a form, made ready and run on the press, folded, wrapped, and sorted for mailing, all by student workers. It must be out on schedule time. In addition to THE MADISON SURVEY, labels and cartons are printed in two and four colors for the food department. Leaflets of many kinds, blanks, cards, and much other job work is printed for the institution and outside firms.

One of our job presses is almost beyond use for printing purposes. It has a number of patent numbers, the last one bearing the date 1890. Those who are acquainted with machinery and the advancement it has made will realize that a press patented 42 years ago is an obsolete piece of machinery and has given its share of service. We hope to replace this press with an up-to-date machine, if SURVEY readers continue to respond to our call for funds. We expect to retain the old press for heavy cutting and scoring, but it is beyond use for general printing purposes.

Will you help us raise the funds needed for this new press? We are looking to having the \$800 needed by July first. Many have responded nobly, so that we have on hand \$302.05. This leaves \$497.95 yet to be raised. Send us your contribution and help the printing department provide labor and training for students. Send your contribution to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

—GEORGE B. McCLURE

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### News Items

THE quarterly faculty reception was held in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall Saturday evening at seven-thirty. Dean Webber gave an interesting description of his trip to Virginia and the Carolinas where he visited several mountain schools. Miss M. Bessie DeGraw told of the early experiences of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Her talk was illustrated by pictures showing how the institution has grown from year to year. Dr. E. A. Sutherland was master of ceremonies.

AFTER a two weeks' vacation at his home in Battle Creek, Michigan, Humphrey Olsen has resumed his duties at the college.

AMONG the guests of the sanitarium this week are: Dr. Henry F. Morris, Madison, Tennessee; Judge R. S. Brown, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; and Mrs. A. Bell, Dallas, Texas.

AFTER spending several weeks at the sanitarium, A. H. Dabbs has returned to his home at Passagrille, Florida. Mr. Dabbs is a prominent banker of Passagrille.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

April 27, 1932

No. 16

## Unparalleled Opportunities for Physicians In Rural Work

By Julius G. Schneider, M. D.

THE average layman has been taught to believe that the best that can be had for the treatment of physical and mental ailments is to be found in the cities, and this directly in proportion to their census figures. Since this is so generally accepted, one might ask, "What less than professional suicide is it to the ambitious graduate in medicine to locate in the country? Is he not thus cutting off all avenues for advancement and for continual improvement in the practice of scientific medicine?"

I take it for granted that the readers of this article will accede to the proposition that for the treatment of most physical maladies a rural sanitarium affords a better environment than the city hospital. But how is a physician to get started in the country without access to a rural sanitarium, when all the sick ones are being taken to town to see the doctor?

The solution of this problem lies largely in the spiritual equipment of the doctor. If a materialistic nature predominates he will surely establish himself in

some urban locality. He lives for himself primarily, and therefore reasons that he cannot afford to spend a lifetime at a task that may never give him high social or

professional standing. When once the truth becomes real in the mind of any physician that "restorative power is not in drugs, but in nature," and that we are to "locate sanitariums on extensive tracts of land," peace will never return to that soul until heaven's curriculum transcends his program.

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### WORKING IN THE HIGHLANDS

WE must not lose sight of the neglected parts of the vineyard. Men may say that it is a waste of valuable time and money for strong young men and young women to go out into these hills and out-of-the-way places to labor. Some may contend that we cannot afford to allow young persons of talent to engage in this line of work. "Cannot afford it!" If there were but one soul to be saved, that soul is more precious than all the combined wealth of this world. --*Words of Encouragement to Self-Supporting Workers.*

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### Meeting the Rural Problems

TO a member of the medical profession it is unethical to solicit patients. Since he cannot draft or select them, but must wait until they request his services, he can only attract them by invisible forces such as personality, reputation for honesty, skill, and judgment. Must we conclude then that the physician who locates in the country lacks sufficient drawing power to reach the people living in the cities? I am personally acquainted with a number of small rural institutions, both with and without resident physicians. Some of these



have never been advertised in medical journals nor have their representatives appeared on the programs of county or state medical society meetings, yet they draw patients from hundreds of miles away.

It has been found that connection with a school where agriculture and other uplift work is taught greatly broadens the influence of the rural sanitarium and builds up a much more enduring patronage. A young doctor may join a rural school located on a farm within a few miles of a city, or he may pioneer at first with the medical phase alone, but sooner or later he will find it necessary and advantageous to add school work, stressing such subjects as farming, fruit growing, mechanical arts, etc. As helpers are added to care for the various departments connected with a rural sanitarium, children will come in, for whom a school must be provided.

But someone will say, "The rural sections are all too poor to support a medical work." If these people cannot pay cash for services rendered, many times they can be induced to bring produce, or they may repay with farm animals or farm machinery. On the farm connected with the sanitarium, there is always plenty of work and some may pay for medical attention by labor.

Nearly every city of fifty thousand or more population will have a charity hospital and an out-patient clinic. The missionary country doctor will find openings there where he may serve one or more days a week in helping to care for the indigent sick. This will not only bring him in contact with many people, but will also give him a better rating among his city colleagues.

#### Health and Joy are Found on the Farm

ONE of the greatest obstacles to overcome in the successful practice of medicine is the lifelong habits of the patients which often are directly responsible for their invalidism. They are so accustomed to eating highly refined and devalitized foods that they find it difficult to cultivate a relish for natural foods prepared in a simple way. Such reformation may be accomplished much easier and a great deal more pleasantly in a rural sanitarium

where the fruits and vegetables are grown on the grounds of the institution and gathered fresh each day. Any fruit or vegetable served fresh on the table within a few hours of its being taken from the soil retains a flavor that cannot be had in any other way. Also, an intimate knowledge of the ways our food is grown, gathered, and prepared has helped tremendously in elevating the dignity of many a lowly vegetable.

The rural environment is not only kind to the patients, but the physician himself is blessed when in contact with nature. Those who are exposed for many hours each day to the depressing influence of sick minds and bodies must take time for recreation and rejuvenation. As wild and dangerous charges of electricity become harmless when grounded, as poisons and stenches disappear when buried, so our own nature becomes sweeter while in touch with Mother Earth in an effort to unlock her treasures.

### Rural Workers Guild

AT the last convention of self-supporting workers at Madison, Tennessee, considerable thought was given to the need of an organization of rural self-supporting workers in the South, in order that there might be a greater spirit of unity and cooperation on the part of all workers thus engaged. It was felt that an organization of such workers, similar to the alumni associations in our schools, would be helpful to the rural workers, keeping them in closer touch with one another, thus enabling them to profit by the experiences of others engaged in similar work.

The following actions were passed by those in attendance at the conference:

1. That we organize an association known as the Rural Workers Guild whose membership shall be composed of those people actively engaged in rural activities along the special lines advocated for laymen, and of such senior students in the Madison school who are planning to actively engage in rural work and who have demonstrated their eligibility by the performance of some outstanding work in the school.

2. That the object of the organization shall be to foster a spirit of cooperation and good fellowship among the workers engaged in rural activities; to stimulate each other to reach greater efficiency in the various lines of work; and to unitedly promote an effort to interest others in the rural work.

3. That we elect annually a president and secretary-treasurer for a term of one year.

4. That an Executive Council of three be appointed whose term of office shall be one year,



two years, and three years respectively, a new member being elected annually for a term of three years. These three, with the officers, shall be the Executive Council of the Guild, the president of the Guild acting as chairman. One duty of this Council shall be the consideration of applications of new members.

5. That an annual meeting and dinner be held once a year at the time of the annual convention at Madison, at which time election of officers will take place and other business transacted.

6. That the annual dues for each member shall be fifty cents.

It was further voted:

1. That the next meeting of the Guild be held at Madison at three o'clock on Thursday preceding the first session of the annual convention, and that the first Thursday evening's program of the convention be sponsored by the Guild.

2. That the officers for the ensuing year be B. N. Mulford, president; Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, secretary-treasurer. Executive Council: Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Dr. Julius Schneider, and A. A. Jasperson.

All readers of the SURVEY who are eligible and wish to become members of the Guild, are urged to write the secretary at the address given below. The officers will be glad to answer any questions regarding the Guild. It is hoped that at least some of the workers in each rural group, or better still all of the permanent workers, will become members. Let us have each center represented at the time of the annual meeting which will be held on Thursday afternoon preceding the annual convention at Madison. The date and time of the meeting will be announced later. The first Thursday evening program of the convention will also be turned over to the Guild. Any suggestions for this program will be gladly received. We hope to have a rousing, enthusiastic, booster meeting. Let as many as possible plan to attend.

This organization is new, the officers have been more or less feeling their way thus far. Any suggestions on the part of the rural workers as to how the Guild can most efficiently serve them, will be greatly appreciated.

ELSIE BROWNSBERGER, Secretary  
Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital  
Fletcher, North Carolina.

## Charter Members Rural Workers Guild

Ard, H. H.	Droll, Mrs. G. A.
Ard, Mrs. H. H.	Dye, Mrs. C. H.
Brown, Margaret	Fellemende, Florence
Brownsberger, Dr. J. F.	Gafford, Mary Kate
Brownsberger, Mrs. J. F.	Hall, Mrs. Bellé C.
Dittes, Florence	Hartsock, Florence
Dittes, Frances	Jasperson, A. A.
DeGraw, M. Bessie	Jasperson, Mrs. A. A.
Donnelly, Mrs. Fannie	Kendall, C. L.
Droll, Dr. G. A.	Leslie, Royal

Leslie, Mrs. Royal	Rimmer, J. G.
Low, M. J.	Rocke, W. F.
Low, Mrs. M. J.	Schneider, Dr. Julius
Lowry, Gaines	Schneider, Mrs. Julius
Lundquist, John	Scott, Mrs. Lida F.
Lundquist, Mrs. John	Sorenson, Anna
Martinson, Dr. M. M.	Sutherland, Dr. E. A.
Martinson, Dr. Stella C.	Sutherland, Mrs. E. A.
Mathews, H. M.	Swallen, L. C.
Mathews, Mrs. H. M.	Webb, W. A.
McClure George B.	Webb, Mrs. W. A.
McFarland, Mrs. T. A.	West, F. F.
Mulford, B. N.	West, Mrs. F. F.
Mulford, Mrs. B. N.	Wheeler, Andrew
Nivison, L. N.	Wheeler, Eva
Nivison, Mrs. L. N.	Wrinkle, Elsie

\* \* \* \*

It is with sorrow that we report the death of one of the charter members of the Guild, Gaines Lowry of Virginia, who passed away last November. Although Mr. Lowry was not actively engaged in rural work, he was deeply interested in it and frequently expressed this interest by work and by gifts for its support. We feel that in Mr. Lowry's death the Guild lost a true friend and ardent supporter.

## A Short Story of the Self-Supporting Work

A LITTLE more than a quarter of a century ago a group of educators, farmers mechanics, and business men and women purchased a four hundred acre farm about nine miles north of Nashville, Tennessee, near the little town of Madison. These men and women had two propositions upon their hearts that they felt should be worked out on that old farm. First, they wished to establish a school in the country separated from the opposing influences of the city. Second, they wished to make that school as nearly self-supporting as possible in order that it might offer to young men and women, without funds, an opportunity for an education.

There was even a third proposition before them, without which no educational effort could succeed. It was, that from this place might go forth the product of their effort in the form of trained men and women who would go into various parts of the country and there establish similar enterprises.

We feel that it was a wonderful step on the part of these men and women and that they had a splendid vision indeed in making such a beginning. That the work succeeded is evidenced by the results that have been attained each year, and in particular by the thriving condition at present of the parent school and a number of institutions that have grown up as the result of that first beginning.

To the original four hundred acre farm there have been added another four hundred acres. Beginning as it did with the old plantation house and log barn and with a few run-down out buildings, this parent institution now has



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no less than one hundred buildings which house  
its students and carry on the various depart-  
ments in connection with the work. The first  
class had two students in it. Now there is a  
school of three hundred. As a part of the regular  
institution, there is a one hundred bed sani-  
tarium and an excellent nurses' training school.  
The work of both phases of the institution is  
handled by one faculty.

In addition to this, a number of similar  
institutions have been opened in other rural  
sections, some having as many as one hundred  
students enrolled. In each of these centers the  
health work is carried on, either by visiting the  
people in their homes, or through the develop-  
ment of small but efficient sanitariums and hospi-  
tals. In these sanitariums and hospitals hundreds  
of operations are being performed yearly, people  
are being taught how to care for their health,  
and much human suffering is being relieved.  
The accomplishment of these institutions located  
in rural sections has called forth the attention of  
some of the leading educators of the country.

It has been proven beyond a shadow of  
doubt that the principles upon which the Mad-  
ison school was built are real "Living Fountains,"  
for they have grown and remained alive and  
active during this quarter of a century, and are  
today even much more aggressive in every phase  
of the work represented than at any other time.  
We could dwell at length upon this, but we  
must leave space for others to join with us in  
the story.

—B. N. MULFORD

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### Bits of News from Fletcher

**I**N a recent letter, Mrs. Elsie Brown-  
berger, superintendent of nurses, Moun-  
tain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina,  
writes:

"You will be glad to know that the X-ray is  
installed and in operation. The new chapel  
is going up rapidly, and we are hoping it will  
be completed in time for the closing exercises  
of the school in June. The sanitarium has been  
having better patronage than usual for this  
time of year. Sometimes every room is occupied.

We are preparing for a visit from the Duke En-  
dowment officials who are to check up on our  
annual report. We, hope to secure over \$1,000  
from the Duke Endowment this year.

"Dr. John, Barbara, and I have just returned  
from a ten-days' trip to Florida. It was the  
first vacation we have had for three years. Of  
this ten days we spent two at Macon, Georgia,  
attending the Conference, two days visiting Dr.  
Andrews of the Florida Sanitarium, and two  
days with Dr. Black at Miami. We also visited  
Dr. J. H. Kellogg at his new sanitarium at  
Miami Springs. It is a beautiful place and we  
enjoyed our visit with Dr. Kellogg very much.  
The rest of the time we were on the road.

"Today we started two campaigns, one to raise  
money for a piano for our new chapel and the  
other to raise money for a second-hand moving  
picture machine to be used in educational lec-  
tures in the school and in community work."

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### Here and There

**A**T a recent community meeting held at the  
Hurlbutt Farm School, Reeves, Georgia,  
Dr. John H. Boston, secretary of the American  
Red Cross, addressed the audience on the sub-  
ject of food conservation, giving the advantages  
of the experience of the Red Cross and their  
successful operation of canneries in 1931. To  
encourage food production and conservation in  
the community, Hurlbutt Farm is equipping a  
cannery and inviting the farmers to cooperate in  
forming a canners' club for the purpose of  
promoting food conservation in the community.

**R**ECENTLY Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Starr have  
joined Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Swallen and  
other workers at Monteagle, Tennessee. Mr.  
Starr is a very efficient poultryman. He has had  
charge of the poultry department here at the  
college for a number of years, and will con-  
tinue in the poultry business at Monteagle. Mr.  
and Mrs. Swallen are both former students of  
Madison. For years they have carried on an  
interesting work along medical missionary lines  
in the mountains of east Tennessee. A small sani-  
tarium is now under construction.

**A**FTER spending several months at Madi-  
son, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harbolt have  
returned to their home at Monteagle, Tennessee.  
Mrs. Harbolt has been taking special work in  
dietetics. For years Mr. and Mrs. Harbolt have  
been connected with rural school work in the  
mountains.

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## \$486.95

**This is the amount needed to complete  
the press fund as this issue of the Survey  
goes to press. Help us raise this sum before  
July 1. Address donations to The Madison  
Survey, Madison, Tennessee.**



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

May 4, 1932

No. 17

## Cooperative School Government

THE ideal school government is neither faculty government nor student government; it is an organization composed of both the faculty and students cooperating in the government of the school. This makes a true democratic school government which tends to develop individuality, originality, ability to bear responsibility, and independence of thought.

There is no more practical way of teaching parliamentary rules and civil government than in a well organized cooperative school government. Students learn to apply the theories of government as well as having them applied to them. They learn to work in harmony with the group, to become intelligent, socially-minded citizens. The student under a democratic government learns how to present his ideas to the school assembly in a convincing manner; or, if his ideas are rejected, to submit gracefully to the rule of the majority, and support the opinions of the majority as long as they do not conflict with his duty to God. He learns to think when on his feet and to be guided by truth and good judgment rather than feelings.

Students of history recognize how the simple, effective Christian democracy established by Jesus and carried forward by the apostles and early Christians was gradually changed by the introduction of imperialism. Power was assumed by the

church leaders and the laity meekly submitted to their rule. Thus the papacy was created. The Protestant Reformation was a revolt by the laity against centralized power. For a time after the Reformation

the church maintained Christian democracy in church government, but soon these great principles faded away because the Protestant schools did not make a reform in school government.

Protestant schools have never been strongholds of democratic government. The result is that Protestant denominations are as a rule controlled today by centralized government. For this deviation from the plan of God for church government the schools are largely responsible, because teachers too often are autocratic rulers, and students learn to obey without having any part in the government. Four to eight years of such experience, as a rule, unfits a student to successfully function as a Christian democrat after he leaves school.

The forefathers of our country saw the light of democracy and many gave their all, even their lives, in order to found a nation based upon true principles of government. The United States became a great nation because it was founded on the great principles of democracy.

God gave to the children of Israel a wonderful plan of government, but when



they refused to respect that plan and wanted to be like the nations round about, He permitted them to have a king. The results are well known.

COMPLAINT is sometimes made that democracy in school government makes students over self-assertive and even disrespectful to seniors and superiors. This would not be true if teachers and students worked side by side, the teachers acting in the capacity of big brothers. Mistakes may be made, but these mistakes can teach valuable lessons. Self-government does not mean do-as-you-please. It means that self shall be governed by true principles. Co-operative school government does not mean less work for teachers; they should guide and direct wisely.

Many high schools and colleges are adopting the cooperative plan of school government. Among those which are outstanding may be mentioned Rollins College, Peabody College Demonstration School, and Oberlin College. Dr. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, in speaking of some of the practical features which have recently been added to their curriculum, says, "Under the new plan, first it is hoped that students will be educated in independence of thought. Second, we hope to accomplish through general examinations that which will test, not merely the student's memory, but his ability to organize, to create, and to think." In other words, many schools are awakening to the importance of preparing students for living. Co-operative school government is an important step in doing this.

Schools should lead out in the practice of democracy. The chains of blind obedience, fear, and bigotry should be broken by the schools. Horace Mann, understanding the vital importance of teaching democracy in our schools, said, "One of the highest and most valuable objects to which the influence of a school can be made conducive consists in training our youth to be self-governing."

A MADISON STUDENT

## Opportunity for Self-Supporting Work in China

IT has been my privilege as a student in the dormitory to live near an excellent young man of Chinese nationality who was for seven years in our mission work in China. The attitude of the Chinese toward missionaries should be given careful consideration.

First, the Chinese people are more or less prejudiced against Christianity because resentment against everything foreign is part of the Chinese nature. Second, one who is only a preacher does not have the confidence and respect of the Chinese people as do those who conduct practical school and medical work.

Little agricultural work has been done by missionaries. The Chinese live on very small farms, seldom over two or three acres. They live in a village and farm the land outside the village. The Chinese farmer is content with things as they are. For example, in rice farming they still set out their plants by hand. Since farms are so small, the average individual cannot have modern implements. There is great need for teachers who can teach people better farming as well as literary subjects.

I have been impressed as I have talked with my Chinese friend that there is a great need for self-supporting work in China and that this type of work will often succeed better than work carried on by salaried foreign missionaries. A Chinese girl with the same education as an American girl will receive about thirty dollars a month as a mission teacher whereas the American girl receives about \$150. This difference often creates dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese. Then the American missionary usually lives in what the Chinese consider a big mansion compared to the dwelling of the Chinese worker. The American missionary has about three or four servants. When he makes a trip into the interior he takes some pictures of himself and sends a very good report to America. Such feeling would not be



aroused against the self-supporting missionary.

There is especial opportunity for doctors and nurses in China. China has about 800 modern doctors whereas the state of California alone has about 3,600. The foreign doctor is respected in China, and, if possible, people will go to foreign doctors rather than to their old-fashioned doctor. Dr. Miller, now at the head of the China Division, is ably pushing medical work.

Self-supporting doctors and teachers who also know agriculture could change things in China.

KENNETH PLINKE

## Echoes of Last Year's Convention

SOME of the actions of last year's Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers are:

1. Voted that in view of the uncertainty of the times and the distress in the cities that we encourage and help through the Extension Division of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute (Mrs. Lida F. Scott, director) city people to get into the country on small farms.

2. That we encourage all the units to make themselves centers of business enterprises.

3. That we encourage the sale of health foods for which each unit should be a distributing center.

4. That where agriculture is not taught and where students do not have access to the project plan that they be encouraged in the 4-H Club and other agricultural club work.

5. That the college plan a field trip for guests at our next convention.

The Convention will be held this year between June 16 and 30. We hope to be able to publish the exact date in the next issue of the SURVEY. The Rural Workers Guild will have the program beginning Thursday noon through the remainder of the day and evening. Saturday night Herbert C. White will give an illustrated lecture on China, and the college chorus will render the cantata "Esther" Sunday evening.

## Books for Patients Wanted

IN a recent letter Miss Somantha E. White asks for a number of books to be used among the patients in the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium. The books she would like to get are:

*Christ's Object Lessons*

*Ministry of Healing*

*Stories Worth Rereading*

*Sabbath Readings for the Home Circle*

*Best Stories from the Best Book*

Miss White writes: "We can always interest people in these books. Just yesterday a lady had a few minutes to wait. She picked up *Christ's Object Lessons* and read. Before leaving she asked me if she might take the book home for a few days, saying it was such a good book and made everything so plain that she wanted her niece to read it. She said she would like to buy a copy.

"Another time a minister was with us a good deal because his wife was sick in the hospital. As he waited he would pick up our copy of *Christ's Object Lessons* and read for a few minutes at a time. Later he bought a book and I am told that he preached many a sermon from it.

"The books I ask for, for the young people, I find help them to spend many a weary hour profitably and I have never found anyone who could not become interested in some part of them. *Best Stories from the Best Book* I would like for the children. I also use *Our Little Friend* a great deal with them. I thought if you would ask for these through the SURVEY some friend might respond."

## Hospital Day

THE Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital will observe National Hospital Day, May 12, by having "open house." A program consisting of a back-to-nature pageant and special music is planned for the afternoon. The Madison Health Food Company will have a variety of health foods on display. The public is cordially invited. It will give us special pleasure to have former patrons and friends with us.

IDEALS are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and, following them, you reach your destiny. —Carl Schurz



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

### News Items

**S**ABBATH afternoon S. A. Ruskjer, newly appointed president of the Southern Union Conference, spoke at the meeting of the Missionary Volunteer Society. He stressed the importance of students getting a practical training while in school.

**T**HE dietetics department of the Sanitarium entertained over the week-end teachers of the home economics department of Peabody College. The guests were Misses Jessie Brodie, C. Alicia Dickson, Priscilla Wilson, Stella Evatt, and Mrs. Davis.

**V**ISITORS on the campus are commenting on the varied hue of lilacs which are just beginning to bloom. There are over forty varieties of lilacs on the college and sanitarium campus. These as well as a multitude of other flowering shrubs make an interesting study for botany students.

**W**E were glad to have with us over a recent week-end M. E. Cady, associate secretary of the Educational Department of the General Conference. Professor Cady spoke to the students at two chapel periods and had the services Sabbath morning. Sabbath afternoon he spoke to the faculty.

**D**ELEGATES of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital to the joint session of the Kentucky, Arkansas, and Tennessee State Hospital Associations held at Memphis, Tennessee, April 18 and 19 were Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Miss Florence Dittes. They report an intensely interesting and very profitable meeting.

**A**MONG the Sanitarium's recent guests are Miss Eleanor Brownley, Old Hickory; Miss Dorothy Blair, Nashville; Miss Mary Middlebrook, Washington, D. C.; Eugene Thompson, Old Hickory; Mrs. J. S. Freeman, wife of J. S. Freeman, Springfield; J. P. Hart, Pawnee, Oklahoma; J. S. Cullom, Nashville; Judge and Mrs. F. E. St. John, Cullman, Alabama. Judge St. John is a member of the Alabama legislature and a prominent attorney of Cullman.

**T**HIS week F. E. Dunn of College View, Nebraska, is visiting Other Speaker and Ila Speaker. Mr. Dunn has visited a number of our rural schools and sanitariums and has decided to connect with one of these units provided he can dispose of a house and lot in Lincoln, Nebraska. This property is located only four blocks from Union College. We believe Mr. Dunn will be a valuable asset to our corps of workers. If interested address The Layman Foundation, Madison, Tennessee.

**A**T the Sabbath service April 23, the Madison family had the pleasure of listening to Dr. John L. Hill of the Baptist Sunday School board and member of the Peabody College faculty. Dr. Hill has wide reputation as a Sunday school teacher. He is conducting a class of several hundred students each week and his lessons are received by radio in hundreds of homes all over the country. He is a keen student of the Scripture. To the Madison family he gave one of the most touching stories of Christian service, illustrated in the life of Mary of Bethany.

**T**HE Madison family has been enjoying a rare treat in the illustrated lectures given by Herbert C. White and L. A. Landis, both of whom have recently returned from the Orient. Mr. White has been connected with the publishing work in Shanghai, China, for more than six years. He has built up a collection of over four thousand photographs of historical Chinese monuments, palaces, buildings and other works of art. Mr. Landis has been very active in promoting the industrial phase of educational work in China. Herbert White is the son of W. C. White, one of the founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

### The Job Press

**A**PRIL gifts brought the total received on the \$800 for the press fund up to \$331.05. We have yet to raise \$468.95. We have every reason to believe that amount will be in before the end of June.

**A SURVEY** reader in New York who has sent several previous contributions writes: "I am enclosing check for your laudable endeavor of securing a job press to help along with the growing importance of your work at Madison."

**A Battle Creek** reader writes: "We are very much interested in the many kinds of employment you are able to provide for the students at Madison, giving them a practical and wholesome education. We are glad to read of all advancements made and are happy to have a little money to give to the good work. I am sending you \$5.00 more to apply on the press fund."

**One of our local SURVEY** readers has just sent in a check for \$10 to be applied on the press fund.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

May 11, 1932

No. 18

## Hospital Day---What Does It Mean?

EVERYWHERE throughout our broad land the twelfth day of May will be celebrated as Hospital Day. The hospital belongs to the public as few other institutions belong to it. It serves us in times of greatest stress. To it we turn in the moments of greatest need. And it is wise to have a day each year when as citizens we come into closer touch with the hospital, or the hospitals, in our midst which so often unintentionally escape our notice. The spirit of the day is given in the following paragraphs which will be read by hundreds and thousands of people from the Atlantic to the Pacific on this annual reminder of the "Institution of Service" within our midst.

THERE is no institution in any community of more vital importance to the public than a good hospital—an obvious fact but one we are prone to overlook. As a topic of conversation health is popular enough but it usually engages our sincere attention only when we realize the danger of losing it. So, too, we accept our hospitals with more or less indifference until an emergency forces us or our friends into them.

HOSPITALS have become a necessary part of modern life to such an extent that scarcely a community of a thousand souls but boasts one or more institutions devoted to the care of its ill and injured. We exhibit these to our visitors in pride, then promptly forget them until disaster overtakes us and we seek refuge within their hospitable walls—resentful, perhaps, as an enforced guest and apprehensive of our strange surroundings.

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### The Queen of Nurses Says

NURSING is an art—and if it is to be made an art, requires as exclusive a devotion, as hard a preparation as any painter's work; for what is the training to do with dead canvas or cold marble compared to having to do with the living body—the temple of God's spirit? Nursing is an art which concerns every family in the world.

—*Florence Nightingale*

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HOSPITALS do exemplify to the fullest extent what the derivation of the word implies—hospitality, which is nowhere more in evidence. Everyone is welcome, or at least is made to feel welcome in circumstances such as to make welcome elsewhere ques-

tionable. From the unmanageable infant to abandoned old age, with all the intervening afflictions of the body and vexations of the spirit to which human flesh is heir, the hospital throws wide its doors and bids us enter with a smile of welcome and a promise of relief, if such is possible. No illness is too desperate to be greeted hopefully; no injury too severe for the ministrations of skilled hands eager to repair the mischief; no mind too warped by the stress of life to be offered the comfort of sympathy and the support of understanding. And this is not measured in dollars and cents. Regardless of what we may pay for such services, every hospital is and



must be a charity. Material wants may be purchased, personnel is to be hired, but the intangibles—a necessary part of every hospital which the ill and injured require almost above all else—are given freely and cannot be bought.

AS WE sometimes fail to appreciate the value of our hospitals, so, too, the hospital sometimes fails to sense the importance of closer relationship with the public. We should be told something about the indispensable service it offers us twenty-four hours every day; our minds should be disabused of the mystery and dread which have shrouded it through generations of ignorance. We should be reassured of its beneficence. We should know more of the happiness it dispenses, of the lives it saves, of the health it restores, of its triumphs over great odds, of its last stand against defeat when all other resources have failed. And this is the purpose of Hospital Day, that we may learn at first hand by visiting it, with minds unclouded by disease, fear, anxiety, pain, and despair, what it has to offer us in times of trouble.

—*The Daily Alaska Empire, Juneau.*

## Community Health Centers

THE Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital has been a mother to a number of modern community sanitariums, hospitals, and rest homes. These institutions cooperate in their respective communities in teaching health principles and in recognizing National Hospital Day. Some of these institutions are:

- Fountain Head Sanitarium, Fountain Head, Tennessee, 35 beds.
- Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, 35 beds.
- Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, 30 beds.
- El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, 30 beds.
- Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina, 35 beds.
- Pisgah Sanitarium, Candler, North Carolina, 35 beds.
- Georgia Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia, 20 beds.
- Monteagle Rest Home, Monteagle, Tennessee.

- Glen Alpine Rest Home, Morgantown, North Carolina.
- Pine Hill Rest Home, Birmingham, Alabama, 8 beds.
- Reeves Rest Home, Reeves, Georgia, 8 beds.
- Long Island Rest Home, Trenton, Georgia, 8 beds.
- Memphis Treatment Rooms, Memphis, Tennessee.
- Red Boiling Springs Treatment Rooms, Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee.
- Louisville Treatment Rooms, Louisville, Kentucky.
- Asheville Treatment Rooms, Asheville, North Carolina.
- Nashville Treatment Rooms, Nashville, Tennessee.

## Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital

THE Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital is located near Fletcher, North Carolina, between Hendersonville and Asheville, two nationally known health resorts in the Blue Ridge Mountains in western North Carolina. The sanitarium began as a two-room rest home in 1916 under the supervision of Dr. Ethel Brownsberger, and in 1918 four more rooms were added. Since 1930, Miss Lelia Patterson has had the supervision of the sanitarium. The present hospital building, containing private rooms and wards accommodating thirty patients, was completed in 1928. The following year Dr. John F. Brownsberger joined the institution as medical director.

The institution is a general hospital caring for all types of acute medical and surgical cases, as well as chronic cases who wish to come to the mountains for rest and treatment. No insane, tuberculous, or contagious cases are accepted. Battle Creek methods of treatment are employed, such as hydrotherapy, massage, and electrotherapy. The institution is equipped with full diagnostic facilities with laboratories, and X-ray. A graduate dietitian supervises the diet of each patient. The Battle Creek plan of diet is followed.

In 1932 the institution admitted 331 patients, which was 50 per cent increase over the year 1930. Surgical work in-



creased 100 per cent during the year 1931 over the previous year. The hospital maintains an out-patient department, and on each Wednesday morning medical service is given free to needy cases. A school of nursing, giving a three year nurses' course, is maintained, the nursing staff consisting of nine graduate nurses and ten nurses in training.

The institution is non-profit sharing. It has no endowment, and is not supported by state or county funds; therefore, it is necessary to maintain itself from its own earnings. It does receive aid from the Duke Endowment—one dollar a day for each day's care of charity cases. From this source the sanitarium received \$1,355 in 1931, which represented 1,355 days of free care of patients.

The hospital is well equipped to care for obstetrical cases. It is the object of those operating the institution to serve the community to the utmost of its ability in caring for the sick and in helping to preserve the health of those living in its environs. Health programs are held the last Saturday night of each month, to which the public is cordially invited.

## Madison Sanitarium and Hospital *For Community Service*

IN middle Tennessee the word MADISON brings to many minds a picture of the sanitarium and hospital which for twenty years has been a haven of rest and a center of medical service in an ideal rural location not far from the city of Nashville.

As the years have passed the ministry of the institution has enlarged, if one may judge by the growth of buildings and the increase of other material facilities. But there is another measure of growth, that intangible evidence borne by the good will of patrons and friends.

At this annual Hospital Day it is a pleasure to welcome to our campus and into our midst many from the community and some from a distance, and to renew our pledge of service to all who may be in need of our help.

Along with a Christian spirit of service, Madison Sanitarium and Hospital has a

well equipped department of surgery. It has X-ray and adequate physiotherapy equipment. Its hydrotherapy department is an outstanding feature of the institution. Its general medical work is in the hands of competent physicians, assisted by a corps of graduate nurses, a trained dietitian, and laboratory and X-ray technicians.

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital holds membership in the Tennessee State Hospital Association, in the American Hospital Association, and with the American College of Surgeons.

The sanitarium offers comfortable quarters for its patrons within easy reach of the city yet sufficiently far away from its stress and strain to make it a haven of comfort for those in need of rest, relaxation and medical attention. It is about a five minutes' drive by auto from Madison, ten minutes from Old Hickory, and twenty minutes from the heart of Nashville. The excellent highways of this section connect it with more distant points.

## The Nightingale Pledge

I SOLEMNLY PLEDGE myself before God and in the presence of this assembly, to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully.

I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.

I will do all in my power to elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my profession.

With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.

## Fountain Head Sanitarium and Hospital

ON this national Hospital Day we are glad to join with the hospitals of the country in their effort to bring local communities into closer touch with hospital work.

For fifteen years the management of the Fountain Head Sanitarium have been in-



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Published Weekly

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Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

viting the sick to spend some time with them in their little institution at the edge of the woods. The handiwork of the Lord has done much to make this a desirable retreat for these who are suffering with bodily ailments.

The institution is equipped for dietetic, hydropathic, and electropathic methods of treatment. Surgery has attained such a definite place in the fight for the saving of life, that Fountain Head has step by step equipped for both minor and major surgical work. The institution has the heartiest cooperation of physicians and surgeons of the community. The fact that many about us are poor and unable to meet the expenses of city hospitalization, and the further fact that charity wards in city hospitals are more than full, make us especially glad to be able to meet the situation locally.

Fountain Head Sanitarium and Hospital is not difficult to reach. It is on the direct line of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, nine miles north of Gallatin, Tennessee, and with a state highway passing its door. Fountain Head is in the center of Sumner County, one of the best counties of the state. The hospital stands on the highest point between Nashville and Cincinnati.

Pure air, wholesome surroundings, efficient care by trained nurses, special attention to diet—these are some of the attractive features of the Fountain Head Sanitarium and Hospital.

### A Word from a Friend

ONE of the nearby physicians who cooperates with the staff of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital and whose counsel is greatly appreciated, Dr. M. B. Garner of Madison, Tennessee, writes:

"Old homes, old furniture, old-time gardens and old-time friends are the dearest to those who have passed the meridian of life. For almost twenty-five years I have had intimate association with the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. I have seen it prosper and bloom like a rose, spreading its buildings over wide spaces like opening petals or the branches of some beautiful shrub, growing larger and better with each year until now with its adequate equipment it has reached full bloom.

"It is my extreme pleasure to work in harmony with this institution which has never departed from that motto: 'For the love of God and the brotherhood of man.' Here true democracy exists. I could not say anything about this institution without paying tribute to my good friend, Dr. Sutherland, and to his corps of workers too numerous to mention. I can say that I love them all."

### From a Neighbor

WHEN the word was passed around that we were to participate in the annual Hospital Day exercises, our good friend and neighbor, Mr. Everett R. Doolittle, cashier of the Madison Bank and Trust Company and the time-honored postmaster for this community, wrote:

"I think often of the splendid work of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, and at this time I want to express my appreciation of the institution. I know of no greater effort for the benefit of our community than that of your doctors and their coworkers.

"The Madison Sanitarium is in a class by itself. With you those who are suffering are able to find rest, quiet, pure country air, and under these favorable conditions for health they can at the same time have all the benefits of skilled, efficient and courteous medical treatment. I am told by those familiar with hospitals that your equipment is complete, and that you are able to handle any emergency.

"While I have been blessed with health and sincerely hope it may never be necessary for me to call on you in any way except as friend and neighbor, yet it is a great comfort to us all to know that you are so near at hand."



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

May 18, 1932

No. 19

## The Time of Cheer

ABOUT a month from the time this number of the SURVEY reaches you, delegates will be coming together for the twenty-third Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers. Each passing year has meant growth and development in many places. Centers that began as little one-room schools have developed into school and sanitarium centers of no mean proportions. A. W. Spalding gives an interesting and unique description of one of our early self-supporting workers' conventions in *Men of the Mountains* under the caption, "The Time of Cheer." SURVEY readers will enjoy reading excerpts from this description and comparing the meetings of early days with our present conventions:

WE would invite you to attend with us a typical convention. Let us arrive the night before its opening, for promptness is a virtue highly prized, and there are material reasons besides why it is better to be early than late. If

you go with us, you will walk the two and a half miles from the station to the school, but the road is macadam, and so, stowing our grips in the vehicle where the most delicate ride, we cheerfully follow this road through the garden spot of Tennessee until, at the rise of the fourth or fifth long hill, we reach the sign that says "Rural Sanitarium," and turn to the left on the new stone road of the school.

Shortly, topping the crest of the ridge, which the water tank marks as the highest point on the farm, we pause to behold the panorama spread out before us. Just beyond us, scarcely below, stretches the long campus, from the old farm house up to the Rural Sanitarium, a road bordered on each side by cottages little and big—the little for homes, the big for public uses.

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ONCE a year the self-supporting workers come up to look one another in the face, to exchange experiences, to encourage one another, and to lay plans for more aggressive and extended work. . . Those who are near enough, drive through in their wagons; and many a tale is told by the more distant, of providential incomes to pay their way to the meeting.

—A. W. Spalding

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Cool and inviting it lies in the luxuriance of its blue-grass sward, under the shade of the mighty old oaks and the locusts.

Sleep is sweet in the dewy nights of blue-grass Tennessee, and unless you are a light sleeper, it is

not likely that you hear, late at night or early in the morning, the rumbling of the wagons that come in from Goodlettsville and Fountain Head and Portland, or even, perhaps, from Bon Aqua and Lawrenceburg, bringing the teachers and farmers who spent their last moments of light in the corn field or in the canning factory or the mill, and took the dark hours for their *de luxe* traveling to the scene of the convention.

But in the morning we greet them. There is the jovial Alden and the lean-jawed Irish Mulford, first of the out-school pioneers; there is Martin from Bon Aqua and Johnston from Eufola, who help us to remember what old-time preaching is like; there is little Leitzman from Alabama, and the bluff, hearty Artress from west



Tennessee, to talk to us about building and blessing. And Clifford Howell from the Cumberlands and Marshall Johnston from the foothills of the Blue Ridge, are among those who represent a work antedating Madison, yet welcoming its magnificent aid. Tolman and his family and the Scotts from Sand Mountain, and Groesbeck from Sequatchie Valley to the north of them, Waller and Steinman and Graves from the French Broad plateau, and Watson from his celery lands and orange groves by Tampa, and Pflugradt from the Tidewater of Virginia, Diehl and Jacobs from Kentucky, and Kendall and Rudisaille from Arkansas—all these bring news from near and far of the progress of the self-supporting school work.

And not alone from the school work are we to hear. Down from Chicago comes the virile, rapid-fire Dr. Paulson, with the gospel on his tongue and the *Life Boat* in his hand, fresh from experiences in prison ministering and platform lecturing, from rescue work in the slums and the care of his great sanitarium—comes to offer a union of city work with the work of the wilderness. And with him is Dr. Kress, world-wide medical evangelist, a leader alike in temperance crusades and personal evangelism. . . .

The convention opens with a praise and experience service. Dr. Sutherland, who is invariably elected chairman year by year, strikes, as is his habit, the note of cheer and courage, and the testimonies that roll in, in response, are no ordinary recitals of hopes and fears and desires, but rather live, specific reports of deeds accomplished, needs inspiring to service, difficulties financial and spiritual overcome, and joy in the realization of fellowship with other laborers and of oneness with Christ. . . .

On Sabbath, the time of the Sabbath school is occupied by a general study of the day's lesson, and then by a discussion of Sabbath school and Sunday school work. Experiences from many quarters in methods and results are ready for relation by practically everyone, but the Sabbath school superintendent (a student) keeps the discussion brisk, short, crisp, and to the point.

Listen, thereafter, to a sermon that is neither the ancient exposition of a text nor

the modern vogue of a harangue upon some sensational theme, but rather a sermon based upon the model of the Sermon on the Mount. Says the speaker: "The words of Christ in reference to the Good Samaritan are addressed to the church for all time: 'Go thou and do likewise'—not merely to preach the gospel, but to minister to men. . . ."

Saturday night begins the discussion of the subject of agriculture, so important to the rural worker, a subject which is continued on Monday, a special agriculture day, on which many speakers from the state and national departments of agriculture and education are present. The presiding officer of the day is the county superintendent of schools, and an enthusiastic audience responds to the speakers' instruction, their appeals, and their words of appreciation for service being rendered by the teachers and workers before them.

Sunday has been a red letter day, when large numbers from the Nashville publishing, educational, and medical interests were present, and often from greater distances. The discussion of experiences in the hill and mountain schools begins on this day, and principles and plans are thoroughly studied and illustrated by the varied experiences of those who present and discuss the topics under consideration. On this day, too, first appear on exhibition the displays of the workmanship of the schools. It must be said, however, that though these exhibits bear fair comparison with similar exhibits in sloyd of paper and woodwork and weaving and drawing and sewing to be seen elsewhere, the real exhibits, which best tell what these schools are doing, are to be seen only by visits to their various neighborhoods, where the more permanent and valuable evidences of their energy, care and patience are shown in the homes and farms of the communities.

The teachers enter heartily into a discussion of one another's circumstances and peculiar needs. Oftentimes these can be discussed in public meeting with the greatest profit; at other times private conferences are arranged between those in peculiar circumstances and those who have experience and wisdom to help them. The assembly room of Gotzian Hall, where the



sessions are usually held, is a forum of world-wide subjects. Now it is the struggling farmer, but lately detached from the accountant's desk, who is anxiously inquiring about the use of fertilizers, and the answers come. Again, it is a request for information as to the best text and auxiliary books, and a physician responds with the recommendation of the newest physiology, or some one tells of a list of helpful juvenile books which appeals for book donations may possibly bring in. Again there are tangles of government and cooperation whose general principles may be dwelt upon in public, but which for specific discussion requires private conferences. . . .

And all this while the two or three committees which the simple organization requires are busily at work collating and condensing and relating the ideas and suggestions of the body for a report at the last meeting. It is a notable thing with what speed and unanimity those final recommendations are put through, because the discussions consist almost wholly of commendation and exhortation, and are brief at that. The members of the convention are for the most part better accustomed to deeds than to debates.

. . . With difficulty have the workers left their farms and shops and homes to be present on these days of cheer. Always in the midst of the joy of this association the call of the needs at home is sounding in their ears; and they are at once loath to leave and impatient to be back at work. But of their faith and joy there is no better testimony than that of a young teacher in the last morning meeting. One cannot give the conviction that lies in his tones, in his eyes suffused with tears, as speaking of a worker, he says, "If I had no other result for all my struggles there, single-handed, overwhelmed with tasks, perplexed about money matters, knowing myself inadequate to the needs—if I had no other result than the salvation of this young man, I should thank God eternally that He has permitted me to undertake this work."

The evening sees some of the wagons depart; the morning says farewell to the scores who go by rail. They bid one another goodby with affection, with clasped

hands and embraces, with smiling lips but oftentimes tearful eyes. Their words and their looks declare that the brotherhood of these times of cheer shall be maintained out on the frontier, as, few or single-handed, they continue the work they have so bravely begun. It is a little band, this, training in the wilderness for great things; and many there must be to join them, like Zebulun of old, "such as went forth to battle, expert in war, . . . fifty thousand, which could keep rank" and "were not of double heart."

## Plan to Attend the Convention

THE Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers will be held at Madison, June 16-19. The Rural Workers Guild will start the convention at noon, Thursday, June 16. Friday and Sunday will be busy days in the study of educational, medical, agricultural, and mechanical subjects.

Each unit should send at least one representative. The larger units should send more. The sacrifice entailed will be greatly outweighed by the benefits gained in coming in contact with the various workers. Let us be present at the first meeting and stay until the last meeting, Sunday, June 19, 9 P.M. Let the fire and the spirit be brought into this twenty-third annual convention that is breathed in Professor Spalding's description of one of our early conventions.

Please notify us of the time of your arrival and the number in your party.

## The Job Press

**T**IMES are hard. Everybody has a good excuse for not giving anything to the press fund. Yet we are encouraged to go forward with the expectation that our friends are going to help us obtain the press by the first of July. We believe that we should have the press, as it will enable a number of students to earn their way through school that could not come otherwise. Like the widow of Bible times who importuned the judge until she got what she wanted, we are expecting to reach the goal by July 1.

Here is a letter from one of the friends of the institution which I am sure will encourage other SURVEY readers to help us:

"I have been watching the reports on the press fund for some time. I believe that the required amount will be raised by the stated time. I had the privilege of giving a little toward housing the first press.

"Enclosed please find \$5.00 for the press fund. If you do not have the needed amount by the last of June, I may send another.



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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"I enjoy the SURVEY and pass it on to others. I am looking forward to the time when I may be permitted to enjoy another visit to Madison."

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### News Items

THE marriage of Miss Dorothy Foreman and Dale Putnam took place Tuesday evening, May 3, at 7:45 o'clock on the lawn of the Putnam home. Pastor R. B. Thurber of Nashville was the officiating minister. Mrs. Putnam is a member of the school of dietetics class of '31, and Mr. Putnam is a member of the pre-medical class of '29. They will leave shortly for Loma Linda, California, where Mr. Putnam will continue his medical work.

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Band took part in the Blue Ribbon Health Parade in Nashville Monday, May 2, assisting the Stratton School of Madison. Dr. John L. Lentz, county health officer, writes to Dr. Sutherland: "I wish to express to you, to Mr. Davis, bandmaster, and the boys, my sincerest appreciation for the part your band played so wonderfully well in our Blue Ribbon parade on last Monday. Whenever I can render a service in any way in behalf of your institution, or you personally, I assure you it will be a genuine pleasure for me to do so."

FOR the past few weeks *The Youth's Instructor*, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., has been conducting a Pen League contest. Out of twelve awards in the academic contest, Mike Wiley of the high school department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute received one first prize and Violet Pearl Herrick received one second prize. Of the college department, Lee Stagg received one second prize award. Those receiving honorable mention in the college contest are: Wesley Plinke, Kenneth Plinke, Bernice Sharpe, Angus Treece, Minnie Duncan, Bessie McCorkle, and Violet Jackson.

THE most recent contribution to our arboretum is forty climbing roses of the best varieties by Bobolink and Atkins, Rutherford, New Jersey. Bobolink and Atkins are among America's largest and most reliable growers of roses and ornamental plants of all kinds.

WE were glad to have with us during the past week Pastor L. D. Minner and family of Lima, Peru. Pastor Minner has been visiting his sister, Miss Myrtle Minner. On Thursday evening he spoke to the student body regarding the work being conducted in the Inca Union Mission comprising the South American countries of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Brazil. He illustrated his lecture by having several students dressed in the native Indian costumes. The great need of teachers for these countries was stressed.

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## OBITUARY

THE Madison family has been made very sad by the death of Mrs. Mabel Haughey-Green. For several years Mrs. Green has been in failing health. She never fully recovered from the shock which came at the death of her oldest son three years ago.

Mrs. Green was the daughter of Professor and Mrs. Joseph H. Haughey of Berrien Springs, Michigan. In 1908 she was married to Fred L. Green. After teaching for two years at Cedar Lake Academy and Otsego, they were called to Emmanuel Missionary College where Mr. Green served as business manager for fifteen years. For the past year they have been valued members of the faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Mrs. Green was a model wife and mother and a faithful teacher and worker. She was deeply interested in the great principles underlying Christian education. She gave all that she had to her work and will be greatly missed among us.

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THE last of April Miss Elizabeth Gilliland, member of the Madison school family, was called to her home in Fletcher, North Carolina, by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. O. E. Gilliland. On April 26, Mrs. Gilliland passed away. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland have been members of the group operating the Mountain Sanitarium and Rural School at Fletcher, North Carolina. Within a little more than a year the institution has lost two faithful workers, Mr. Gilliland having passed away in January, 1931.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

May 25, 1932

No. 20

## Return to Farm Urged by Irish Philosopher

FOR several months George W. Russell, the famous Irish poet and philosopher, has been touring America. In that time what he has seen of the country has confirmed his old conviction—that decay and dissolution are the inevitable products of urban life. Following is a digest of a recent article by Bruce Catton, NEA service writer, giving Mr. Russell's observations:

AMERICA, which began as a rural civilization and then became the greatest builder of cities the world has ever seen, must do an about-face and turn back to the

farm if it is to escape disaster. There is but one way out: to return to the farm and the village, and renew the national vitality by continued close contact with the soil.

Your cities are teeming with great vitality which comes from the virile young men and women reared on the farm. They will not be able to keep this wonderful vitality, for it is well understood that four generations of city dwellers exhaust the original stock.

The present trend from the country to the city will soon mean that only 10 per cent of the people will be living in the country, while 90 per cent will be living in our cities and towns. If only 10 per cent remains in the country, there will be no surplus to vitalize the cities. This means inevitable decay.

American efficiency is largely to blame for this abnormal congestion of people in

the cities, which is bringing about an ever increasing perplexity of unemployment. Mass production has been stressed and when mass production threatened to overwhelm you, you turned to high-pressure

salesmanship. When high-pressure salesmanship reached its maximum you turned, like a fox with a whole bag of tricks, to installment selling.

An end will come to this high pressure living. You will discover that the growing

problem of unemployment can only be solved by teaching the unemployed how to feed themselves with the food they take out of the ground, selling the surplus. Your country will go on for a time with a kind of momentum from the present business system, but the financial depression will force a change.

Your agricultural efficiency has been harmful as typified by the one-crop farms. The great wheat farms of the grain belt and the vast cotton fields have enormously increased the national output of wheat and cotton products, because a relatively small number of farmers are enabled to produce larger crops than a much larger number could produce a generation ago. As a result there is great overproduction, the farmer is unable to make money, and the trend to the city gets a new impulse.

Nothing is more empty than one of these farms where they produce only one

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STUDY in agricultural lines should be the A, B, and C of education given in our schools. This is the first work that should be entered upon. Our schools should not depend upon imported produce, for grain and vegetables, and the fruits so essential to health. Our youth need an education in felling trees and tilling the soil as well as in literary lines.

—Industrial Reform

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crop and try to market it for cash. There is no variety. The farmer does not grow what he eats. Life is dull. The children grow up to think of the cities as alluring places. They go to them. Even if they soon discover that the city is not as attractive as they had thought, they have left the farm—and they suffer for it.

Diversification of crops is the only remedy—and perhaps less efficiency.

In Europe farming is considered more as a way of life than as a business. That is as it should be. The small self-contained farm can be an ideal home where the family sits around the fire, happy and independent in the realization that "after all life isn't just a matter of making money." Our great goal, after all, is to have life and have it more abundantly. Mankind must keep in touch with Mother Earth to keep its strength.

The job of turning the trend of population back to the farm is not difficult. Economic pressure will eventually force the change.

In Europe during the war, it was found that on a plot of ground 90 by 30 feet a man can produce enough green vegetables to last a family of five for a year. I learn that many people in America today are moving to the outskirts of cities and getting five and ten-acre plots where they grow food for their own consumption.

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.

## An Appeal for Farm Life By a Student

IN the time when the parents of the present generation were young men and women, there started a movement of the younger generation to the cities. The cities held an irresistible lure as places of golden opportunity and fulfilled ambitions. This promise of success may have been true to a certain extent when the cities were not the congested places that they now are.

From this first flow of the farm talent to the cities came our grand old men of

science, engineering, invention, and manufacturing. They were superior, not because of their birth, but because of their birthright. There are very few of the successful farmer lads grown old who are not proud to own that they were brought up on the farm.

Times have changed since those days, and the farm is again coming into its own. Depression is a terrible thing, striking at the very roots of society, as it were. Millions of unemployed are surging daily through the streets of our large cities demanding work. There must be a cause. There are literally millions of bushels of grain stored in elevators throughout the country while the unemployed are going hungry. Some say, "Oh, the law of supply and demand will take care of that!" But it hasn't, and it never will until there is a radical change brought about in the general scheme of things.

In the beginning, God gave to man the dominion of the earth and the animals thereon. Man was created to be a rural creature. On the other hand, city life is an artificial life, a life that has left out the fundamentals of health, happiness, and prosperity. It is not that a man who lives in the city cannot have these, but that the man who dwells in the country may have them so much more abundantly.

It is true that many of our leading men have left the farm and are in the city. This is because the men who were intelligent enough to farm successfully also had ability enough to rise above their fellows in the city—not because the city has produced our leading men. It has been aptly said that it takes more brains to make an average farmer than a successful business man.

WHEN banks fail and there is a general depression, who does the worrying and job-seeking? It certainly is not the small farmer who does not depend on a salaried job for an existence, for he is not the one-crop type who generally loses when the market for his one crop fails. The farmer who raises sufficient grain for his livestock, plants and grows a diversified rotation of crops, and produces to a large extent the necessities of life, is not found in the bread line. Depression hurts him, of course, but it cannot crush him.



There is a need for many farmers of this type, men who will approach the problems of the farm in a practical and scientific way. The fact that ignorance has played a great part in the lowering of farm standards presents only a challenge to intelligent, able-bodied men and women. Farm life is man's natural environment, the happiest and most honorable occupation in the world. Farming is the business that feeds the world. Other industries are built up on the needs and the products of the farm.

As a partial solution of the problems of today, a "back to the farm" movement is highly in order. Those who will return to the farm and cultivate the soil in an intelligent, scientific manner will benefit both the occupation and themselves by their labors. It is a life of ceaseless work and planning, but with it come the countless blessings of a happy existence.

Down through the ages comes the command given by God, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Everything considered, what better way is there than farming?

MIKE WILEY

## Friends Express Appreciation of the Sanitarium on Hospital Day

MAY 12 was observed as Hospital Day and open house at the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. Friends and former patients were in attendance from Nashville, Old Hickory, Gallatin, Madison, and other places. The program consisted of a demonstration of simple treatments for various ills, a health pageant by the children, and a number of extemporaneous speeches. Among the speakers were E. R. Doolittle, our banker and postmaster since the institution was established twenty-seven years ago; William H. Magness, banker and philanthropist of McMinnville, who is spending a few days at the Sanitarium; Dr. I. H. Beasley, Old Hickory; Mrs. C. M. Uffelman, director of nursing service, Public Health Nursing Council, Nashville; Miss Aurelia B. Potts, Department of Nursing, Peabody College; Miss Florence Dittes, superintendent of the School of Nursing, Madi-

son Rural Sanitarium; and Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

## At Plowing Time

It's some folks' joy to hunt and fish,  
Or tramp the lakes and streams,  
And some seek recreation  
In dreamin' idle dreams.  
But if it's me you're askin'  
What pleasures most divert—  
I like to hear the harness creak,  
And smell the blessed dirt.

I like to trudge the furrer,  
With the lines around my back,  
And the blackbirds all a-scramblin'  
Fer the bugs along my track.  
I like it in the mornin'  
When the breeze is brisk and cool,  
And the kids with shinin' dinner pails,  
Go pokin' off to school.

An' I like to stop and rest my team,  
An' loosen up their reins,  
And slacken up their bellybands,  
And straighten out their hames.  
An' pull their collars forward  
If I think their shoulders hurt,  
An' sprawl myself upon the ground,  
And smell the blessed dirt.

The city has no charms for me  
That anyways compares  
With the joy I get in plowin'  
With a spankin' team of mares.  
An' when I'm through at evening,  
An' doin' up the chores,  
I thank the Lord who lets me work  
In His great out-of-doors. —Selected

## A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

THE loud voice and strident tone nearly always mean fear. They reveal the funk and the coward. The lawyer with the loudest voice generally has the weakest case. The teacher who slaps his desk and says, "I am not going to have any nonsense," or who resorts to violence, reveals to anyone with psychological insight that underneath there is a sense of inferiority and inability to keep order.—Leslie D. Weatherhead

## The Annual Convention

REMEMBER that the date for the annual convention for self-supporting rural and city workers is June 16-19. The first meeting will be held Thursday noon, June 16. A cordial invitation is extended to those who are interested in medical missionary activities, rural school, health food, and other lines of work for laymen. Kindly notify Madison in advance that adequate provision may be made for entertainment.



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Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

### The Press Fund

THE Printing Department of the Madison School is a busy place. As the institution grows, heavier demands are made upon this department. The Sanitarium must have stationery, record blanks, menus, and health literature. The Food Department calls upon this department for order blanks, price lists, descriptive literature, can labels, and cartons. The Educational Division orders record blanks, stationery, calendars and bulletins. Other departments make similar demands upon the services of the Printing Department.

THE MADISON SURVEY is a product of this department. Each week several thousand copies are sent out subscription free to those interested in the principles and work it represents. Copies are sent to every state in the United States and to many foreign countries. Letters are received from many countries expressing appreciation of the principles and methods advocated in its pages.

In addition to the above items, considerable commercial job work is done for the community and surrounding towns. With the growing demands upon this department the new press is needed to give the service required. The old press now in use is not equal to the demands and many times work is delayed as a result.

We desire to raise \$800.00 by the first of July. Many have responded already and we have \$358.80 on hand. This means that there is \$441.20 to be raised. It is only a little over one month until the first of July. If every Survey reader will respond with a contribution, even though it may be small, this sum will be completed by the time set.

Remember that every cent invested means the providing of facilities whereby students may earn their school expenses. To provide means for self-help is the best means of helping others, for it enables the one helped to maintain self-respect and provides development and training in the process.

Address contributions to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

—G. B. McClure

### Attend Summer School

THE Summer Quarter of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute opens June 6, 1932. Many who cannot enter college for regular work can attend a summer quarter to advantage. The work given during the summer is especially adapted to teachers and those who wish to enter for three months only. Write for Announcement.

### News Items

AT the vesper service Friday Dr. P. Johnson, chaplain of the State Penitentiary, gave an interesting talk to the student body, based on the responsibility which society owes to those who have committed wrong. He said that we should do everything in our power to help such people to learn how to substitute right habits.

AMONG the guests registered at the Sanitarium during the past week are General and Mrs. L. D. Smith, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Cooper, Knoxville; Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Binnion, Nashville; Judge and Mrs. J. D. Hankins, Hartsville; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coykendall, Knoxville; A. R. Hudson, Memphis.

PASTOR R. S. Fries of Fresno, California, spoke at the meeting of the Young People's Society Sabbath afternoon. Pastor Fries and family were enroute to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he will do evangelical work. This was Pastor and Mrs. Fries' first visit to Madison, and they expressed appreciation of the opportunities offered to students, through the various industries, of earning their expenses while getting not only a literary education but a very practical education as well.

OVER the week-end Dr. Estella G. Norman and her mother, Mrs. B. A. Norman, were guests of the Sanitarium. Dr. Norman is a member of the Battle Creek Sanitarium staff of physicians and is returning to Battle Creek, Michigan, after spending the winter at Battle Creek, Inc., Miami, Florida.

WE were glad to have with us for a few days last week Pastor and Mrs. E. D. Willmott who are on furlough from the Tamil Mission, South India. Pastor Willmott spoke to the family at the regular Sabbath service, May 14.

WEDNESDAY morning Dr. P. A. Webber addressed the health department of the Nashville Women's Club. A clipping from the Nashville Banner says: "Dr. Webber discussed first-hand foods, or vegetables, and second-hand foods, or meats, stressing the importance of vegetables in the diet. He emphasized the value of the soybean as a human food, briefly tracing its history from 2838 B. C. Several members from the home department were present and asked a number of questions concerning the various foods."



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

June 1, 1932

No. 21

## The John C. Campbell Folk School

TUCKED away in the mountains and hills in a little valley in the Appalachian highlands of North Carolina is a very unique and interesting community. Its center, Brasstown, consists of a cross-roads store and a tiny business office with a few cabins. In this locality on a tract of 200 acres of valley and mountain land is located the John C. Campbell Folk School, patterned after the Danish folk schools.

After graduation from Williams College and Andover Seminary, Dr. John C. Campbell gave himself to the Southern highland work. He made an exhaustive survey of the mountain area of the Appalachians for the Russell Sage Foundation, and is author of the book, *The Southern Highlander and His Homeland*. Dr. Campbell made a careful study of the Denmark system of folk schools, and after his death Mrs. Campbell spent some time in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries with the idea of bringing to the Southern highland region this most practical system of education. The John C. Campbell Folk School is the result of their long and careful study and research.

Beginning as a little farm home in the community, the school has kept its simple, friendly character while it has enlarged its activities and its circle of understanding neighbors until now it is almost im-

possible to distinguish the school from the community interests.

The work is conducted on the cooperative plan, bringing the community and the school together in a most practical relation-

ship in the development of forestry, dairying, agriculture, road building and an excellent water system. Their general community meetings have resulted in the creation of a Saving and Loan Association, a Farmers' Association, a community and

cooperative grist mill, creamery, store, and a Cooperative Handicraft Guild producing many beautiful hand-made products such as brooms, bellows, lamps, carving, and woven and piece articles. A close cooperation is maintained with the state and other agricultural experts. The every-day life is greatly enriched by this progressive cooperative plan. The cooperation with the Community Advisory Board makes the school a part of the community thought.

Experts from the outside have visited the work and have pronounced it efficient and substantial, a work that should be duplicated in many communities.

AT the present time the school is asking for a doctor and a corps of nurses to help develop the sanitation, hygiene, and general health interests of the community. A visit from the nearest doctor costs \$6.00. With corn at present prices, it does not

### PROVIDENTIAL OPENINGS

THE missionary spirit needs to take hold of our souls, inspiring us to reach classes for whom we had not planned to labor, and in ways and places that we had no idea of working. Opportunities are opening on every side. Press into every providential opening. God calls now for wide-awake missionaries.

—An Appeal to Laymen



take long to use up the family resources in meeting medical fees.

There are innumerable openings in the South for people who have the spirit of Dr. and Mrs. Campbell to enter into just such a cooperative plan for community health and educational interests. The benefit derived reacts on all concerned. It gives back to those who lead out in this work great increase in profits, pressed down and running over.

For those who regard service to their fellowmen as the great object of life, and for those who are willing to trust God for food, clothing, and shelter, there are all kinds of splendid opportunities in the mountains and hills of the Southland. The natives of these communities are pure blood Americans, descendants of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock who left their homes in the old world that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences and have the freedom of owning their own homes. Among these people are found characters of unusual strength and ability.

A brief glimpse is given in this issue of the SURVEY of an outstanding young man of the mountains—C. McCoy Franklin, President of the Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina. Do not fail to read it. Let us do everything we can to help Mrs. Campbell, President Franklin, and others with their noble effort in practical, cooperative education among the neglected mountain and hill people.

## The Neglected Highways and Byways

THE College has had the pleasure of entertaining for a few days C. McCoy Franklin, president of the Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina. Crossnore, an A grade high school located in the heart of the Appalachian Highland, is giving a practical education to hundreds of boys and girls of the neglected mountain region. The attendance this year is 525.

Students are taught various trades, such as carpentry, farming, dairying, poultry raising; and household arts, such as cooking, weaving, and sewing. All of Crossnore's buildings are erected with student

labor. These industries enable a large number of students to earn a good share of their school expenses.

President Franklin has spoken to the family several times concerning the character of work that Crossnore is doing. In a unique and fascinating manner he told of his own early life, the experiences he passed through, from his simple, primitive mountain life to the position he now occupies as a man who comes in contact with hundreds of thousands of people. He appreciates most thoroughly and keenly the possibilities of the mountain boy and girl and is devoting his life to helping those who are willing to reach a wider and more useful sphere of life and activities.

To illustrate the type of work Crossnore is doing President Franklin related several experiences with these mountain boys and girls, one of which is given for the benefit of SURVEY readers, with the hope that it may arouse some of them to leave their boats and nets and devote their lives to saving these fine young people of the neglected regions:

ON a beautiful summer day, while traveling in the mountains, I came upon the verge of a little mountain glen, when the sun had just kissed the valley good night and was sinking to rest beneath the western horizon.

There was coming to me, on the gentle breezes of the evening, the fragrance of wild lilies that hovered themselves about a little stream as it wended its way between the hills, laughing and singing over the pearly white pebbles, as its echoes died away with the songs of the evening sparrow.

On the other side of the valley was a vast forest stained with the beauties of early autumn and surrounded by a fringe of silvery green pines. The little skiff of clouds that floated overhead was tinged with purple and gold. Across the little valley was an old farm house—a typical mountain home, surrounded by old apple trees mossy and bent over.

Out from that old home came a little girl, with her flaxen curls glistening like thousands of diamonds in the dying rays of the setting sun. Her bonnet was pushed to the back of her head; the milk bucket on her arm, ready to milk the cows over in the field.

I said, "Good evening, Jennie Lee." And in her shy way she spoke and then passed on. I went down to the home and secured the mother's consent to take one of the little boys back with me to a mountain school where he might earn his way through school and secure an education. By the time we were ready to start, Jennie Lee had returned from the milking, and she said, "Mother, can I go a piece with them? I'd like to go a little ways with them."



Her mother said, "Very well, Jen, if you will hurry back."

We three started down a little narrow trail through the dark black pines, which formed a beautiful arboretum over our heads. We hadn't gone very far when I discovered a sad, hungry look in little Jennie Lee's face. I knew some struggle was going on down in that little heart, but I did not know what. I thought, perhaps, she was grieving because her brother was going away, but she had no reason to grieve on that account. She had plenty of brothers left at home.

We journeyed on down the mountain side till we came to a fork in the road. Then I said, "Jennie Lee, it's time to go home. Your mother will be uneasy about you."

Jennie Lee looked up at me, and those beautiful brown eyes were swimming in tears, and her lips trembled as she said, "I reckon they aint no chanct for me, is they?"

"—You don't know how that melted my heart. I knew the struggle that was going on in that little girl's heart. I had fought it myself. I knew what it meant. But we had no place for Jennie Lee in the school at that time.

TO make a long story short, not long afterwards we found a place for her, up in the attic. She finished the eighth grade. We did not have a standard high school at that time, but some friends became interested and sent her away to a high school of several hundred boys and girls. Jennie Lee took the highest grades during the entire four years of that high school course. Time came for her graduation.

We went up to her mother and said, "Aunt Sallie, Jennie Lee is going to graduate on Friday night. We're going to take you down for a little commencement surprise for Jen."

She said, "I reckon not. That would be mighty nice; I'd like to go. But I caint. I aint got nothing to wear. Them people down thar will be all dressed up, and they might laugh at me, or sump'n. No; you just tell Jen for goodness sakes to hurry up and gradurate and come on home. Land sakes, how long does it take a gal to gradurate down thar, anyhow. 'Pears like Jen's been down thar now nigh onto four years, and she haint never gradurated yet. You tell her her mammy needs her."

"That's all right, but you're going down to see her graduate."

She was forced onto a jolt wagon and down to the train—the first time she was ever on a train. The next morning she got off from the train on a beautiful campus. It was green and well kept. The flowers were blooming, the birds were singing, the people had swarmed in from all the neighboring villages to see the Commencement exercises.

Up in the center of the campus is little Jennie Lee. She is well dressed now, for her friends have been taking good care of her and have given her plenty of pretty clothing to wear. Everybody wants to meet Jennie Lee, the girl

that made such wonderful record—valedictorian of her class. She looked out from the crowd, down across the campus, and she caught sight of the tottering form of that old mother. There were not enough people there to have held her away from that mother. She broke loose from the crowd, and down across the campus she went until she came to the mother. She pushed back that old ragged bonnet, and on that old, sun burned, wrinkled, weather-beaten, and careworn face she planted kiss after kiss; and they mingled their tears together. She was just as proud of that mother as if she had been well dressed; and as glad to see her as if she had been the wife of the president of that institution. She took her mother up and introduced her to every friend she had on the campus.

There is hardly a boy or girl in that entire Appalachian region but that would have done exactly the same thing, under the same circumstances. They are a home loving people; they are a kindly people. They are a people of wonderful possibilities if they have the opportunity.

## Convention Notice

THIS is another reminder of the annual convention of Southern rural and city workers to be held at Madison June 16-19. The program will consist of interesting matter concerning practical education, live medical subjects in relation to community welfare, the advantages of rural life and agricultural pursuits, the manufacture and sale of health foods, and other subjects of like nature.

The Rural Workers' Guild will meet at 12:00 M. Thursday, June 16, and will have charge of the evening program. Professor H. J. Klooster will speak at 11:00 o'clock Sabbath, and Pastor Ruskjer will speak in the afternoon. Saturday evening at 7:30 Herbert C. White will give a stereopticon lecture concerning China. The Cantata Esther will be given Sunday evening at 7:30. We have the promise of help from President Bruce R. Payne and Dean Shelton Phelps of Peabody College, President P. P. Claxton of Austin Peay Normal School, and other speakers—men who are deeply interested in the layman's movement.

Plan to be here for the first meeting Thursday evening and remain until Sunday evening. Please notify us of the time of your arrival and the number in your party.



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

### Appeal For Books

MADISON has been preparing herself for senior college work for some time, and for the last eight or ten months it has been my responsibility to get sufficient additional books for our library to enable us to properly pass inspection by the College Association. I am glad to be able to report that we have already received something like three thousand books, but are still short. Our inspection will take place the twentieth of June. I am writing this appeal to SURVEY readers asking that each send us, at least, one or two good books that we can use in our library. Send them so that they will reach us by June 15. If every reader of the SURVEY will look through his library and pick out a good book, or in case he does not have such a book that he can spare, if he will send the price of a book, it will help us over the top in this campaign. It may be that some readers will be able to send a goodly number of books—others only one. At any rate please do what you can, and do it at once.

I have been asked many times in the last year what kind of books we wish. We want health books, books of biography, history, scientific books, books of travel, standard literature—in fact, anything that would be in place in your own library. The only thing that will not count in making up our quota is high school and common school text books. In order that we may be able to keep a record of the books that come in from this appeal and report later, kindly address them in care of Floyd Bralliar, Madison, Tennessee.

—FLOYD BRALLIAR

### Good Things

The tree that never had to fight  
For sun and sky and air and light,  
That stood out in the open plain,  
And always got its share of rain,  
Never became a forest king,  
But lived and died a scrubby thing.  
The man who never had to toil,  
Who never had to win his share  
Of sun and sky and light and air,  
Never became a manly man,  
But lived and died as he began.  
Good timber does not grow in ease;  
The stronger wind, the tougher trees.  
The farther sky, the greater length;  
The more the storm, the more the  
strength;  
In tree and man good timber grows  
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,  
Where thickest stands the forest growth  
We find the patriarchs of both,  
And they hold converse with the  
stars  
Whose broken branches show the  
scars  
Of many winds and much of strife—  
This is the common law of life.

—Author Unknown.

### Help Solve This Problem

ALAS! Alas! What shall we do? One that has given years of faithful service at Madison and elsewhere is too old to bear his share of the burdens any longer. He must be retired to very limited service as his age and state of health will no longer stand the strenuous program.

Our problem is to provide another to fill the place of this retired one. We do not find one in our midst that can do it. Others are carrying all they can carry and cannot take up additional burdens. We must provide another to carry on the work. Can you help us get another?

Mr. Universal Press has been a very faithful worker for over 18 years at Madison, and for many years in New England before coming here. Many times he has given willing service day and night in printing the SURVEY and in doing many other useful things in the printing office. Many students have worked with him and learned the first principles of press feeding. He has always been slow and patient with beginners. Now his place must be filled. Will you, dear reader, permit the work of this old pioneer to stop, and the burdens, too heavy to be added to the load of others, to go unborne?

Then send in your contribution at once and swell the sum of \$367.30 now on hand to \$800.00 by July one. Address contributions to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

—G. B. McClure



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

June 8, 1932

No. 22

## The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

THE Lawrenceburg Sanitarium group has been doing noble work in recovering itself from the effects of the fire which came last June, just one year ago. Not only the group at Madison but the neighbors and citizens of Lawrenceburg and the surrounding country responded nobly to the situation. What has been accomplished seems almost a miracle.

In a letter to the SURVEY, Mrs. Sargent, the sanitarium matron, tells us that there were many things destroyed by fire which take time

to replace. They are struggling to gather the equipment necessary to conduct a Sanitarium and Hospital.

These good people have never yet turned down a needy case. They have cooperated with the physicians in looking after the sick and those in need. The institution is appreciated by the local doctors, who have followed the plan that the first money paid by the patient goes to the Sanitarium for his expenses. The doctors have waited for their pay, and in many cases they never will receive anything for what they have done. This is true, also, of the Sanitarium. Together they have been taking care of the situation, relieving the physical pain of those brought to them and making them as comfortable as possible. It is a wonder-

ful manifestation of cooperation between doctors, who have nobly supported the institution, and the workers of the institution breathe the spirit of the Good Samaritan. Mrs. Sargent writes:

Dear Readers:-

It has been some time since you have heard from Lawrenceburg, and we feel sure our friends will be glad to hear of the progress made since our last report.

First of all, we wish to thank all who so kindly came to our rescue with clothing, bedding, linen, etc., after the fire of last June. It was a wonderful help.

We are still in the period of reconstruction made necessary by the loss of our building and

equipment. Much of the work has been done by ourselves, bit by bit, to save hiring outside help. A fire not only means the loss of buildings and furnishings, but shrubbery, lawns, and beautiful trees.—things which require years for replacement. The garden clubs of the city have helped us nobly with the outdoor improvement.

Our patronage has been good since we opened November 1, but because of financial conditions, collections have been very poor. Many are in desperate circumstances. One man in trying to raise a little money, took three calves to market. They were all three months old, and he received seventy-five cents for the lot. This gives a little idea of what it means when sickness comes, and hospital care is necessary.

We feel we can not turn these poor people away when they come for help, but by caring for so many of the less fortunate ones, we have not been able to equip as we should.

I could tell you of scores of cases where the recovery of the hopelessly ill was miraculous.

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### Twenty-third Annual Convention June 16-19, 1932

THURSDAY evening, June 16, is the date for the first session of the Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers. Members of the Rural Workers' Guild will meet at noon, Thursday. Delegates are especially urged to be present at the opening meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to those interested in medical missionary activities, rural school, health food, and other lines of work for laymen. All planning to attend are asked to notify us in advance.

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Are there not those who would like to help us at this time? Several friends have furnished rooms. To furnish a room completely costs only \$100. When individuals, societies, or churches have furnished a room, or part of one, it has been our custom to place in the room a table giving the name of donor.

Any contribution, however small it may be will be gratefully received.

(Signed) Mrs. I. H. Sargent

Address contributions or pledges to Mrs. I. H. Sargent, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

## A New York Visitor's Impression of Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

RECENTLY David C. Barton of New York City, who has been a guest of the Madison Rural Sanitarium, spent a few days visiting the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium. He was so touched by what he saw in the nature of their work in helping the sick and needy that he has written a circular letter to send to his friends in the East. A digest of this letter is given:

WE were eating Sunday breakfast at the little Dining Cottage that serves "the Family" at Lawrenceburg Sanitarium. Mrs. Sargent, the superintendent, was telling me how the little rest retreat that grew into the present institution got its first surgical patient. Six years ago.

A mile up the road in a little two-room house sheltering seventeen people, a mother of eleven children lay desperately ill with peritonitis. There was not a hospital in five counties. The doctor asked if they could bring the patient to the Sanitarium for an operation. The reply was, "We have no facilities for operating in the Sanitarium." The doctor said "She will die if she is not operated upon." And so the Sanitarium people consented.

The surgeon came from Columbia thirty miles away, bringing his instruments, already sterilized. A recent rain had swollen the creek, and as there was no bridge, it was necessary for a lumber wagon to bring the doctor across the creek to the Sanitarium. The operation was a success, and after weeks of nursing the mother was returned to her family, and the reputation of the little institution was established in the widely-scattered section that centers in this little town.

What this group of gentle, generous, and practical pioneers with their little rural school, sanitarium, and hospital, are doing for the inhabitants of the community of more than fifty-mile radius, is just an example of what other units—children of the mother institution located at Madison, Tennessee—are doing for twenty other localities in the South.

AS we shoved our chairs away from the table, Mrs. Sargent said that some of them were to visit a needy home that afternoon. I expressed my desire to go also, and she gladly consented. As we drove along, Mrs. Sargent told me of the family we were to visit; how skillfully the enterprising mother managed their slenderest of resources; how she utilized every scrap of material that came her way in the matter of clothing, and then made the remnants up into quilts to keep her children warm. Mrs. Sargent said her heart ached to have some of these bright youngsters sent to school at Madison.

After traveling for fifteen miles, we were obliged to leave the main highway. The road at once became narrow and difficult with no possibility of passing a vehicle if one should appear. It seemed a marvel that the Buick could travel on such a road over the ridges with their deep ruts, fording creeks that never knew a bridge.

At last we come upon a house, and Mrs. Sargent joyfully recognizes a comely lass of eighteen—one of the daughters of the family we had come to visit. Mrs. Sargent asks, "Where is the family?" The girl answers, "Over in the shack," pointing to distant rise of ground. We draw up, and a large woman, open-faced, genial, and obviously of unusual native intelligence, greets Mrs. Sargent as only a person can who, but for her friend, would have left a motherless family.

Seven of the children are at home. They are neat and clean—every one good looking—some beautiful. All bear evidence of having been reared by a resourceful and noble mother. We are invited to the porch at the back of the house, where we meet the father, who is "porely," but treated with evident loyalty and respect. Chairs with seats of woven rope are brought out. It is good land they are living on, but it is not their own.

We see a calf in the yard. And here is where the mother makes the bravest remark I have ever heard: "That calf is our next year's milk cow!" The mother goes into the old house to tell the story to her sympathetic friend, while Mr. Sargent, Mrs. Bralliar and I visit with the children and some neighbors.

The family is in distress, because the team of mules they had been trying to pay for was taken away from them the week before, because they were unable to make the payments to satisfy the men who sold them the mules.

Tears came to the eyes of Mrs. Sargent as she told us how the family had lost their team and could not put in their crops. She said, "I wish we could help these splendid people. We have thousands of dollars on our books at the Hospital. The doctor has lately done \$200.00 worth of work, and collected \$2.00, but he said stoically, 'We'll all starve together.' The patient said he would pay when he sold his crops, but who knows what they will have in the fall with hogs now at \$3.25 a hundred-weight, calves at twenty-five cents apiece, corn at twenty cents a bushel, and eggs at seven cents a dozen?"

WHILE we were driving home, an idea came to me that while I couldn't do very much



about the troubles that now plague Tennessee and the rest of the country, yet the problem of this worthy family had come my way and I would tackle it.

It's a long day since I asked any of my friends to contribute to "worthy causes", and none of them have ever lost on investments I have recommended. I invite all of my friends to cooperate, in whatever way they are able, to help make a job of it.

You know there is in all of us a divine instinct for venturing. There is a good deal of confusion about how to exercise it. When one takes a chance to get something for nothing for himself, it's gambling, and you lose; when you take a chance on helping somebody else, you can't lose. This is the secret behind the tidal wave of gambling that reached its crest in 1929, the backwash of which is felt today in the loneliest cabin in the deepest wilderness.

HIS heart having been touched by what he has seen, Mr. Barton, is appealing to his friends for \$25.00 for a cow and \$200.00 more for a team, feed, and tools. Mrs. Sargent and the Sanitarium group are still helping with clothing and other necessities of life. Mr. Barton invites his friends to send to him contributions. His address is 237 West 14th Street, New York City.

Mr. Barton's story and appeal emphasizes the character of the work done by the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. We believe that there are many readers of the SURVEY who will respond to Mrs. Sargent's appeal for help so that the institution may be put in shape to attend properly to the suffering ones brought to them.

## Cooperative School Government Advocated

OUR new Commissioner of Education at Washington, Dr. Wm. J. Cooper, tells us that "Courses of study must be considered from such points of view as *effective citizenship*..." and that he has been "unable to see how one could train for citizenship in a democracy through a school which was autocratically administered."

Admittedly it takes more time and greater skill to conduct a school on the cooperative basis, *and skill of the kind that teaches citizenship in the right way*, but what recognition comes to a teacher who gives this extra time and has this extra skill, and what loss of prestige comes to

one who is appointed to a school which has long had pupil participation and who wipes out the entire system in the first month, because it costs him a little trouble of a kind he is naturally not disposed to take as he gets recognition for it?

Until an educated public opinion demands that the examiners question applicants for teaching positions on pupil participation and require them to show a real understanding of the importance of the various schemes of establishing some cooperative system, this method of character training for democracy will drift and not get beyond the status of a fad advocated by a few. —Richard Welling, Chairman Self-Government Committee

## Manual Training and Character Building

HORACE Greeley was an outstanding character of his time. He was deeply interested in the training of young people. It was he who advised the young men of the East, who were crowding the cities, to go West and grow up with the country.

As reported by Gamaliel Bradford Horace Greeley is responsible for the statement which is interesting to us here at Madison: "We must have seminaries which not only provide work (manual work) for their pupils, but require it inflexible of all."

## News Items

COMMENCEMENT exercises for the College and High School departments of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the School of Nursing were held from June 3 to 5.

WE were glad to have among other alumni members this week, Miss Edith Winquist of the Nurses' Class of '27. Miss Winquist is connected with the Children's Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

THE Junior Class of the Madison High School entertained the Senior Class at Shelby Park on May 11. The Senior Class showed their appreciation by full attendance. The following Sunday, May 15, the College Freshmen picnic was held on the same grounds.

AMONG the visitors at the Sanitarium last week, we were glad to have Governor Henry E. Horton; R. B. Binnion, provost of Peabody College; Reverend Forrest C. Garman, Nashville; Mrs. E. C. Dorgan, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

THE Physical Therapy Group of physicians of Davidson County met for their regular



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Published Weekly

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Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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monthly meeting Thursday evening, May 26, at the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. The subject of the evening was Dietotherapy. Papers were read by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Miss Frances Dittes, dietitian and head of the College Home Economics Department, and Dr. P. A. Webber, head of the Chemistry Department. These papers were discussed by Drs. F. E. Hasty, Y. W. Haley, Clinton E. Brush, and O. G. Nelson.

**S**TUDENTS are registering for the summer quarter in college, which begins June six. Among recent arrivals are: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Lloyd, Mountain View, California; Miss Lucile Crockett, Ferrum, Virginia; Misses Iona and Lillian Laird, Wilson, Oklahoma; Miss Tahlena Elza, Knoxville, Tennessee; Miss Virginia Phipps, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee; Miss Florence Meek, Boulder, Colorado; Mr. and Mrs. Felson Cotton, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee; Mr. James Tarpley, Nashville, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. James Zeigler, Akron, Ohio.

**T**HE Annual Banquet of the Alumni Association of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital was held Sunday evening, May 29, in the new Demonstration Building. This banquet was given to the graduating class of 1932, consisting of twenty-one members. Miss Martha Hickman, president of the Class of '31, was Master of Ceremonies. Speakers of the evening were Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Miss Florence Dittes, Director of the School of Nursing. Mrs. Violette Wille, secretary of the Alumni Association, read the report for the last year. Mrs. Theodore Maddox, president of the Class of '32, spoke in behalf of the graduating class, expressing appreciation. Special music was rendered by Miss Hannah Thompson, George B. McClure, and J. E. Ewaschuk.

### From Survey Correspondents

**A**N envelope postmarked at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, encloses \$30.00 and a note saying: "The enclosed is my contribution to the Press Fund." It was signed: "A Survey Reader." We wish to take this opportunity to thank this reader. The contribution is greatly appreciated.

**A**NOTHER SURVEY reader, who says he is a Methodist, writes from Gorham, New Hampshire: "I am enclosing \$1.00 to help the press fund. Every little will help. I have read only five SURVEYS that a friend passed along to me, but I must say that I am deeply interested in the work that is being done at Madison. I will be pleased to receive a recent number of the little paper to learn how the Press Fund is progressing. I may be able to send one or two more small contributions.

**A** FORMER student writes from Florida: "I often think of Madison and the experiences while there. The years spent there were the best. You don't make any money at Madison, but really, you get more blessings there for ten cents per hour than you get in many other places for \$1.00 per hour. I used to think it was hard to have to go to so many meetings, committees, et cetera; but you have to go to them, no matter what business you engage in. The only difference is: at Madison, if you don't go, you are reminded; out in the world, if you don't go, you are forgotten. Madison is a good place."

**A** LETTER mailed at Springfield, Massachusetts, under date of May 21, comes from Herbert C. White stating that he will give the convention folks one of his famous illustrated lectures on China. Mr. White is the son of Pastor W. C. White, St. Helena, California, one of the founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. He says: "I surely did appreciate my splendid visit at Madison. The whole stay there was a source of inspiration to me. I have always wanted to see Madison for myself. From early childhood, we have heard glowing reports of the work there, but I must truthfully say, I had no adequate conception of the magnitude of your organization, and the wonderful work you are doing, not only for the poor people in the surrounding districts, but for the wealthy and cultured of Nashville and other centers of the South. Wherever I went I found that the very name, "Madison School," had a magic charm; and educational and society leaders had nothing but words of praise and admiration for this wonderful institution and those who have so nobly dedicated their lives to this work."



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

June 15, 1932

No. 23

## Education and Self-Support

TODAY Congress is struggling to balance its budget. The operating expense of the government far exceeds its income. People generally are experiencing great difficulties in making their living. Their financial world is out of balance. The farmer produces his products for the market at a loss, and yet when he buys he pays high prices for his machinery, labor, and other commodities, because these things are still sold to him on the old inflated basis.

People want the luxuries of life and are unwilling to retrench and come to a standard of simplicity. The affairs of government and business have become so complex and elaborate that it is very difficult for those in control to know where to prune in order to reduce expenses. So the taxes are increased, the people are perplexed and disheartened, and matters are becoming extremely serious.

Seven million men today are out of employment, and seven million more are employed only part time, while probably more than fourteen million people dependent on these, are affected, making something like thirty millions of people in this country who are unable to earn enough to secure the common necessities of life. Besides these there are about fifty million more people who are struggling to keep their accounts on the right side of the ledger.

Educational institutions are finding it very difficult during these hard times to keep from running into debt. Schools depending for support upon cash brought in by students are facing a serious situation.

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THE pupils of the 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. . . . Many also of the teachers supported themselves by manual labor.

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—Education

Many institutions that have been relying on their income from endowments are feeling the financial pinch due to great depression of stocks, bonds, and other investments.

Recently a letter was sent out from the president of the Yale University to its friends and loyal supporters, stating that the university finds itself in a very difficult situation due to the financial depression. The letter states that Yale has an endowment of many millions of dollars, yet the strain upon her is so great that the institution is obliged to put its financial house in order. The faculty has rallied whole-heartedly to bring about the strictest economy. Operating costs have been cut and there is no increase in salary. Contemplated improvements are being postponed and the purchase of new equipment, wherever possible, is deferred. In spite of the income from their enormous endowment, the letter states that they have run behind in their operating expenses over \$500,000. It also states that in difficult times like these, the superficial things of life are gradually disregarded, while the realities are cherished more than ever before.



We are certainly in the grip of a great economic upheaval—a world-wide financial cataclysm.

*The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Operates on a Self-Governing, Self-Supporting Plan*

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has for years been emphasizing the importance of student self-support. We have also felt that it is possible for an institution to be self-supporting if its friends will furnish the equipment—endowment with which to earn its support.

In this institution for many years, earnest and faithful students who have had a mind to study and work have been able to earn their school expenses, such as board, room, heat, light, and laundry, while obtaining their education. The school does not offer opportunity to earn more, although a few each year have done so.

Earnest, loyal students, planning to enter some definite line of self-supporting missionary work, can make arrangements for their tuition while pursuing their studies. We also have a plan whereby a year's tuition expense is rebated for each year spent in such service.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is prepared to give approximately 100 high school and 276 college students an opportunity the coming year to earn their board, room, heat, light, and laundry expenses while going to school.

In order to enter the school, either the high school or college department, students must be, not only self-supporting, but also, must be in full sympathy with cooperative school government, bearing a full responsibility in this phase of school activities. Self-support is impractical in an institution like this unless the faculty and students work harmoniously together in matters of government and self-support. In order to get results from the industrial activities, our students must be loyal to the institution and cooperative; they must have a spirit of proprietorship and be able to bear responsibility.

It is a big undertaking for the faculty to operate this institution on a cooperative government and self-supporting basis. Those who desire to enjoy these benefits

must not expect faculty members to spend much of their time and strength dealing with problems created by unruly and careless young people. Students who are anxious to be self-supporting and self-governing producers and not simply consumers will succeed; no others should apply.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute's industrial enterprises are organized to be conducted by students and teachers only. Students who are not willing to earn their school expenses by labor and remain twelve months would be out of place, even though they should pay their school expenses with cash. It would be difficult to keep up the spirit of study and labor with students about the place with idle time. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is simply a large family where students and teachers work together, forming a real democracy.

While federal and state governments are struggling to balance their budgets and millions of people throughout the land are unable to be self-supporting, students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are gaining a most valuable experience in learning how to combine study and work and to balance their budgets monthly. Those who receive such a training will find standing room in any mission field and not be a drag on the market. Like the apostle Paul of old, they can carry the gospel where the Spirit of God directs them and at the same time support themselves.

We are told that "we need schools that will be *self-supporting*, and this can be if students and teachers will be helpful, industrious, and economical. . . . The plan of the schools we shall establish in these closing years of the work is to be of an entirely different order from those we have instituted. There is among us too much clinging to old customs, and because of this we are far behind where we should be in the development of the third angel's message."

"The 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. Thus they have obtained a valuable education



for usefulness in missionary fields. *If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training we as a people would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men. The message would be quickly carried to every country, and souls now in darkness would be brought to the light.*"

Let no one think that is an easy or trifling task for an educational institution to operate on a plan of cooperative government and self-support. The plan cannot succeed, unless those in it give their best and are willing to follow closely in the footsteps of the great Teacher. It means much to operate on a cooperative basis a school and sanitarium. But when rightly related to each other, each is a blessing to the other. We are beginning to understand better now than ever before the blessing of having the school on a large farm so that we can produce our food. The sanitarium, food factory, farm, orchard, garden, dairy, poultry, and shops, all contribute toward helping students to learn how to be self-supporting while studying. Happy is the person today who can balance his budget.

An interesting pamphlet, written by our students, telling how they have succeeded in earning their school expenses while pursuing their studies will be sent to any who desire to know more on the subject. Address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

## Speed at the Cost of True Democracy

SPEED and size are the two golden calves worshiped with idolatrous fervor by the American people. They give the keynote of our civilization. Whatever is bigger or whatever goes faster has the right of way. This has to be in war, but shall we never get away from military domination? Slap the child—there is no time to explain. Give the child a bigger doll, a bigger potato, a bigger apple and a bigger strawberry, without noting the loss of flavor. Send him to a bigger school in a faster car. Here then the worship of quick results and big results has lost sight of the *quality* of the results. Regi-

mentation and mass education have neglected character education for citizenship.

Military systems do not teach young people to take a hand in the affairs of their school communities. They learn to take orders from the man on top, and in later life this means the political boss.

Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Edward Carrington said:

"If once the people become inattentive to the public affairs, you and I, Congress and Assemblies, Judges and Governors, shall all become wolves. It seems to be a law of our general nature in spite of individual exceptions."—Richard Welling *Chairman of Self Government Committee*, quoting from *The Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the United States*. (pamphlet)

"Self-government and self-respect are twin brothers."

## Commencement

THE consecration service was held Friday evening, June 3, at 7:00 P.M. in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall. C. L. Butterfield, president of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, gave the sermon. After his earnest appeal each member of the class individually responded and pledged himself to the service of God and humanity.

At 11:15 Sabbath morning Elder N. S. Ashton delivered an unusually inspiring Baccalaureate sermon, taking for his text John 15:16, "I have chosen you."

The commencement exercises were held Sunday, June 5, at eight o'clock in the Assembly Hall. The address was delivered by Dean W. E. Straw. He based his talk on Esther 4:14, "And who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" Diplomas were presented by President E. A. Sutherland to seventy-four graduates of the High School and College departments as follows:

### JUNIOR COLLEGE

Louise Glass	.....	Texas
Marguerite Osborn	.....	Michigan
Clara Cummings	.....	California
Walter Cummings	.....	California
Lester Ellenberger	.....	Pennsylvania
Raymond Ebel	.....	Michigan
Harold Graves	.....	Iowa
Edith Ives	.....	Michigan
David Johnson	.....	Mississippi



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

Sam Larson .....	Colorado
Arthur Pearson .....	Michigan
Dale Putnam .....	Tennessee
Harry Randolph .....	California
Melvin Starr .....	Colorado
Cecil Warner .....	Iowa
Ferdinand Welebir .....	Washington, D. C.

### NURSES

Alphonso Baez .....	Mexico
Ruth Calkins .....	Illinois
Flora Cave .....	Missouri
Ray Cave .....	Missouri
Helen Edson .....	Ohio
Leona Elliott .....	Washington
Lila Ewaschuk .....	Kentucky
Dema Hooten .....	Arkansas
Edyth Jacobsen .....	Tennessee
Gladys Lowder .....	North Carolina
Nellie Maddox .....	Alabama
Leonard Robinson .....	Oklahoma
Lillian Robinson .....	Oklahoma
Mabel Sauder .....	California
Hiram Sauer .....	North Dakota
Edith Sauer .....	North Dakota
Paul Sheckler .....	Virginia
Ila Mary Speaker .....	Nebraska
Thelma Treece .....	Tennessee
Naomi Vaughan .....	Michigan
Mary Louise Winterton .....	Tennessee

### HIGH SCHOOL

Willis Baughman .....	Nebraska
Lelon Bull .....	Arkansas
Cordie Brizendine .....	Tennessee
Helen Beard .....	Washington, D. C.
Charles Cannada .....	Mississippi
Thelma Campbell .....	Wisconsin
Dorothea Cartwright .....	Saskatchewan
Esther Chen .....	China
Julius Dietrich .....	New York
Miriam Foreman .....	Tennessee
Roger Goodge .....	Indiana
Ruby Gordon .....	Tennessee
Robert Green .....	Michigan
Katherine Heinemann .....	Manitoba
Lewis Hewitt .....	Louisiana
Violet Pearl Herrick .....	Michigan
Walter Hilgers .....	Rhode Island
Louise Holst .....	Alabama
Herbert Hopps .....	Texas
Audrey King .....	Tennessee
Alice Lindsey .....	Alabama

Ellen Ann Low .....	North Carolina
Vida Grace Low .....	North Carolina
Wayne McFarland .....	California
Goldie McIlwain .....	Oklahoma
Marian Oswald .....	Kentucky
Ella Pendarvis .....	North Carolina
Monroe Randall .....	Tennessee
Irma Roche .....	California
Mrs. H. L. Rushing .....	Tennessee
Hazel Sargent .....	Tennessee
Mary Jack Soule .....	Tennessee
Hazel Teague .....	North Carolina
Donald Van Meter .....	Michigan
Naomi Vaughan .....	Michigan
Mike Wiley .....	Kansas
Kathryn Wineland .....	Illinois

## Twenty-third Annual Convention

LETTERS which are coming in indicate that we are going to have a full attendance at the Convention of Self-Supporting Missionaries, which will open Thursday evening, June 16, and will continue until the evening of June 19.

A number of people who have recently become interested in the Southern field are planning to attend the Convention. This will give them an opportunity, in a very short time, to gather valuable information concerning the self-supporting missionary work in the South. Every unit, we hope, will be represented so that a panoramic mental picture of the work may be presented. This will help those who are interested to understand the character and magnitude of the work as well as to encourage the delegates and student body.

## The Press

PHEW! Its getting warm down here in Dixie. That reminds us that the time set for the press fund to reach its goal is nearing. July 1, was the date set and here it is June 15. We have on hand a little over half of the sum needed. The press fund account shows the sum of \$405.30 on hand. This leaves \$394.70 yet to raise. There are several thousand readers of the SURVEY and the list of those who have donated shows only a few hundred. If every SURVEY reader would respond with a small contribution even though it were only a "widows mite" the goal could yet be reached before July 1. Why not respond today with your bit? Send a donation or pledge. Address, THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

—G. B. McClure



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

June 22, 1932

No. 24

## Misplaced Pity

IT is reported that Harvard University has recently taken the position that the student who works his way through college is not wanted. They have taken this stand on the basis that "the myth than any able-bodied man can support himself and at the same time realize the full advantages of a college education must be destroyed."

It is well understood by many practical educators of long experience that the courage and ambition which prompt students to work their way through school are the very best of all proofs of seriousness of intent. Such students get a full realization of the value of an education.

Do not pity the young man or the young woman who must laboriously earn his educational privileges which his apparently more fortunate companions receive as a free gift. Outside of college walls the pitiless warfare of modern life makes short work of the weak and inefficient, and reverses campus standards and judgments in a most surprising way. The book *Education* gives some pointed thoughts in regard to the value of student self-help. We read:

The youth need to be taught that life means earnest work, responsibility, care-taking. They need a training that will make them practical.—men and women who can cope with emergencies. They should be taught that the discipline of systematic, well-regulated labor is essential, not only as a safeguard against the vicissitudes of

life, but as an aid to all-round development. . .

An education derived chiefly from books leads to superficial thinking. Practical work encourages close observation and independent thought. Rightly performed, it tends to develop that practical wisdom which we call common sense. It develops

ability to plan and execute, strengthens courage and perseverance, and calls for the exercise of tact and skill. . .

In acquiring an education, many students would gain a most valuable training if they would become self-sustaining. Instead of incurring debts, or depending on the self-denial of their parents, let young men and young women depend on themselves. They will thus

learn the value of money, the value of time, strength, and opportunities, and will be under far less temptation to indulge idle and spendthrift habits. The lessons of economy, industry, self-denial, practical business management, and steadfastness of purpose, thus mastered, would prove a most important part of their equipment for the battle of life. And the lesson of self-help learned by the student would go far toward preserving institutions of learning from the burden of debt under which so many schools have struggled, and which has done so much toward crippling their usefulness.

Many times the youth who enters the college or university with a blank check-book and the authority to sign his name as often as he desires does not get the right kind of education. Such is often educated in sports, or fraternity mysteries, or parlor activities. But his mental powers do not show progressive enlargement. While this is not an unfailing rule, yet if the

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**S**TUDENTS at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute learn the value of time. They learn the beauty and the value of good, solid, practical daily work. When they leave the school, they are not in debt for their education, nor are their parents, or friends. They start life with faith in themselves and with the health, strength, knowledge, skill, and mental attitude that insures success. . . Madison is an ideal place for education of mind, soul, and body. —P. P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education.

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choice lay between the over-financed student and one of meager resources, the average college president or dean probably would place far greater hopes in the latter.

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is one of the outstanding industrial colleges that takes exception to Harvard's recent stand in regard to the wisdom of student self-help. The institution is built up on the great principles underlying the schools of the prophets. It was the experiences in self-support as students that enabled young men of the schools of the prophets to go out as self-supporting missionaries, prepared to give the reform message for their time. Students of these schools saved Israel from many disastrous calamities. Samuel, David, Elijah, Elisha, Jeremiah, Isaiah, and many other notable men of sacred history were the products of these schools where self-support was an integral part of the training.

Among the most outstanding characters of ancient times who demonstrated the advantages of knowing how to be self-supporting as students were Jesus and Paul. These two persons could never have carried forward their work if they had not had the ability, acquired while young, to support themselves while doing their life work. There is as much need now as in the past for hundreds and thousands of men and women to go into the world with the great principles of eternal truth, not only delivering them by word of mouth but living them in some practical occupation, that men may see, as well as hear, the good works of those thus trained and be led to glorify God.

To know how to study and support oneself at the same time is a great advantage. And those who plan to carry forward reforms of a high character must not expect always to be supported in the regular way: they must, like Jesus and Paul, prepare to support themselves while carrying forward their chief work.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is a training school for those who desire to enter special lines of missionary work of a practical nature. The industrial departments of the institution offer opportunity for more than 300 students dur-

ing the coming year to earn their school expenses, such as room, board, and laundry while getting an all-round education. Earnest, loyal students, planning to enter some definite line of self-supporting missionary work, can make arrangements for their tuition while pursuing their studies. We also have a plan whereby a year's tuition expenses is rebated for each year spent in such work. Write for particulars.

## The "Tug" and the "Hold-Back"

ON the harness of a horse there is a tug and a hold-back. The tug strap is for the purpose of pulling. The hold-back strap is for the purpose of holding back. When a horse is pulling on a load with a tug strap he never kicks, but oftentimes when a horse is holding back he will kick.

God's people should always be tuggers and never hold-backers. The hold-backers are usually the kickers. Never do you find the person that is pulling engaged in kicking or criticizing. He is too busy pulling and tugging on the load to kick or criticize. Let us all be tuggers and not hold-backers.

—*The Review and Herald*

## Nature's Healing Balm

THE poet, Walt Whitman, paid a most wonderful tribute to the Divine Healer when he wrote:

"Thanks, Invisible Physician, for thy silent, delicious medicine, thy day and night, thy waters and thy airs, the banks, the grass, the trees and even the weeds."

He was in the habit of spending several hours a day out in the woods by the creek, taking sun baths and doing his daily dozen, resting for a number of hours a day for four years. He was a "half-paralytic" when he started, and improved so much that he began to travel and take up his regular work.

The Great Physician, about whom Whitman wrote, still stands ready to serve those who will take advantage of the healing forces in sunlight, fresh air, water, proper food, etc. His day and night, water, air, banks, grass, and trees are as health-promoting in this section as they were along Timbu Creek in Camden, New Jersey. If



four summers in God's great out-of-doors cured Whitman, a week's camping or a summer in the woods will greatly benefit all who seek nature's healing balm.

## Why Worry

Either you are successful or you are not successful.

If you are successful there is nothing to worry about;

If you are not successful, there are only two things to worry about.

Your health is either good or you are sick.

If your health is good, there is nothing to worry about;

If you are sick there are only two things to worry about.

You are either going to get well or you are going to die.

If you are going to get well, there is nothing to worry about.

If you are going to die, there are only two things to worry about;

You are either going to heaven or you are not going to heaven.

If you are going to heaven there is nothing to worry about;

If you are going to the other place, you will be so busy shaking hands with old friends you won't have time to worry.

—Selected

## Practical Education Needed

AFTER a recent visit to our country, Dr. Gray, a leader of the British Student Movement, brings this charge against the students of America:

"I found them a most lovable people. They are full of life and joy and wit. They respond quickly to ideals. But with it all they seem to suffer from some strange paralysis of the will. They often seem to lack the power to adopt a purpose and then follow it tenaciously and independently. I did not find the normal percentage of clear-cut personalities among them. . . I was dismayed at the number who will later on become the victims of mere fashions and the dupes of popular orators."

Learning without thought is labor lost. Under the present educational system one-half of the average life time is spent in becoming acquainted with the past—one-half is getting ready to live. Much time is wasted before we awake to our God-given opportunities and responsibilities and begin to think. We might begin construction work much sooner if we would learn while in school to apply what we

learn and focus our mental power on something definite. Too often progress consists only in attending classes year in and year out, parrot learning, in which one acquires no ability to grasp and apply the principles learned in a practical way.

## Thoughts on Diet

ABOUT the only physician the lower animals have is the blood stream. It contains the life. This life comes from the food. When animals are sick the only hope of recovery they have is the help they get from the blood stream. This again means the help they get from their food. It is the only physician, the only medicine, the only remedy.

The human family has been slow to understand what the animals understand by instinct. We should get our understanding by education; but we look everywhere else for relief and cure but to our food working in us through the blood.

Preventive medicine is a big idea now in the medical world. This means to teach the people how to keep well. This is a matter again largely of diet, because our health depends very largely on what we eat, so it means that preventive medicine teaches the proper kind of diet.

Diet habits are the most difficult ones to change in a people. Keep this thought in mind: the blood cures. It is true that changed metabolism may affect the end-products of our food, but under ordinary conditions the food we eat is incorporated into our blood and carried to every cell of the body and does its work of curing.

## Back to the Farm

THE "back-to-the-farm" movement is in full swing.

Gradually the vacant farm houses are being filled up and there is a tendency to cut up the bigger farms.

People are going back to the farm not because profits are alluring, not because farm land is cheap, but because they realize that they are reasonably sure of raising enough foodstuff to live on.

It is a case of "safety first." They would rather be sure of plenty in the country than to gamble that they will get plenty in the city.



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age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
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Also on the farm they can find plenty  
of work and thus solve their own individ-  
ual unemployment problem.

If city folks are going back to the farm  
to make a living it certainly emphasizes  
more than ever the fact that every man  
now on the farm should give his first con-  
sideration to making a living.

The growing exodus to the farm may  
increase production and decrease city con-  
sumption—thus making it a little harder  
for the regular farmer to make a profit  
on his cash crop, but neither one of these  
factors effects the number of calories in  
the food he raises for himself and family.

*Memphis Press-Scimitar*

## News Items

AMONG recent arrivals at the Madison  
Sanitarium and Hospital is Mrs.  
Emiline W. Hurlbutt, of Birmingham,  
Alabama. Mrs. Hurlbutt is a pioneer phil-  
anthropist, having done much over a period  
of years to forward educational and other  
lines of welfare work. She has kept in  
touch with the work at Madison for more  
than twenty years. We are glad to have  
Mrs. Hurlbutt make her home at Madison.

AMONG Sanitarium guests is Walter  
Keith of the Keith-Simmons Hardware  
Company, Nashville. Mr. Keith has been a  
friend of the institution at Madison for  
many years. He is a member of the board  
of trustees of George Peabody College,  
Nashville, and is active in promoting other  
educational and philanthropic enterprises.

THIS week Henry Chase, president of  
the Huntsville Nursery, Huntsville,  
Alabama is a guest of the Sanitarium.  
Mr. Chase is an old friend of the Nash-

ville Agricultural Normal Institute. Many  
beautiful shrubs on the campus, a gift of  
Mr. Chase, testify to his interest in the  
institution. Mr. Chase believes in practical  
education.

ON Tuesday, June 7, Professor and Mrs.  
Nis Hansen, Jr., Miss Alice Goodge,  
and Miss Louise Holst left by auto for  
California. Professor Hansen, professor  
of physics in the Nashville Agricultural  
Normal Institute, will take graduate work  
during the summer at the University of  
California, Berkeley.

MADISON is glad to have as guests  
this week Mrs. John F. Brownsberger  
and little daughter, Barbara, and Mrs. A.  
A. Jaspersen of Fletcher, North Carolina.  
They will remain until after the convention.

LAST week Stanley Hall returned to  
his home at Madison after having  
spent a year at Washington Missionary  
College. He will resume his college work  
in the Nashville Agricultural Normal  
Institute.

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.

## \$356.93

THIS is the sum still needed to complete  
the press fund. If every SURVEY reader  
will contribute something, if only a small  
sum, the goal may still be reached by July  
1st. The following are some responses re-  
ceived the past week:

"Of course you will have your goal by  
July 1st. Here's a \$5.00 money order for  
the press. Success to you all."

"I take pleasure in sending you my check  
for \$2.50 to apply on the press fund. I  
trust that the full amount will be raised in  
the time allotted. I want to express my  
appreciation of the SURVEY and the many  
little helps it has given me. Thanks for it."

Other good letters have been received but  
space will not permit the printing of them  
at this time. It is encouraging to receive  
these contributions and words of appre-  
ciation, and we express our thanks to those  
that send them. Address contributions to  
THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Ten-  
nessee.

—C. B. McClure



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

June 29, 1932

No. 25

## Annual Convention

Thursday

THE Madison family has had another home coming. The delegates are the children of the school; and there is much the same feeling toward one another as we come to our annual convention that there is in children when they come back home for a family reunion.

The convention began with a gathering of fifty-nine people, members of the Rural Workers Guild, at 2:00 P.M., Thursday.

June 16, in the dining room of the Vegetarian Cafeteria, in Nashville. Officers of the Guild had prepared a simple but satisfying luncheon. After dinner, a number of experiences were related by the members, all showing a courageous spirit and a determination to make the work of the self-supporting missionaries stronger in the future.

In the evening, an interesting and profitable program was presented in the College chapel under the auspices of the Rural Workers Guild, showing, in a graphic manner, the nature of the activities of a unit at work. Various phases of the work of the Mountain Sanitarium and School, Fletcher, North Carolina, were shown first by motion pictures. This was followed by a number of activities, showing the many appeals for help, educationally and medically, and the manner of the institution in responding to them. For one and a half hours the assembly forgot

where they were and felt that they were actually participating in the splendid work shown in the pictures and the living action.

It is the plan of the Guild to have another unit place before the family its activities at our next annual convention.

IT is a little band, this, training  
in the wilderness for great things,  
and many there must be to join  
them.

—A. W. Spaulding

Friday

EACH morning of the convention the delegates met at an early meeting for a consecration service. At 8:00 A.M. Friday,

time was given for the round table meetings of the Educational Division, led by Miss M. Bessie DeGraw; the Medical Division, by Dr. John F. Brownsberger; the Agricultural and Mechanical Divisions by Dr. Floyd Bralliar; and the Medical Evangelistic and Food Divisions, by Dr. P. A. Webber.

From 9:00 to 12:00 o'clock the delegates and visitors listened to papers and reports from the workers in the rural schools. A new member in the work, from the Ozark mountains, came before us at this session. W. W. Murray, now located at Chloride, Missouri, was a student at Madison a number of years ago. He spent about five years in Central America in mission work. During the last few years he has been developing an interesting school and health work in the mountains of southeast Missouri. He made an earnest plea for workers to satisfy the needs of his large community.



Members were urged, during this time when it is necessary for our schools to meet certain educational standards, not to forget that Christian education must affect favorably the daily life of the pupil. While we are obliged to do some things under difficulties today that we might have done previously under more favorable conditions, we should keep in mind the example of Joseph, Daniel, and others who met the legal requirements and at the same time carried forward God's program assigned to them. We must not weaken. We are to carry forward an educational program that will impress the world with its advantages, physically, mentally, and spiritually.

In the afternoon Dr. J. F. Brownberger and some of his associates presented a number of medical topics. The assembly understood, by the number of reports, that self-supporting missionaries are conducting a strong and helpful medical program in the various units.

At 4:00 o'clock, Dr. Shelton Philips, dean of education at Peabody College, gave a lesson, showing the difference between stilted, mechanical teaching and the teaching of those who are acquainted with the normal functioning of children's minds.

### Does It Pay?

VESPERS consisted of a song service led by G. B. McClure. After the service, a meeting of a symposium nature in which a large number of people expressed themselves as to whether it pays to be a self-supporting missionary or not, was held. Space permits us to give but a few of the splendid testimonies of the delegates.

One who is just entering self-supporting work said:

"I have been interested in this institution for a number of years. I have two children who are taking work in the college. A recent visit at Madison and to the various units strengthened my desire to help in this work. But money is scarce, and the only way I could get into the work was to sell my little place for cash, which is a difficult thing to do now. After my visit, however, I returned home and put up my little home for sale. I am happy to report to you that very soon a cash sale was made. My wife and two children are with me attending this convention, and we hope, after we have received a very brief training at Madison, to unite with one of the units. I am

positive that the Lord cut things loose for us, and we are happy to give ourselves to this service. I have reason for believing that it pays to be a self-supporting missionary."

One who has been connected with the self-supporting work for years said:

"It all depends on what you call pay. Some look only for money. In the early days some of us felt we were making quite a sacrifice, especially in bringing up our children under the conditions necessary in a unit. But now we find that it did pay, because our children had an influence around them that has led them into God's work. The children of Israel complained that their children were not having a fair chance. Because the parents murmured and complained, God told them that they would destroy themselves in the wilderness while the children would go through into the Promised Land. It pays to believe in this cooperative missionary work and to trust God to keep our children and ourselves. I am glad to testify that He has never failed us in one promise."

Another speaker said:

"It pays in every respect to be a self-supporting missionary. It pays from the health standpoint. If I could be back where I was year ago and would know the things that I have had to meet and pass through since entering this work, I would not hesitate one moment to step into it. The faith and confidence in God developed by experiences in self-supporting missionary work are the greatest assets we can have in this time of great stress and trouble."

A young woman who has been engaged in rural school work for a number of years said:

"My parents were opposed to my coming South. But I was especially interested in helping young people of mountain districts who have few school privileges. I entered the work, and now I am happy to receive letters of this nature: 'I want to come back to your school where I can hear the true stories.' Many others are continually telling me in various ways that their lives are being changed by the influence of our little school. It is the only business in which I care to engage."

One of our mountain academy teachers:

"I shall not tell a hard luck story, because as you look at me you would not believe it. My wardrobe gets a little slim at times, and if I looked at my pocketbook I would say it doesn't pay; but when I see some of our students from the mountains here at Madison, training for places of service in the world, I must say that it pays."

Testimony after testimony was given by the delegates, of a most cheering, hopeful, encouraging nature. Many students, catching the spirit, volunteered their services to different units.



## Saturday

## Lectures and Round Tables

AT the regular services Sabbath morning, N. S. Ashton and C. L. Butterfield cheered the delegates by letting them know that the conferences appreciate the earnest efforts of the laymen in missionary work.

In the afternoon Mrs. N. H. Druillard related some of the experiences of the year\* at the Riverside Sanitarium for colored people. Although "Mother D" is 88 years old, yet like Caleb, she seems to be able to carry forward the work that she believes has been given her by God, with remarkable strength of mind and body. Thomas Murphy related some interesting things in regard to their work of raising food and caring for themselves on their own little farm. Miss Samantha E. Whiteis told of some good experiences they have had at the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium since Mrs. Druillard established a colored ward in that institution. Dr. John Brownsberger told of their work at the Mountain Sanitarium in helping colored people who have occupied the ward Mrs. Druillard so kindly fitted up for them.

Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president of George Peabody College for Teachers, spoke to the family at 4:00 P. M. His inspiring talk will appear in a later issue of the SURVEY.

Saturday night the Medical Evangelistic work was presented by Dr. P. A. Webber and others, outlining a plan by which every church member could be actively engaged in visiting neighbors with health literature, and health foods thus preparing the way for schools of health and cooking schools. Dr. Webber told how the medical evangelistic course will prepare workers to go before the public and carry on health education, which is an entering wedge for many other truths. Miss Frances Dittes urged people to give careful attention to the importance of soybean milk and other soy products that make an excellent meat substitute. J. E. Hansen presented to the assembly a display of health foods made at the Madison Food Factory.

## Sunday

AFTER an interesting round table session at 8:00 o'clock Sunday morning, the Agricultural and Mechanical work was presented by Dr. Floyd Bralliar and his associates. Emphasis was laid on the truth that we have never had a better opportunity than now to help people get out of the cities and on to farms and to teach them how to raise their food and care for themselves. The idea was stressed that every unit should be a place of refuge, a Noah's ark, so that people who earnestly desire to get away from the complex, artificial methods of city life can find guidance from those who are conducting self-supporting missionary work on the land.

Many interesting things were related by different ones, telling of letters received from people in the cities who are distressed and who desire to get on to the land. An organization was perfected at this meeting to strengthen the units so that they can be of greater help to such people.

At 11:00 A. M., S. A. Ruskjer, president of the Southern Union Conference, gave an encouraging talk which will appear later.

## An Ideal Community

IN the afternoon, Dr. P. P. Claxton, president of the Austin Peay Normal School, Clarksville, Tennessee (formerly United States Commissioner of Education) outlined a plan of education that he hopes to see established. He stated that he felt that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute with its units is very nearly meeting his educational dream. He encouraged the self-supporting workers to carry forward the good work they are doing in their respective neighborhoods.

Dr. Claxton feels we should get away from the stereotyped commercial and industrial ways now in vogue. He urged cooperation to avoid overproduction in certain lines and the great waste of talent now seen in the competitive system of business. He illustrated a community of families enjoying the conveniences that are necessary for comfortable homes, embracing educational, religious, and social life, with land for each person. Food, shelter, clothing, etc. could be provided



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by everyone working in his line of greatest efficiency. Such a community could have the material things of life and enjoy the fullness of higher things.

In order to carry out his system, it would be necessary for the people participating to follow the great principle of the Master who taught us: "Fulfill ye my joy, that ye be likeminded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind. Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than himself. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

Every unit should be composed of families who can translate the above instruction into a concrete demonstration before the world. It would only be carrying out the thought—an ideal toward which every Christian family should strive—found in Matthew 5:16. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

AN interesting talk was given by Dr. George T. Harding, of the Columbus Rural Rest Home, Worthington, Ohio, in regard to the nature of bromides, and of their experience in the diagnosing, care and treatment of patients who have bromide intoxication.

### Committee on Plans and Resolutions

THE committee on Resolutions and Plans submitted a number of interesting things which will appear in a later issue. A large number of new members were added to the Rural Workers' Guild. Plans were made for the Guild to take responsi-

bility in developing and fostering self-supporting missionary work in a more aggressive manner. The Executive Committee of the Rural Workers' Guild, appointed for the coming year, is:

President

Professor E. C. Waller

Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger

Educational Department

Miss M. Bessie DeGraw

Medical Department

Dr. J. F. Brownsberger

Health Education

Dr. P. A. Webber

Industrial Education

B. N. Mulford

Layman Foundation

Mrs. Lida F. Scott

Members at large

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, I. H. Sargent

Dr. J. F. Schneider, J. T. Wheeler

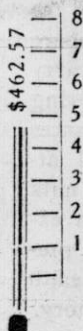
E. Bisalski, *president Junior Guild*

The Executive Committee in the future will have the responsibility of helping people to get a training for this kind of work, to help the units in obtaining proper people to work with them, to look after the exchange of workers, and to assist with the general problems of unit life. The Executive Committee will meet from time to time to study the work and to endeavor to bring about a closer working program between conference workers and the self-supporting workers.

### It's Getting Hot

SOMEbody said it was 97 in the shade. It is hot down here in Dixie. But we sweat more over the old press than we do over the temperature. We can get busy enough to forget the temperature, but the busier we are the more we are reminded that we need a new press. The press fund temperature is rising which gives us hope. You see it is now \$462.57 which means the temperature must rise 337.43 degrees before it puts the old press out of the way. If many more warm-hearted friends will respond with contribution rays the temperature will soon reach 800 and our troubles will melt away. Send your contribution to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

\$462.57





# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

July 6, 1932

No. 26

## Positive Leadership Needed

By Bruce R. Payne\*

THERE is more fear in the world today than there is any reason for, and it is doing much harm. We are afraid of "boogers."

I don't know that we should worry so much about the financial depression as we should about the depression of our souls, the yellow coloring that gets over everything we look at. I don't know that we should fret so much about the keen competition in business as we should about our own internal competitors.

The people will never get back to normalcy until they quit worshipping mammon. We make our own mammon. It is not necessary to have money to have mammon. Mammon is whatever a person worries or frets about.

When I came in here, I asked for a Bible; and I think there is nothing better to read to you than Matthew 6:14-33. These verses apply to our day. They tell us what our times ought to be and are not.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: But lay up for yourselves treasures in

heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through nor steal:

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

It sounds like a joke, doesn't it? But it isn't. I remember when I was first married and moved into a house. I was really ambitious, and I went to work and built a chicken coop out in the back, and I planted a grapevine, and I made a terrace. It cost about ten times as much as I ever got

out of it. Sometimes I go back to see that old home. But I never look at the house. I go out in back and look at the grapevine, the chicken coop, and the terrace. That's where my heart is.

"No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

I don't believe a man can serve two good masters. But, at any rate, he can not serve God and mammon.

"Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

Today the world is practicing this: "The life is not more than meat, and the body is not more than raiment. Take all

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OUR Lord Jesus Christ came to this world as the unwearied servant of man's necessities. . . . His life was one of constant self-sacrifice. . . . He was always patient and cheerful, and to the afflicted soul He came as a messenger of life and peace. . . . During His ministry Jesus devoted more time to healing the sick than to preaching.

—*Ministry of Healing.*

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\* Stenographic report of talk given by Bruce R. Payne President of George Peabody College for Teachers, at the Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers, held at Madison, Tennessee, June 16-19, 1932.



the thought you can about what you shall wear, and what you shall eat, and especially what you drink." You would think the world was coming to an end if we didn't get more to drink.

"Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?"

But we really don't believe that. We don't think we are as much as a buzzard in the sight of God, even though he says so. And yet we call ourselves *Christians*—followers of Jesus.

"For after all these things do the Gentiles seek."

"Gentile" is the Greek word for "barbarian." "After all these things do the barbarians (the heathen) seek." That's what it means. We have a lot of barbarians around us now. Yet I doubt if even the heathen worry as much about these physical things as we do.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness: and all these things shall be added unto you."

Here's the way we read it—at least the way we practice it: "Seek ye first all these things, and then maybe you will get the kingdom of God as a by-product."

About two thousand years after Abraham died, Paul made this statement concerning him: "He staggered not at the promise of God."

You and I are staggering. What we need is leadership—an aggressive, courageous type that will have faith to believe that these promises are not theories but the basic principles of a sound, practical program. We aren't as positive as we were a few years ago that honesty is the best policy, and so on. We don't seem to know. Our leadership, I say, staggers. We have that kind of leadership about which the Master said, "Because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth."

There has been more devastation of property and life in the last twenty years than in the last thousand years preceding it. And people stand back and guess that the reason for all our present crime in Nashville is that prohibition closed 525 barrooms in that city. You can't make me believe it. Rich men and their friends are drinking more, and they think the whole world is. They are not thinking straight.

When I was a boy, we didn't have any money—didn't need it. Nowadays, if a fellow can't hear his pockets jingling, he thinks his case is hopeless. People are crazy because they have no money. They can't seem to realize that they never did have any. They just had credit, and now they have debts.

I'm not against money. I mean, I wouldn't be if I had any. Go ahead and get all you can. But don't put the right thing in the wrong place when you get it. Teachers nowadays are worrying themselves sick because they are afraid they will lose their jobs. And if they would take the time they spend worrying about whether they are going to keep their jobs or not and spend it in trying to improve their teaching ability, they would be the most wonderful lights of learning this world ever saw.

As I look back, it seems so funny to me that people wear themselves out worrying about "things," when all the time they may have the Kingdom of God within themselves. How ridiculous it is for people made in the image of God, a little lower than the angels, to go around all their lives worrying about "things."

When you think of heaven, can you just close your eyes and see it—about a million miles off? What a surprise it will be when we die to find that Heaven is only about a foot and a half above us. The kingdom has come "very nigh unto thee." And we shall feel like monkeys because we never reached up and took hold of it.

I don't know whether I'm talking religion, or education, or politics; but I am telling you all these things just for one purpose, and that is that you may know that the kingdom of God is within you. It isn't outside. It isn't food and drink. It is within you. For the sake of the 3,000,000 boys and girls now growing up—for their sakes, let it out!

## Rural Schools Doing A Noble Work

AT the Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers we were pleased to have Pastor C. L. Butterfield with us throughout the session. Pastor Butterfield served for a number of years as President of the Carolina Conference. Recently he



connected with the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference as president. He has done much to encourage self-supporting work in the Southern field. In a talk to the workers he said:

IT is a great pleasure to meet the self-supporting workers here at Madison today and to meet Dr. Webber and other old friends. I see some from Canada and some from North Carolina. While I feel almost a stranger as I look into your faces, I am not a stranger, for I am speaking today to men and women who have heard the great gospel call, "Go ye and teach all nations." The Lord has given to us the responsibility of carrying the story of Jesus to the ends of the earth.

Having been placed as I have in contact with the work done by your various units, I have been pleased to see an excellent spirit of co-operation. In our conference financial report, I note that one of your units has the highest per capita offering for missions thus far. It is encouraging to see the readiness with which some of these rural centers are taking hold of our most difficult work.

A great work is being done by some of the rural schools, and particularly by the college here at Madison. Many a time as I have gone in and out among the churches of the Carolina Conference, mountain young people in their teens who were desirous of obtaining an education and who had hardly a dollar to their name, have told me that it was absolutely impossible for them to meet their school expenses in cash. I have been pleased to notice the readiness with which these rural schools have taken in such young people. Some have finished their college courses and are out in the work today. Some are carrying heavy responsibilities in foreign fields.

## Encourages Self-Supporting Workers\*

I AM very much interested in the discussion that I listened to this morning. In the first place I will say that my interest in this institution is not one that has been acquired in just the past few years. I am intensely interested in following the practical program that God has so clearly outlined. I believe in a practical training for our ministry, for Bible workers, and for teachers in the institutions.

According to God's blue print we are not operating our institutions as we should unless we are giving large and liberal consideration to the practical side of training. It is surprising how many men we find

\* Abstract from a talk given by S. A. Ruskier, president of the Southern Union Conference, at the Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers, held at Madison, Tennessee, June 16-19, 1932.

who are not practical enough to fit into the various situations in which they find themselves. And along this line our self-supporting units have accomplished a wonderful amount of good for God.

God calls upon each one of us to do something tangible in the way of winning souls. We are especially interested in discovering how to help our neighbors and friends to do successful farming, to erect buildings, and to make an honest living under the present circumstances. But remember that the moment our eyes become so fixed upon the material side that we fail to remember the purpose of God in placing us in this world, all our institutions and material blessings will avail us nought.

There are many thousands of men and women who can practice real, genuine religion before their communities in such a way that people will recognize their good works and practical religion and thus be influenced to turn away from their worldly program, and to live on a spiritual plane. You can count on the leadership of the Southern Union Conference to do everything in its power to help in such an effort by counsel and cooperation.

The practical side of religion breaks down prejudice and develops confidence so that people can be led to understand and appreciate better that the world's present condition is pointing to the soon coming of Christ.

I am sympathetic with you as you meet and deal with the many problems that you are now facing. I am intensely interested in the work you are doing for boys and girls. God will do great things for you as you try to give them a Christian education.

Let us go forward in cooperation and do all that we can to be ready for the soon coming of the Lord.

## Junior Guild

FOR a number of years the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has had an active student organization known as the Southern Band. The purpose of this band of young people is to study the natural advantages and the people of the Southland to better fit themselves for missionary work in this field, and how to interest others in entering the Southern field.

During the recent Convention of self-supporting rural and city workers, the name of



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

the organization was changed to JUNIOR GUILD. These young people were in evidence everywhere, wearing a sleeve band with the words JUNIOR GUILD on it. They acted as ushers, as reception committee to guests, took care of the parking of cars, and looked after the mechanical preparation for programs. They were "right-hand men and women," and their smiles and spirit of cooperation were very much appreciated.

—FLORENCE FELLEMEDE

## News Items

THE following students of the pre-medical class of '32 left Monday morning, June 20, for Loma Linda, California, where they will matriculate for the medical course in the College of Medical Evangelists: Arthur Pearson, Harold Graves, Clara Cummings, Lester Ellenberger, Edith Ives, and Dale Putnam. Others in the group who are traveling by auto to California are: Mrs. Dale Putnam of the Dietetics Class of '31, who will continue her studies in dietetics in the Loma Linda School of Nursing; George Wallace, who will visit relatives in California; Nana Hinata, Madison School of Nursing Class of '32, and Robert Okohira, Class of Dietetics of '31, who, after a short visit with friends in the West, will sail for their respective homes in Japan.

MADISON had the pleasure of having Dr. George T. Harding with us throughout the convention. Dr. Harding is founder and superintendent of Columbus Rural Rest Home, Worthington, Ohio. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and has been very active in helping with plans for the development of the institution. He called attention to outstanding principles upon which the institution is founded, which he feels are responsible for the growth of the work.

WEDNESDAY morning, June 22, Alfonso Baez of the Nurses' Class of '32 left for Mexico City where he will take up medical missionary work in connection with the Mexican Union Mission.

A REPORT comes from Mrs. C. H. Dye, rooming matron, that seventy-five persons registered for rooms during the annual convention. Representatives were here from practically all of the centers that are carrying on self-supporting rural school, medical, and health food work in the Southern states.

## The Job Press

HAVE you ever seen the face of a child light up and fairly beam with joy when daddy or mother brings them an unexpected gift? If so, you have a picture of the faces of the printers when the report was received that the five hundred mark had been reached. Three hundred dollars yet to raise and July 1 is past. We are being urged to bring this campaign to an end, but we do not want to stop short of our goal. We have asked for a little more time and now appeal to you to help us get this last three hundred quickly. If you can not send a large donation send what you can. If every reader would send a dime or twenty-five cents it would more than make up the sum needed. If you wish to donate something and do not have the money on hand, send a pledge for the amount you wish to give.

Following are a few responses received from readers the past week:

"I surely enjoy the SURVEY. I am enclosing a check for five dollars to help the press fund. I wish you all success in the work." This comes from a Maryland reader.

"Please find enclosed a check for \$1.50 for the press fund. I wish I could make it more. I do hope the required amount is raised by July 1. This is from a Missouri friend.

8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
\$500.00

A Louisiana friend writes: "For some time I have planned to send a donation to the press fund, and today I am going to write and send a dollar bill. I wish it was one hundred. The SURVEY is like a letter from home. Many thanks for sending it."

Send us a donation or pledge and help reach the goal of \$800. Address donations to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

July 13, 1932

No. 27

## Making A Rural Unit Successful

THOSE leading out in the discussion of how to make a rural unit successful, at the recent Convention of Self-supporting Rural and City Workers, were I. H. Sargent of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, and A. A. Jaspersohn of Fletcher, North Carolina. Following is the solution as Mr. Sargent sees it:

TO be successful, a rural school should be located on a farm and have in connection with it a medical institution, even though it may be very small and simple. This makes our rural unit. The farm should be the foundation of the institution, because it can give an unlimited amount of labor and outdoor exercise to those who are confined to office and sedentary work, as well as supply much of the food needed by the unit.

"It may be argued that we can buy food cheaper than we can grow it. This is true sometimes; but on the whole it will be found that there are many other things to be taken into consideration besides the fact that some one may be so situated that he will be compelled to sell his products at a great sacrifice. It is not ideal to take advantage of other people's misfortunes.

"As the first fundamental principle of success, we should grow our own food, as far as possible erect our own buildings, and learn to take care of ourselves other-

wise, more and more. There is a time not far ahead of us when the wisdom of knowing how to do these things will be greatly appreciated.

"The head of an institution should become acquainted with its various industries and see that each department is operated to the best advantage. For instance, do not keep boarders in the dairy herd. Install a few

trap nests and sell all hens that do not lay. Buy at least fifty chicks of the high-laying type, thus saving feed and increasing production. The garden should raise enough vegetables for daily use with plenty extra for canning. Lawrenceburg purchased very little canned goods last year, and we expect to buy less next summer. We raise even our dried beans.

"The most important factor of success in a unit is consecrated workers who will put the interests of the institution before their own. Some have no regard for institutional expenses or property, especially for what they consider the little expenses. Solomon said, 'Take us the foxes,



the little foxes, that spoil the vine: for our vines have tender grapes.'

"To illustrate this point, at our present wage of 10¢ per hour—a small wage, it is true—suppose some one pads his time by adding one hour each day. This does not mean much—only 10¢. I think I am worth that. But 10¢ a day for a year would be \$36.50, and if ten workers did the same. it would be \$365.00, which is half of our coal bill for one year. Further, if we use in the engine room five scoops a day more coal than needed, which is an easy thing to do, as there are twenty pounds in a scoop, this would be one hundred pounds a day of coal used unnecessarily. In one year it would mean 36,800 pounds, or eighteen and one-half tons of coal, which is about one-half car—\$72.00. These two points illustrate the importance of care by the helpers in the departments. It does not mean much for one person, but it means much when this careless spirit pervades an institution. It affects the amount of ice used, also gauze, medicine, and everything else that goes to make up the operation of an institution. Many dollars can be saved by a cooperative spirit and attention to the little expenses.

"We give very little free work. It tends to pauperize. See that everybody pays, even though it may be only a small amount. Patients who do not have cash usually can give produce or labor if matters are managed correctly. It requires wisdom and skill to know just how far to go in making concessions and demanding of patients that they pay their hospital bills.

"In closing, I wish to impress upon you what I have said in regard to the importance of making the farm produce the institution's food, so far as possible. Keep in mind the importance of the medical work which brings to the institution many people who are not only benefited healthwise, but are often favorably impressed and benefited by the manner of life of the workers. Manage your affairs with your patients in a business-like way to keep your budget balanced, or your expenses below your income.

"These are our ideals, and we are working steadily toward them. We believe we are making progress, and I hope that what I have said will help you in your work.

The Lord is on our side; and if we hold steadily to the program, we shall not only do a great deal of good in the world, but shall have learned some valuable lessons that will help us to find standing room wherever our lot may be in the future."

#### Suggestions by Mr. Jasperson

THE world has stretched its rubber until there is no more elasticity in it. Dr. P. T. Magan has said, 'The thing we can do about finances is, make more and spend less.' The best way to pay a bill is not to make one. This is rather a difficult time to begin to think about how to make a financial success, if you have not already been doing so. However, these times are good for us. Some of us have been easy and careless and have not paid close attention to our income and expenses. We have been getting too much easy money. We have been enjoying too many non-essentials. Not many of us know what *want* is.

"I wish to warn you against one thing which is paralyzing the world. I refer to *fear*. We should generate faith and hope in our souls and produce something that has not been seen before. There are many resources that have been neglected; for instance, the soil on our farms. We have depended too much upon wealthy sick people for our money. If we will go forward with faith and confidence, God has great things in store for us and our bills can be paid. We should learn to enjoy hard times as in the earlier days.

"Each unit will have to meet its own needs. When we manufacture what people want, they will come to us and buy. We should go ahead with courage and wisdom and do what we ought to do at this time. We must learn how to adjust ourselves to the times and to be content even under hardship."

#### Dr. Floyd Bralliar Speaks

IN teaching any industry, there must be enough actual experience on the part of the teachers and students to make the teaching practical. Industries should be a source of income to our units. Teach proper methods of marketing as well as of growing things. We should sell enough to pay for all the crops we raise. The



ordinary farmer has all the food he needs but does not count this as a source of income. We should not allow ourselves to depend on one industry to bring in all of our income.

"The great trouble with schools today is that students finish their school courses and still do not know how to make a living. Every student should acquire a knowledge of some branch of manual labor by which, if necessary, he can earn his livelihood. Develop handicrafts rather than industries which require much machinery. Agriculture is called the ABC of all industries, and should receive more attention. We must have classes where foundation principles of industries are taught in order for students to have the proper understanding of the educational fundamentals of their trade."

From Miss DeGraw

THE biggest result of the financial depression is that we are educating ourselves to do things that we never thought about before. We must learn to simplify our wants. I remember that the first pamphlet that Madison sent out was under the caption, 'Learn to be Content with Simple Food and Clothing.'

## Report of Committee on Resolutions

SPACE is limited so that we can not publish the entire report of the Committee on Resolutions as presented and adopted at the annual meeting of Self-supporting City and Rural Workers June 19, 1932.\* A digest follows:

AT the annual convention in May, 1931, action was taken to form an organization known as the Rural Workers' Guild. The constitution and by-laws were presented in full at the meeting of June 19, 1932, and were adopted. The constitution states that the purpose of the Guild is: (1) To bring about a closer cooperation between various self-supporting rural and city enterprises. (2) To promote educational, industrial, medical, and dietetic work through rural agricultural and industrial schools, rural sanitariums and hospitals, food factories, health food stores, cafeterias, treatment rooms, schools of health, and any other line of endeavor approved by the Guild. (3) To interest and assist laymen in joining self-support-

ing enterprises already established, or in establishing new centers. (4) To foster a closer spirit of cooperation between workers engaged in conference work and those engaged in self-supporting work.

The officers of the Guild shall be a president and a secretary-treasurer. The membership shall be composed of persons actively engaged in approved self-supporting missionary activities. The work of the Guild shall be carried on in four main divisions known as the educational, industrial, medical, and food divisions, which sections shall be under the supervision of their respective department heads. The executive Committee shall consist of the officers and division heads, the secretary of The Layman Foundation, the president of the Junior Guild, and three members at large. All officers and department heads shall be elected at the annual session of the Guild and hold office for one year or until their successors are elected.

It was recommended that the Guild study plans for more extensive preparation of workers to enter medical evangelistic work; that charts, diagrams, and pictures be prepared to illustrate the truths of health reform and health education; that a sub-committee be appointed by the Executive Committee to especially foster this feature of self-supporting work.

It was recommended that the Executive Committee gather material consisting of underlying principles of the laymen's movement, giving experiences of Madison and its various units during the last quarter of a century, for the purpose of encouraging laymen to enter self-supporting missionary work.

It was recommended that the Executive Committee be asked to appoint a committee of three to be known as the Exchange Committee, whose duty shall be to receive names and information concerning persons seeking places in the self-supporting work; that we ask the units to file their needs with this committee so that names and information may be passed on to the units needing help.

Any person who is actively engaged in self-supporting missionary work and who desires to become a member of the Rural Workers' Guild should write to the secretary, Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina.

THE following resolutions of the Medical Department were approved by the Committee on Plans and Resolutions:

1. Resolved that as far as possible our units conduct medical work in harmony with the principles outlined by the Council on Medical Education in Hospitals in the Hospital number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, June 11, 1932, Articles 2 and 7 respectively, page 2077:

"Article 2: Staff membership and the use of the hospital facilities must be limited to doctors in medicine. Where cult practitioners, osteopaths, chiropractors or other healers outside the scope

\* The report in full, including the constitution and by-laws of the Rural Workers' Guild, may be obtained by writing to the secretary, Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina.



# THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

of regular medicine are allowed to use the hospital's diagnostic facilities, to prescribe for or treat patients in the hospital, or to enter orders or other data on the case records, such a hospital obviously can not be recognized or endorsed by the American Medical Association."

"Article 7: In order that a hospital may be eligible for registration it will, of course, be expected that the staff and management conform to the principles of medical ethics of the American Medical Association with regard to advertising, commissions, divisions of fees, secret remedies, extravagant claims, overcommercialization and in all other respects."

2. That our nurses be careful not to assume the responsibilities nor usurp the privileges of physicians in dealing with the sick, and that they honestly and loyally carry out the attending physician's orders. This resolution is not meant to prevent the nurse's own judgment being used to meet the exigencies of an emergency, after counsel from fellow-workers—if possible to obtain. But all such actions should be reported and explained to the attending physician.

3. That the members of our medical units promote and give aid to those engaged in ethical health education in the community. That we encourage the qualified members of our medical units to conduct local health lectures and programs.

IT was unanimously recommended:

1. To express our appreciation of the work that is being done by Mrs. N. H. Druillard and others in providing sanitarium and hospital care for colored patients.

2. That we express our appreciation and heart-felt thanks to Mrs. Lida F. Scott and the Layman Foundation for the splendid help rendered the different units through that organization during the past year.

3. That we reaffirm our desire to cooperate with our conference brethren in every way possible in furthering the work in the various fields; That we express to them our appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered the different self-supporting units.

4. That we express our appreciation to the students at Madison, and to the Junior Guild in

particular, for the courteous and hospitable way in which they have aided in the success of the meeting.

## The Loss of a Friend

THE Madison family was shocked by the death of Dr. E. M. Sanders on Thursday night, June 30. He was stricken Monday night with a perforated duodenal ulcer, and an emergency operation was performed the same night. Dr. Sanders realized the seriousness of his condition from the first, and expressed the belief that it would result fatally. Tuesday and Wednesday after the operation he gave attention to the various details of the institution, until forbidden by his physicians Wednesday night. He then called in his hospital aides and bade them farewell.

In 1919 Dr. Sanders organized the Protestant Hospital and became its directing head, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He loved this institution and gave not only of his energies but largely of his own private means to the successful management and upbuilding of the hospital.

Dr. Sanders never hesitated to respond to any call for help that was made upon him. His close association to the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital as a surgeon for over twenty years, his lectures to the nurses, and his help in various other ways, were greatly appreciated, and endeared him to us all.

## The Press Fund

THERE probably never was a time when means whereby students may earn school expenses were needed more than now. Help provide these means by sending a contribution or pledge today. Following are letters received from readers this week.

"In hopes of completing the press fund, I am sending \$3.00 to add to what I sent before at two different times. For the benefit of the good work, I hope the goal will be reached by July 1. If it is not, I will be sending some more money when I can spare it."

"I enclose \$2.00 for the press fund. Wish you the best of luck in reaching your goal by July 1."

"I love to read the SURVEY. I am sending \$1.00 for the press fund. I hope you have a shower of letters with \$1.00 bills in them."

The temperature is rising, we have \$540.07 on hand. A few more warm-hearted friends can send the mercury over the top. Address THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tennessee.

—G. B. McClure

\$540.07



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

July 20, 1932

No. 28

## Arise and Shine

By N. S. Ashton\*

I REALIZE that it takes considerable Christian courage to step out by faith, single-handed, without any assurance of financial backing or support from any other source than that which one's own hand may produce, and undertake a great and noble work for God. I feel that I am looking into the faces of men and women who have consecrated their lives in a very unselfish way for the advancement of the work which we all love and hope to see triumph very soon.

I well remember when the first little handful of workers came to Madison and began this work. It was rough-looking territory indeed. The outlook was anything but inviting, and it took a great deal of determination, Christian faith, and fortitude to launch out and undertake the work.

We are told to "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

Lying down is indicative of inaction. When men begin to work, they stand up, roll up their sleeves, and get ready for action. As in pioneer days, there is no time now for inaction. It is time to shine; and the shining is simply untiring service.

\* Excerpt from a talk given at the Annual Convention of Self-supporting workers, June 16-19.

It is said of John the Baptist that he was a bright and shining light. And his shining consisted of a life of sacrifice.

God desires, however small the lamp we possess may be, that it should never flicker, but continue to shine with increasing brilliancy throughout eternity.

What light is focused on our pathway today! Think of the people of God down through the ages. The light we have today is as a mighty arc light in comparison with the little tallow candle of ages past. We have

today, my friends, all the light that Luther, Calvin, Knox, Wesley had, and more.

No man can receive light without being placed at the same time under great responsibility. As the apostle Paul said, I am debtor to all the world. It was the fact that he had something in his possession that was due others, that constrained him to literally wear himself out in the service of Christ. He desired and endeavored to impart to others the glorious light God had communicated to him. So it is with you and me. Our light has come. God asks that we arise and let that light shine. We are to be reflectors of His glory.

### Be Patient

*Every lily in the meadow  
Waits in patience for the rain,  
Every daisy in the shadow  
Waits till sunshine comes again;  
Every birdie in its home-nest  
Waits for food, nor waits in vain.  
Dearest Saviour, it is written,*

*"Be ye patient" in Thy word;  
Make me patient as the lily,  
Or the daisy, or the bird.  
Give me, Lord, Thy loving spirit,  
Never by impatience stirred!  
The Southland Scroll*



## A Call To Laymen

BY precept and example, Christ has dignified useful labor. From his earliest years he lived a life of toil. The greater part of his earthly life was spent in patient work in the carpenter's shop at Nazareth. In the garb of a common laborer the Lord of life trod the streets of the little town in which he lived, going to and returning from his humble toil. . . . Jesus devoted more time to healing the sick than to preaching."

Alexander M. Mackay, a young Scotch missionary who worked among the natives of Ugandaland, was found by Stanley when searching for David Livingstone. Stanley in a report to the *Daily Telegraph*, London, said of Mackay that he was the best missionary since Livingstone.

Concerning Alexander M. Mackay, we quote the following paragraphs from Sophia Lyon Fah's story of his work:

"Mr. Mackay was not an ordained minister of the gospel, but a mechanic. His best sermons were preached by the things he made with his hands. His sunburned face told of the hours spent out-of-doors as farmer, carpenter, or bridge-builder, and his hands were blackened and hardened by the heavy labor which was almost continually his. Many a time he longed for more spare hours in which the bright lads who came to the mission might be taught to read the Bible. At nights and in the evenings when out-door work was impossible, he would turn into schoolmaster, or printer, or, with the help of some Waganda boys, he would make an attempt at translating parts of the Bible into Luganda.

"He wrote: 'Any amount of mere preaching would never set these lazy fellows to work; and if only the slaves work, what better are matters than before? I have made work so prominent a part of my teaching that I am called *Musun-gu-wa Kazi* (white man of work). I tell them that God made men with only one stomach, but with two hands, implying they should work twice as much as they eat. But most of them are all stomach and no hands! That I work with my hands is a great marvel, and should be a healthful lesson.'"

After twelve years of arduous labors and nerve-breaking experiences in that tropical climate Mr. Mackay was called upon to lay down his tools and godly life at the age of forty-one years. But his life had paid, for it had meant not only his own salvation, but that of thousands of others.

## Medical Missionary Work

WE were fortunate in having with us during the recent convention Dr. H. E. Butka of the Bolivia Mission, La Paz. Dr. Butka has been connected with the medical missionary work in Central and South America for a number of years. In a talk he said:

"About four years ago we made an exploration trip through Mexico with the idea of locating a small self-supporting medical unit. And as the result of this trip a little unit was established in the center of a country famous as the land of the Yaqui Indian. Today we have a small hospital with thirty-five beds, a thriving little church, and several Sabbath Schools.

"We find Bolivia also a land of opportunity for medical missionaries. It is a neglected country so far as medical work is concerned. There is not a nurse-training institution in all Bolivia, and it is difficult to get efficient assistants for even our surgical work. I am glad to report, however, that steps are being taken to relieve the situation. The government has recently constructed a hospital at a cost of \$30,000. This institution has been turned over to our group of workers to operate. The hospital is well equipped with surgical and X-ray units, and has twenty-nine neatly-furnished rooms for patients.

"The influence of a medical center is far-reaching if conducted for the good of humanity. We find that these simple little self-supporting institutions are accomplishing much good and are reaching all classes of people, both in the homeland and in foreign countries. May the noble work continue."

"To live for self is to perish. Covetousness, the desire of benefit for self's sake, cuts the soul off from life."



## The Old Way

*THE Lord is my Shepherd. I shall not want. He leadeth me up the steep, rocky trail of the mountain.*

*When I look away from the Shepherd, I become frightened at the great rocks. And the rocks begin to roll, and I stumble. Then, from the foot of the hill, I must climb the same way again.*

*Sometimes I look away toward a pasture of green, and I wander far from the path. It is then I hear the Shepherd's voice calling me back. And when I turn, He sees me coming a great way off and opens the door of the fold.*

*When I become weary of the path and would turn into one where there are no rocky places—then the Shepherd leads me back over the same path, the same trail, again and again, today and then tomorrow, for He knows that I must not take a new trail until I have learned the old, until I have learned every rocky point—every place of hazard—in my course, till I can travel it without stumbling.*

*The Lord is my Shepherd. He teacheth me to climb the steep mountain trail, and while I climb He addeth to me all that I need, until my cup runneth over. I shall not want.*

*The Lord—He is my Shepherd. He leadeth me over the old way—He teacheth me the trail of the mountain.*

—MARJORIE LLOYD

## News Items

WE are glad to welcome Verne S. Kelsey and his mother, Mrs. Mary Kelsey, to Madison. Mr. Kelsey will be a valuable addition to our music department. He has taught in the MacPhail School, Minneapolis, and in the San Francisco Conservatory of Music. During the past two years he has headed the music department of Canadian Junior College, College Heights, Alberta, Canada.

IN giving a resume of the season's crops, Dr. Floyd Bralliar tells us that we now have sixty-five acres in corn and about sixty-five acres in soy beans and cow peas. We have about fifty acres in small grain, half of which will be cut for hay. Last week the second cutting of alfalfa was made. Sweet potato plants, numbering about 30,000, are looking exceptionally well. The garden, made up of a number of plots, consists altogether of about thirty-five acres. At present we are harvesting cabbage, beets, carrots, cucumbers, swiss chard, okra, tomatoes, potatoes, summer squash, onions, and green beans. Our main crops are just coming on. It will be a week or ten days yet before we have roasting ears.

AMONG students recently joining the Madison family are: Grace Marquis, Fletcher, North Carolina; Fannie Canpada, Jackson, Mississippi; Beatrice Davis, Grandview, North Carolina; Marie Duge, Grandview, North Carolina; Frances Crowther, Loma Linda, California;

Marion Dunn, LaGrange, Illinois; Carol Randall, Atlanta, Georgia; Eleanor Rosendahl, Lincoln, Nebraska; Yvonne Rumley, Bristol, Tennessee; Raymond Santini, Hibbing, Minnesota; John Solomon, North Creek, New York; James Trivett, Fishdam, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cullen, Duluth, Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. Grover L. Moore, Portsmouth, Virginia.

A PARTY left Sunday morning for Fletcher, North Carolina, to spend a week or ten days at the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium. In the group were Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Mrs. A. I. Cartwright and daughter Dorothea, Professor Verne Kelsey, and Melvin Starr.

NEW students were given a reception Saturday evening in the Helen Funk Auditorium. After a short program, the roll was called, and recent arrivals were asked to respond with impromptu performances. By action of a committee, the grand prize, a package of fruit crackers, was awarded to an impromptu chorus.

WORK on the new Science Building is progressing rapidly. At the present time there are approximately twenty young men students working on it. F. A. Quackenbush, superintendent, has promised that the Science Hall will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the Fall Quarter, October 1.

GUESTS are enjoying the flowers and shrubs which at present are so beautiful. The massive velvet lawn is greener than ever due to recent rains. Lovers of nature and especially those who love plants and shrubs find enjoyment strolling over the Sanitarium grounds.

AMONG recent guests at the Sanitarium are: Mrs. George B. Derrick, Old Hickory, Tennessee; H. B. Chase, prominent nurseryman, Huntsville, Alabama; Walter Keith, of Keith-Simmons Company, Nashville; Mrs. L. G. Hart, Springfield, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Pendleton, Nashville; Mrs. Mattie James, Cullman, Alabama; Miss D. F. Goostree, Washington D. C.; T. B. Cannon, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Mrs. A. B. Hall, Tennessee Ridge, Tennessee.

LAST week Cyrus Kendall, Miss Edna Kendall and Mr. and Mrs. John Kendall, arrived at Madison, having motored from California. Cyrus and John have completed their second year in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda. Miss Edna has completed a course in the Loma Linda School of Dietetics. After a few weeks' visit with their father, C. L. Kendall, John and Cyrus will return to Loma Linda to continue their medical course.

ON Friday, July 15, Professor M. E. Olsen, President of the Home Study Institute, Washington, D. C., arrived in Madison with his family. Olan and Miss Yvonne will remain for school work the coming year at Madison.

OVER the week-end, July 9-11, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean of Memphis were guests of Madison. They also visited the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium.



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

## The Layman Foundation Report

**A**N interesting report was given at the Annual Convention by Mrs. Lida F. Scott concerning the work of The Layman Foundation for the past year. We have not space to publish the entire report. Those desiring further information are asked to write to the secretary, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Madison, Tennessee.

We were told that all the public schools on Sand Mountain will be closed next winter. This leaves our one little school alone in this field. Other schools are likewise carrying heavier burdens than in the past.

It is the purpose of The Layman Foundation to encourage those who have means to unite with others who have talents but little means that a cooperative welfare work may be carried forward in many places. For instance, there are many practical carpenters, masons, plumbers, mechanics, farmers, cooks, housekeepers, teachers, nurses, etc., who could be brought into such relationship with one another that a splendid educational work could be done in many parts of the South, especially in the highland and mountain regions. Such a cooperative plan is also adaptable to foreign fields. When the laymen who have means, ability, and experience work hand in hand with the ministers, the gospel will be preached with the loud cry which is to precede the coming of the Lord.

The Layman Foundation is encouraging people to get out of the cities on to the land before the storm breaks that is threatening at the present time. This organization has secured hundreds of acres of farm-land for sub-division into small plots on which families can produce their own living and cooperate in carrying forward community welfare work along health, educational, and spiritual lines.

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 Law of the Soil

**I**N times of storm and stress, civilization itself stands abashed before the picture of "the farm family that produces a large share of its own foodstuffs."

The soil of the garden patch, obeying its own laws, was not disturbed in the least by the financial crash of Wall Street in October, 1929.

National and international laws are the handiwork of man. The laws governing the soil date back to the creation and have never been subject to constitutional amendments.

—Oregon Farmer

## Something Special

A Health Education Institute

Convenes at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee, July 27—August 6.

Some of the subjects to be studied and discussed are:

1. Materials and methods of conducting Health Schools, Lectures, and Food Demonstrations.
2. Methods of Sale of Health Foods.
3. Use of Stereopticon and other visual material.
4. Methods of Advertising.
5. Use of Radio.
6. Securing of Auditoriums.
7. Miscellaneous Food and Health Topics.

Any one interested in attending this Institute should, at once, address Dr. P. A. Webber, Madison, Tennessee.

## Press Fund

**T**WO hundred and fifty dollars are needed to complete the press fund. We must soon bring this campaign to a close. Will you let it close without reaching the goal?

There are several thousand readers of the SURVEY. A few hundred have responded generously to the appeals for funds. Some have sent contributions two or three times during the campaign. If two hundred and fifty readers will respond with one-dollar contributions the fund will be completed. Even dimes and quarters will help. Only two thousand five hundred dimes are needed to finish raising the fund. A large church was once built by soliciting dimes from a large number of people. Will you do your part at once?

Send a contribution or pledge. If you can not send money at present, send a pledge stating when you can help. The Bible tells us "the liberal soul shall be made fat." Do your part today. Address all contributions or pledges to The Madison Survey, Madison, Tennessee.

—G. B. McClure



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

July 27, 1932

No. 29

## When Practical Training Counts Most

THERE appeared in a recent issue of *Current History* an article from the pen of T. Swann Harding, entitled "From College to Breadline." This is a striking implication backed by numerous facts that call for the attention of educators and those who have young people to place in schools of higher education.

Among other things this article develops the fact that the world is suffering, suffering intensely as the result of over-production of many of the commodities of life. High-power selling, buying on the installment plan, and the undue inflation of values, have brought the world into a serious condition. Farmers with all their efforts are not able to realize enough from their crops to cover the cost of production and the taxes. Financiers, bankers, leaders in the industrial world are perplexed. Many are overcome with fear. There is great distress everywhere, and the hearts of men are failing because of these strange things that have come upon the earth.

We are told that even in educational institutions over-production prevails. Harding quotes an expert as saying, "Not only is this business of making Ph.D.'s one of the major industries; it begins to look as though we were taking on the airs of mass production." And yet it is not an unheard-of experience for students who

have graduated from our universities and colleges to be unable to find employment in the fields for which they have been trained. Many are actually being forced into the breadline.

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THE streets of our cities are crowded with men and women who have their college degrees and don't know what to do with them, but there will always be room for creative men who have learned to coordinate the skill of the hand with the training of the mind; and this, it seems to me is the noble task to which the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is addressing itself.

—C. McCoy Franklin

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Those considered authority tell us that only a very small per cent—as low as ten per cent—of the graduates of many institutions are able to find employment in the field for which they have prepared themselves. Ninety per cent of these graduates have no choice but to accept employment wherever bread is assured, or else continue working for higher degrees.

WITH all this so-called over-production of Ph.D.'s there are still unlimited opportunities for young men and women with ability and the proper training— young people with a love of truth in their hearts, a desire to help humanity, and a willingness to enter their profession with the spirit manifested by Joseph, David, Paul, and the Master Himself.

These men did not depend upon academic degrees for success. They duly appreciated the education they received in the schools of their day, but meanwhile they had learned other valuable lessons that fitted them to do the right thing at the right time. Such people are never a drag on the market.



The ruin to be seen on every hand in the business world today is the result of an unnatural desire on the part of people to get something for nothing. They love to receive more than they give. The structure built on this selfishness and greed is crumbling. In the midst of this wreck there are unlimited opportunities for young men and young women who have the spirit of service, who realize that to those who seek first the kingdom of heaven, all things that are necessary in this world will be added.

To the home and to the church is entrusted the privilege of instilling the fundamentals of success in the hearts of the children. The school comes later to supplement the work begun by parents and church workers. These efforts, properly unified, should produce a harvest of workers for this needy world.

IT is safe to assert that there was never a better time for youth to attend school than at present. Likewise, it is a time to determine what are the essentials of education and to bend our efforts in that direction. It is the time of all times to develop faith in God and stalwart character for the duties of life. The mere study of facts will not suffice. Youth need to face life's problems while in school. They should be daily grounded in the love of the truth. As a part of the school program there should be opportunity to put into practice the facts and truths learned in the class room. This steadies the young men, the young women, who might otherwise lose sight of the high ideals and abandon themselves to the reckless pursuit of activities that have often brought anything but honor to institutions of learning.

The characteristics of a good student are a love of truth, patience, good judgment, good health, ability to cooperate with the faculty and with fellow students in the government of the institution, and whole-hearted participation in the program of self-support.

To operate an institution on this basis requires also a faculty having in its heart these same principles, a faculty that will not allow these fundamentals to be overshadowed by the desire for giving information to the neglect of the weightier things in education. Each school should be so

equipped that students have opportunity to put into practice the lessons taught in the schoolroom.

**M**ORE and more it is coming to be seen that school and life must link hands. The principle of internship for the physician-in-training, the practice-school experience for the teacher-in-training, are but examples of an educational method that should have the widest application in every department of our training schools. The product of such training schools will find easy transfer from classrooms to actual life problems.

The schools of the prophets in the early history of the Hebrew nation are outstanding examples of a program of intellectual, spiritual and physical training that produced men fitted for leadership. Jesus called attention to a system of schools in His day that laid grievous burdens on the shoulders of the students, crowded their minds with useless facts, and failed to teach the youth how to practice the truth. He himself refused to attend schools of this character. Out of those schools of the prophets came mighty men, men of world renown, such as David, Solomon, Samuel, Elijah, Elisha, Paul and others.

A reform message in education is due the world of our day. This new-type education which many faintly sense but lack the ability to produce, will touch all sides of the man. It will make thinkers, self-contained men capable of governing themselves, self-supporting men, men capable of adding to the world more than they take from it. For those who come from our schools thus equipped we have the assurance that there will always be standing room. They are headed for the top of the ladder. They have in them a power of leadership for which there is a groan in the hearts of men today.

## Striving to Meet a Situation

**A** PROCESS OF ELIMINATION is going on at Madison. The college has already a family of considerable size, and at its doors several hundred others are knocking for admission. It will be the studied effort of the Faculty to eliminate from the present student body all who do not show themselves equal to the high-



grade training for which this institution was founded. The acceptable student here is sober-minded; he is here for definite training for Christian service; he is willing to carry a share of responsibility in a government in which students participate with the Faculty; he is willing to do honest work in any department where his services are needed, in order to meet the expenses of an education.

The elimination from present membership is for the purpose of giving place to others who may have these characteristics. Every possible effort will be made to select for the fall term admission those who measure up in character, intellectual ability, physical capacity, and spiritual development, to the high standards of the institution.

Madison is prepared to offer full four-year college courses, but it should be understood that this is for one purpose only—the preparation of workers for self-supporting missionary activities.

### Word from a Japanese Reader

A SURVEY reader writes from Japan: "I deeply appreciate your wonderful little paper, and wish to thank you for sending it to me. I wish you could take in some of our Japanese students and prepare them to operate a school in Japan just like yours in every respect."

It is encouraging to us to know that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is appreciated by workers in foreign lands. We quote the following paragraphs from AN APPEAL FOR THE MADISON SCHOOL:—

"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. If this training is given with the glory of God in view, great results will be seen. 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. . .

"The school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to the field to which he is called. . . 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. . . To this has been added the knowledge of how to treat the sick and to care for the injured. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields."

### Advises His Friend

THE Madison Sanitarium has never done much advertising. It has depended upon its patrons speaking or writing favorable words for the institution to their friends. Recently a prominent Southern gentleman, who was spending a few days at the Sanitarium, handed to the office a copy of a letter that he had written to a very dear friend whom he desired to have the benefits of the Sanitarium. This is what he wrote:

My dear Walter:

I have been here a week today and feel that I am now ready to go back on the job, but will stay on another four or five days just for good measure. If you could give up your "cussedness"—smoking, meat, coffee, white mule (if any), and make it your business, your ENTIRE business, for the next twelve months to *get well*, you would get well.

I know of no better place than this Rural Sanitarium for one to go for a month or so to accustom himself to a changed diet and a changed method of living. After a month here, you would become used to the new way of life and could "carry on" after your return home a lot easier than is possible to do on-your-own-and-by-yourself at home. The first month is the hardest, and right here is the place to spend it. Surely it will be hard and lonesome at times, but what is a week or two of lonesomeness, what is a year of the strictest sort of diet, what is the cutting out of all your cussedness forever, when by so doing you can be that strong, healthy man that you were intended to be? What do all these things that you count as a hardship amount to, as compared with an early but perma-



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Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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nent berth in Maple Hill? You can't move from that place once you become a resident. You should have forty years of usefulness yet.

If I can arouse you to a knowledge of the importance of your case, can get it home to you that you have just one job on your hands now and that the biggest job you ever tackled, perhaps the first real job you ever have had since you were born (the job of getting well)—then I don't care how mad I make you.

Your condition is due to abuse of your internal workings. That abuse may be due to many things: a diet all these years (with no reflection on your wife's cooking at all) that is totally unfit for the human stomach, due to ignorance of its simple needs; the filling or clogging of your blood stream with nicotine, caffeine, etc.; plus, if you have used or do use bootleg-mule, the rank poison which comes from "aged-in-wood" (for three weeks maybe) best-on-earth, High Jackson, strictly pure rotgut.

My trouble all came about through ignorance. Abuse of your insides is just as effective whether from ignorance or willful defiance of nature's laws. In your condition, you should make it your business to find out how to live, and then live that way. Simple, isn't it? Boy, it's anything but simple; but it's worth the fight. The meanest part of your fight would be all over in three short weeks.

If you can come here and enter into the spirit of the thing, obey, cut out the cussedness, take these daily rubs and baths, live the life laid out for you by your doctor (who will, I know, work in full cooperation with Dr. Sutherland) for a month, you could go back home with a foundation laid solidly for your future forty years or so, of life; a foundation that is mighty hard to lay in your own home. I think you have full knowledge as to the cost, etc.; but if not, tell me, and I'll get it for you pronto. Talk it over with your doctor. If I can do anything, I shall be glad indeed to do it. Enclosed are some menus which show the good foods you get here at reasonable cost. Your own diet would probably be nogless nog every two hours for the first two weeks or so—and it costs little.

Are you coming up?

Yours sincerely,

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## News Items

THIS week Miss Gertrude Lingham, who has been working on her dissertation at the University of Michigan, returned to Madison. Miss Lingham heads our department of health education. On her return South she was accompanied by her sisters, Miss Ruth Lingham, and Miss Alice Lingham of Watertown, Massachusetts. Miss Ruth has just completed a post-graduate course in psychiatric nursing at Butler Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island.

THE vesper service Friday was conducted by Dr. M. E. Olsen, President of the Home Study Institute, Washington, D. C. He gave a brief history of the early days of the Madison school. Dr. Olsen said: "In general, I believe that institutions founded in the providence of God thrive best when they follow rather closely the principles upon which they were established in the beginning. Because Madison has done this thus far, it has had a remarkably successful history." He urged upon the young people the importance of their getting the spirit of service and self-sacrifice that prompted the pioneers to found and carry forward the work at Madison.

A REPORT comes from Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber, who have just returned from a trip to Reeves, Georgia, that arrangements have been made for a four-day health education institute to be held in the city of Rome late in September or early in October. It is most gratifying to see the interest shown by various organizations such as the local medical society, the Parent-Teachers' Association, the city and county welfare workers' association, as well as leading members of the medical profession, in this enterprise. The institute will be given in the Civic Auditorium. Student nurses and dieticians from Madison, as well as other health workers, will have a part in the program.

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  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

August 3, 1932

No. 30

## A New Type of School

THE words found in the ninth chapter of the book of Zechariah call attention to the remarkable controversy between Christian education and worldly education. The tenth chapter indicates that this controversy reaches its climax just before the end of all things. The sons of Zion under control of the spirit of God meet the sons of Greece, which represent the spirit of worldly education.

The students of the system of true education are so different from the students of worldly education that they appear to the worldly as though intoxicated with wine. True education is the restoration of the divine nature of God in man, while worldly education is the development of the human nature. These two spirits—the spirit of Christ and the spirit of humanity—are decidedly different.

“Turn you to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope: even today do I declare that I will render double unto thee.”

The great ambition of Christian teachers, of medical missionaries, of parents, should be to receive this double portion of the spirit of God. We are all prisoners of hope, trusting that we may be brought to that upright position where we may be given up wholly to the love and practice of truth.

Twenty-eight years ago a small group of teachers established a school on an old, worn-out farm of about 400 acres on the

Cumberland River, near the village of Madison. This group of teachers had little money, but felt impelled to establish a training school that would be of value in promoting true principles of education.

They hoped to give students an opportunity to practice the truths learned in school. Such a plan required considerable breaking away from the traditional ideas of education, which consisted largely of

giving to students information without any requirement or opportunity to translate the information received into live activities while in school. Breaking away from the old Platonic philosophy, which ruined the apostolic church, has been indeed a difficult undertaking.

The founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute realized to some extent the importance of the divine words: “If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.” “Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it.” They understood the results wrought upon students who, loving the truth, enter the training schools with a desire to be quickly fitted for their life work, and yet too often acquire the habit of “ever learning, but never able to come to the knowledge of the truth,” of being satisfied with constantly receiving information with little or no thought of using it in a practical way while in school.

“Should all the labor that has been expended on the churches during the past

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AND the Jews marvelled, saying, “How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?” Jesus answered them, and said, “My doctrine is not mine, but His that sent Me. If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of Myself.”

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—John 7:15-17.



twenty years, be again expended upon them, it would fail, as it has failed in the past, of making the members self-denying, cross-bearing followers of Christ. Many have been overfed with spiritual food, while in the world thousands are perishing for the bread of life. Church members must *work*."

The founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute felt that there would be no excuse for establishing a training school to turn out students who would repeat the experience mentioned above. And that they have spent twenty years on the undertaking without advancement indicates that something is radically wrong in the training of workers. The trouble is revealed in that brief statement, "Church members must *work*."

Church members have been too much under the influence of those who have been taught truth in the schools without being required to practice it. Such is the Platonic philosophy in education—that if one receives an idea and consents to it mentally it is not necessary, in order to perfect character, to practice the idea in school. This philosophy produced the Dark Ages, and is still ruining millions of Christians who have been taught that "to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

The pioneers hoped to establish on this old, worn-out farm a school that would train students to go forth as self-supporting missionaries, to recognize that the usefulness learned on the school farm would give them standing room in their future work. No school work, these teachers felt, could be more effective than that of giving students an opportunity to form habits of practicing while in school the things that they would do as missionaries when they left the school. They believed that the knowledge students would obtain in tilling the soil, in caring for the sick in the sanitarium, in building houses, in preparing wholesome food, in learning to be content with simple food and clothing while in school, etc., would be of great value to them, opening many avenues for true Christian service.

Realizing the necessity of breaking away from the popular traditional educational system in vogue, because it had retarded rather than advanced the work of

God, the motor side of the student's intellect was recognized and opportunity was provided for students to come in contact daily with the real problems of life while in school, to learn the lesson: "Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

#### Provision for Self-support

IN harmony with the above idea an alternate work-and-study program was put into operation, providing opportunity for any earnest, energetic student to earn his school expenses while in training. Such a program called for the establishment of a number of enterprises which would give support to the teachers and students as well as providing opportunity for students to express themselves by doing in school what they should do as missionaries in the field.

On such a plan of education it has been necessary to arouse the students' self-activity—a natural reaction to what they are taught—instead of attempting to manufacture for them popular educational garments. Students at Madison are taught the importance of avoiding mechanical learning, thus becoming mere machines, or automatons following leaders without thinking, accepting ideas without question. They are urged to prove all things by the word of God, to put into immediate practice the truths learned.

Students who attempt to hold ideas without putting them into practice until some suitable time in the remote future, find to their sorrow, all too soon, that they have been building on a foundation of educational sand instead of the rock of truth, for no one can develop real character without right thinking and habitual practice of what he thinks.

To develop the institution at Madison students and teachers have had to learn to be self-supporting and cooperative in government. Slowly but substantially the institution has grown with its many sides. The large school farm has given opportunity for expression of ideas that tend to make willing and obedient students, rural-minded, independent, courageous, willing to go where God calls even though they have only an ear of corn, as taught by Dr. Finney of Oberlin.

The relationship existing between the patients at the Sanitarium and the school



family has tended to emphasize the idea that medical missionary work is the gospel in practice. It teaches daily that to be a medical missionary is simply to follow in the footsteps of the Master, that the most forceful missionary work is to "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

These great principles of education take hold of the willing students, it is found, in proportion to the faculty's love for and loyalty in practicing them before the students.

#### The Test

PROBABLY the acid test of the fruit of an educational system is how it stands up to the present commercial and financial upheaval. Students and teachers are now reacting more satisfactorily to these principles of education than when money was plentiful and times more prosperous. More interest is manifested in learning how to be self-supporting while in school in order to be self-supporting as a missionary. Many are showing an earnest desire to know not only how to be self-supporting but how to be self-governing, independent instead of dependent upon the great complex organization called modern civilization, how to be proprietors and leaders.

The enterprises established by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute students are thriving during this time of depression. They are standing like beacon lights before their respective neighborhoods, teaching the people the importance of getting out of the cities on to the land where they can have little homes and produce their living from the soil.

The college farm is yielding bountiful crops; the real fundamental things are here for students to enjoy. Only those things are scarce that are artificial.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is becoming a sort of refuge for young men and women who are now anxious to get down to business and actually receive a training that will enable them to be ready for the outpouring of the latter rain, to go forth as self-supporting missionaries.

The institution desires to be a training camp for making soldiers of the cross. Its students learn to endure hardships, to

bear responsibilities in helping to conduct the affairs of the institution, to be self-supporting, self-governing, and cooperative. They are taught to practice right here on the campus the principles received that they may be prepared to carry the truth triumphantly to the places to which they may be called.

When students learn in school to be self-supporting and content with simple food and clothing, the church will not be suffering financially, for merchant princes with their wealth will join the movement. When training schools regard the formation of such habits in their students of greater value than passive information, then there will be a union of the laymen and the ministers in teaching the soon coming of Christ. They will indeed be a spectacle to the world, and the gospel will be quickly carried to every country.

### Press Fund

TWO hundred and twenty-five dollars short on the press fund and the date set as a goal is past. We would like to get this press soon, as the old one has broken down again. This press is so old that repair parts can no longer be obtained for it. The growing demands make it impossible to get along without replacing the old press.

"Dear Little SURVEY: I have not been a disinterested reader of your plea for a new press. I kept planning and hoping for a substantial gift. Now that you are asking for the quarters and dimes I am not ashamed to send my one little dollar. I promise you another now and then as I can to show my appreciation and love for your weekly visits."

I love to get the SURVEY, and am sending one dollar for the press fund. So sorry it isn't \$100.00. I have waited to see if I could secure more, but can not at present. I hope you will soon be able to sing the jubilee song of freedom for the press."

"Enclosed find my bit toward the press fund. I have been interested in this from the first, but couldn't help before. I hope to send another fifty cents next month. I always read every word of the SURVEY. It has helped me so many times. I'm hoping you will soon have the full amount for the press."

Evidently some readers of the SURVEY believe in the Biblical injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," for several anonymous contributions have come in recently for the press fund. From Glendale, California,



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Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

comes one dollar, with the notation: "Another 'widow's mite.'" And down from Michigan comes \$2.00 more, with a note wishing us success and signed, "A Reader of the SURVEY."

We certainly appreciate these contributions and the kind spirit which prompts them. If 225 readers will respond with \$1.00 donations the sum will be complete, or 450 responses with fifty-cent donations, 900 responses with twenty-five cents, 2,250 with ten cents. Surely this ought to be subscribed quickly from the several thousand SURVEY readers. Address contributions or pledges to THE MADISON SURVEY, Madison, Tenn. —G. B. McCLURE

### News Items

ANOTHER long life of useful service ended this week in the passing away of Sister Emeline Hurlbutt, formerly of Lakeport, California, who spent the past fifteen years in the South. For years she and her husband were interested in the medical and educational work centering at Madison. They purchased a large tract of land near Reeves, Georgia, dedicating it to a similar work. Since the death of her husband several years ago, she has been actively connected with a number of mission centers. About two months ago, when she found that her health was failing, she came to the Madison Sanitarium. She passed away the evening of July 18, age 88 years, and was laid to rest in Springhill cemetery near Madison. She was a woman of strong faith and a courageous heart. Those who have known her feel that indeed "A mother in Israel" has gone to her rest.

LAST week Dr. J. N. Andrews and his family, missionaries for sixteen years

in Tatsienlu, Szechwan, China, were the welcome guests of the institution. Dr. and Mrs. Andrews spoke to the Madison family at the regular chapel hour. Mrs. Andrews is a daughter of Elder W. A. Spicer. We were very much interested to hear first-hand of the marvelous experiences that these people have had since leaving the states. Madison always extends a most cordial invitation to missionaries to visit us and to tell us of their experiences.

TAKING a vacation from her work at the Medical desk, Miss Icylyene Lawrence visited Mr. and Mrs. George R. Israel in Graysville, Tennessee, for a few days last week.

### Notice to Prospective Students

INASMUCH as we are having considerable difficulty with students coming to the school without having been accepted by the institution, we are making announcement through the columns of the SURVEY that under no circumstances will such students be accepted upon their arrival here. Scores of applications in our files are awaiting consideration, and it is manifestly unfair to these prospects to allow others to step in and take their places, thus depriving them of a place in the school. Much to our regret, we have been compelled of late to refuse entrance to several young people who have come in without previous arrangement, so we thought it wise to make the announcement in this way to save others the expense of a fruitless trip to the school and return. *Do not come to the school until you receive official notice of your acceptance.*

—P. A. WEBBER, Dean.

THE Music Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is in need of two or three pianos to be used as practice instruments. Perhaps there are SURVEY readers who have pianos which they would be willing to contribute to the college. Will any such persons please correspond with P. A. Webber, Dean.

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  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

August 10, 1932

No. 31

## Benefits of the Depression

By Fred Green

ABOUT four hundred years ago Shakespeare wrote, "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Another more ancient writer suggests that we learn obedience through the things which we suffer. The chances are that before this depression ends many people will have established a new standard of values.

Most of us are loud with our complaints against the inconveniences of low wages, unemployment, and reduced selling prices, but few seriously consider the benefits of hard times. To deny the benefits is to ignore racial history and individual experience. We improve in strength and capacity not through ease but through struggle, not so much in times of plenty as in days of trial. Men and women of force, vigor, and solidity are not grown in hot houses. These truths are so obvious and commonplace that we often ignore them; many of us dislike to face them.

A major benefit of affliction is that it makes us think seriously. One never knows just how little he can live on until his income is removed. Many a man today says that his situation would be very different if only he had spent his money wisely when he had it. Folks are learning that styles in dress are not nearly so important as they had supposed. The closets and attics in many a home are being searched for articles of clothing long ago discarded.

At Madison necessity is enforcing her lessons with a strong hand. New ways are being discovered to save fuel, water, electricity, labor, administrative expenses. In the economy program being carried

forward students are cooperating. Resources are being discovered of which we had not known. If adversity helps to find the answer to some of our questions

we shall be greatly benefited.

Adversity is impressing large numbers with the fact that pleasures may be simple and inexpensive. Instead of taking the family to the city for entertainment in the evening, old friendships are being renewed with neighbors in the country. Adversity is teaching many of us to enjoy the non-monetary wealth with which we are surrounded. This wealth includes an endless variety of things from which happiness and satisfaction may be extracted—things ranging all the way from beautiful sunsets to the companionship of children, from the singing of birds to resting by the quiet brooks. The philosophy of the old fashion, although not so exciting, is coming more into vogue.

It seems certain that many farmers will learn that too much attention has been given to the purely commercial aspect of crop raising, that they have emphasized the value of the farm as a business at the expense of its value as a home. Low prices force us to improve our prac-

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*"Then let us smile when skies are gray,  
And laugh at stormy weather!  
And sing life's lonesome times away,  
So—worry and the dreariest day  
Will find an end together!"*

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tices. People who do not have a genuine preference for simple living do not belong on the farm. We must be more content to raise what we eat and eat what we raise.

The depression is not the worst thing that might happen to people healthwise. Doctors tell us, and statistics substantiate it, that people are in better health during hard times. Over-eating is not so common; dissipating pleasures are not so popular. Simplicity in diet, although enforced by circumstances, it often a great benefit.

Finally, there is the effect of adversity on the human spirit. This may be the most important of all. Subjection to difficulty reveals the stuff of which we are made. From this standpoint adversity is very valuable. If we are to know what we really are, we must struggle and we must face the necessity of self-denial.

From the standpoint of character development, the present hard times are of incalculable benefit to thousands of boys and girls. In times of high prosperity, many young people escape the character-building experiences which most human beings must have for their best development.

All through human history, long before the Book of Job was written, and innumerable times since, the value of adversity in the development of human beings and human institutions has been demonstrated.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

## Pellagra in the South

LAST year 7,146 deaths occurred in the United States from pellagra. Seven thousand of these deaths occurred in what is known as the Cotton Belt of the South.

Pellagra is under control here in the South, so that there is no reason for any serious outbreak. It has been well understood for some time that the disease is a result of the absence of certain food elements. This has been shown by a number of experiments, especially by Goldberger. The absence of these elements may affect the individual directly as being lacking in his own selection of food, or, these same elements may be lacking in the feed given to cows producing milk, or the chickens producing eggs, thus bringing about pellagra.

Pellagra is usually due to faulty habits of diet, and ordinarily is easily avoided. If once developed, the symptoms are so marked that the disease is easily recognized and may be cured under proper treatment. There are very few diseases that will respond more quickly to proper treatment than pellagra.

To help us to be sure of the cause and nature of pellagra, a number of experiments have been made showing that the disease can be produced in individuals by removing certain elements from their habitual diet. It has also been found that it can be prevented by the addition of these elements of food.

So we are forced to accept the cold, hard facts that outside of a few difficult cases that have some disturbance of metabolism, the diet is the essential problem to be considered.

As many people in the North are interested in the Southern States as their future home, it is well for them to understand that pellagra is not due to climate, but to certain economic conditions which might exist in any country or climate.

The Southern States have been under the control for a number of years of efficient health boards that have practically exterminated this disease from public institutions such as asylums, homes for orphans and indigents, etc.

The last three or four years there has been a sharp increase in pellagra in many parts of the South. It is interesting to know that this has been discovered to be due to the low price of cotton, as pellagra is manifesting itself again in rural sections of the South where people depend for their living largely upon cotton. And it is also interesting to know that where pellagra is prevalent there are some people, though as poor as those who are having the disease, who are escaping it because they have learned how to provide a proper diet.

Many bankers and merchants who are aiding cotton farmers to make a crop by lending them money are compelling these farmers to agree to grow a certain amount of garden produce in order to provide foods that will protect them against pellagra. It is also found that in many sec-



tions where cotton has been raised unprofitably due to boll weevil, low prices, etc., people are doing more diversified farming, and are thus benefited from a health standpoint and are avoiding pellagra. Therefore it is concluded that pellagra is a by-product of the one-crop system of agriculture, and the prevention is in raising diversified crops, making possible a more complete diet for both man and beast.

Pellagra is a deficiency disease which can be prevented by removing the cause. It is found that ninety per cent of pellagra cases have their onset in the late winter and early spring, when it is difficult to provide fresh vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, etc.

If people will provide plenty of fresh collards, cabbage, green beans, peas, and greens of various kinds, which can be easily grown in the South, or when these can not be had fresh, if they will provide themselves with a generous supply of canned tomatoes, canned snap beans, canned greens, dried beans and peas, dried or canned fruit, with plenty of milk and eggs, they will fortify themselves against pellagra and other diet deficiency diseases.

Demineralized cereals, molasses, cane sugar, sweet potatoes, cotton seed oil, have very little pellagra-preventive value. Yeast preparations, collards, kale, mustard greens, and soy bean products are of very great value.

This information is given with the hope that no one will be deterred from coming south on account of pellagra.

### Appreciates Practical Training

RECENTLY C. McCoy Franklin, Principal of the Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina, spent a week at the Sanitarium and College. In a letter to a friend he writes:

"For years I have been looking in vain for a college to which boys and girls who have no money could go and earn their way. At the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute I found a group of fine, sturdy, earnest boys and girls, taught by

a faculty of self-sacrificing men and women of unusual moral and spiritual stamina, as well as superior scholarship. I saw boys and girls in the pursuit of degrees who were splendid practical dairymen, poultrymen, gardeners, general farmers, plumbers, painters, printers, auto mechanics, electricians, masons, dress-makers, dieticians, nurses, etc. Many of them were expert in three or four of the above trades, and they learned it all while in the pursuit of a college degree.

"The streets of our cities are crowded with men and women who have their college degrees and don't know what to do with them, but there will always be room for creative men who have learned to coordinate the skill of the hand with the training of the mind, and this, it seems to me, is the noble task to which the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is addressing itself."

### Solving the Unemployment Problem

A LETTER from J. G. Mitchell, pastor of one of our large churches in Florida, tells us that Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rhodes, formerly Madison students, have been instrumental in the recent establishment of a health-food bakery in Miami. The bakery is being carried forward by the church. Some of the members who have talent in this direction are using it in the development of the new project.

"One of the main breads we sell," Pastor Mitchell writes, "is Soybean Bread. We have ordered flour from Madison twice and like it very much."

As the present time the bakery is employing heads of nine families, and it is hoped that this number will be doubled by Christmas. This is the way Pastor Mitchell is helping to solve the problem of unemployment in the Miami church. At times, he says, the church has had as many as twenty-five families on its welfare list. They are very hopeful that the bakery project is going to be one of the ways of providing profitable employment that will lead to much evangelical work.

In regard to the establishment of health food enterprises, we are advised:



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"In every place where there is a church, instruction should be given in regard to the preparation of simple, healthful foods for the use of those who wish to live in accordance with the principles of health reform. And the church members should impart to the people of their neighborhood the light they receive on this subject. . . Thus the poor will be encouraged to adopt the principles of health reform; they will be helped to become industrious and self-reliant.

"God will take ordinary men and will give them skill and understanding in the use of the fruit of the earth. . . He will impress business men who are Sabbath-keepers to establish industries that will provide employment for His people. . . But in all of our plans we should remember that the health-food work is the property of God, and that it is not to be made a financial speculation for personal gain. Profits are to be used for the good of suffering humanity everywhere. 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 health-food industries."

The Madison Food Factory is offering employment to quite a number of persons in the manufacture and sale of health foods. If interested in knowing how to employ yourself profitably in a good work, address the Madison Survey.

### Notice to Prospective Students

INASMUCH as we are having considerable difficulty with students coming to the school without having been accepted by the institution, we are making announcement through the columns of the

SURVEY that under no circumstances will such students be accepted upon their arrival here. Scores of applications in our files are awaiting consideration, and it is manifestly unfair to these prospects to allow others to step in and take their places, thus depriving them of a place in the school. Much to our regret, we have been compelled of late to refuse entrance to several young people who have come in without previous arrangement, so we thought it wise to make the announcement in this way to save others the expense of a fruitless trip to the school and return. *Do not come to the school until you receive official notice of your acceptance.*

P. A. WEBBER, Dean.

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### News Items

FRIDAY July 15, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. M. E. Olsen, and Dr. Floyd Bralliar attended the Rural School Conference held at Austin Peay Normal School, Clarksville, Tennessee. The conference was conducted by Dr. P. P. Claxton, President of the Normal School. They report an interesting and profitable meeting.

ONE of our friends, Orson C. Warner, of Worthington, Ohio, has given to the college a camera valued at \$100 or more. The camera can be used not only for the usual picture-taking, but for copying pictures and printed matter, and for making lantern slides. This will be a valuable addition to our equipment for the science departments.

THE Madison Food Company announces an attractive proposition to prospective students whereby a discount of 28% on school expenses is offered. All students interested in this proposition should write P. A. Webber, N. A. N. I., Madison, Tennessee.

A LETTER comes from J. D. Grimes, who is carrying forward a small community work at Daylight, Tennessee, saying that he needs assistance in the way of associates who have means to help develop the work. Mr. Grimes hopes that sometime a small sanitarium with some cottages for the workers can be built. He says there is work for two nurses, two teachers, and some one to carry forward the farm work. Those interested in helping develop the educational and medical work in the Daylight community should write to J. D. Grimes, Daylight, Tennessee.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

August 24, 1932

No. 32

## HEALTH EDUCATION INSTITUTE

A TEN-DAY health education institute has just ended at Madison, demonstrating the theory that health can best be taught by visual education. Illustrated lectures were given each evening by Julius Gilbert White, of Melrose, Massachusetts. Mr. White is nationally known as a lecturer on Foods and Nutrition. He has traveled widely with his series of twelve lectures, repeating the entire course several times for the public schools in the city of Boston. He is a thorough-going dietitian, dealing largely with the importance of diet in the conquest of disease. In his lectures here he outlined the causes of disease and the principles by which life may be lengthened, convincing his hearers of the truth of his repeated statement that "If you are suffering, it is probably your own fault."

A round-table discussion each afternoon gave opportunity for the study of modern problems in diet and its relation to health. These discussions were held in the auditorium of the new Demonstration Building.

An attractive exhibit featuring the line of health foods manufactured here at Madison added to the interest of the Institute. Visual education material of various types formed a part of the exhibit, health literature and colorful placards contributing to the educational value of the display.

The institute is over. But those who attended feel that its influence will go on.

The instruction given was timely and of vital importance; it was based on facts that we must not only know but practice if we are to teach the principles of health to others. The knowledge of ten years ago is not sufficient now. We must progress; we must keep up with science. The scientific discoveries of modern nutritionists are not out of harmony with the principles of health reform which we have been teaching. Instead, they give force to these principles. They add to the power of the whole movement. Not to know them is to fight a one-handed battle against disease.

Madison is a health center. It should be a place from which this great health education light may emanate far and wide. Visual education should go ahead and open the way for the health food work—and right now plans are being laid and definite work started along this line at Madison.

A new enterprise has been launched here. It consists of the preparation of slides, posters, and other visual health education material. Photographic equipment and a new press have been purchased, and the work is already under way. Herbert C. White, of St. Helena, California, will remain with us for possibly two or three months, lending the benefit of his years of experience in the preparation of slides to those who are to carry on the work here. The General Conference is lending its hearty support to this



project, and, more than that, wishes to act as our representative in selling these to its workers throughout the world. We are glad that visual health education material, so much needed, will soon be available to the public.

So it seems that the institute just over has been epoch-making. It has stimulated new interest in the health work and in medical evangelism. It has been the inspiration of new ideas and projects to be worked out. It has been the beginning of greater things.

It is the plan to conduct health lectures for the people of Nashville during

the fall months. Julius Gilbert White consented to stay over long enough to give the first of this series on Tuesday night, August 9. These lectures, held at the Vegetarian Cafeteria Lecture Room, will be continued each Thursday night by Dr. P. A. Webber. Radio station WLAC has kindly promised us time each Wednesday evening 7:00 o'clock central standard time to make announcement of these lectures.

A step forward has been taken. Let us carry on this work, ever in a stronger way; let us live consistently, teach intelligently, until the health work fills the place that has long been waiting for it.

## HELPFUL GEMS

**D**ISEASE is not an accident. We are not usually born with our afflictions, neither do they come uncalled or uncultivated; we produce them by our own ignorant or wilful course of action."

"Because of the increase of sicknesses of mankind, and other reasons which I will not name here, we have a confusing variety of health systems offered to us.

"With some, fasting is a favorite. . . Another recommends raw foods. . . Still others advocate certain periods on special-diets. . . However, I believe that if we could learn what a perfect ration is and use it, and learn how to have perfect digestion and perfect elimination every day and live that way fifty-two weeks in the year we would not need special seasons of fasting or elimination, but would have the best health possible to each of us every day and live to reasonable old age."

"If every muscle, tissue, and nerve is being continually supplied with life and strength, that is a state of perfect health."

"A food may be defined as,—Any substance which, when absorbed into the blood, will nourish, repair waste, and furnish force and heat to the body, without causing injury to any of its parts, or loss of functional activity; neither must it call for constantly increasing quantities of itself."

"Manifestly the body must be nourished and repaired with the same materials of which it is made. . . Notice that these elements of which the body is made are all in the soil of the earth; that is the source from which they all must come to nourish the body. . . Each one has its definite work just like a soldier in the army or the workers in a factory, and if one is missing, the entire machinery *must stop.*"

"In natural foods there is something for every need of every organ of the body."

"If we had not departed from the use of natural foods we would not have to study the question of minerals, cellulose, or vitamins, as these elements which carry on the life processes are all present in proper amounts and we would get them automatically and instinctively without giving a thought to the matter."

"From a purely physical standpoint mineral starvation is usually the primary cause of disease. . . Loss of mineral bodies impairs the food value of food stuffs, and moreover, tends to make them poisonous."

"All of the operations and functions of the blood are dependent upon the presence of this liberal supply of minerals, and yet we throw away two-thirds, four-fifths, or five-sixths of them, as the case may be, and go merrily on as if all will



be well; and then when calamity befalls, we blame some particular organ for it, or the weather, or the neighbors, or say we inherited it, or think it an accident,—just had to be; we blame everybody except ourselves, the ones at fault.”

“If tuberculosis germs enter the lungs, or other parts of the body, nature calls on the blood for calcium and builds a calcium deposit about the germ, walling it off and preventing its activity and ultimately causing its death, and the person’s life is saved because the blood had plenty of calcium. But we take two-thirds of it out of “The Staff or Life”,—throw our defenses away and then wonder why we should have tuberculosis.”

“But even the including of all of the minerals does not yet complete or make perfect the ration. A preponderance of these minerals and other elements **MUST BE ALKALINE.**”

“When people die of disease, most of them die of acid.”

“Please take note that all flesh-foods are high in potential acidity, and that they predominate in the list. If one wishes to reduce the acidity of the body here is a good place to begin. But when you do so, please also take note that cereals and breadstuffs of all kinds, and eggs, are also acid-forming. . . . If we want to reduce our acids we will have to change over to the foods which are in the base-forming list,—the fruits and vegetables.”

Some one will ask, “Is there the same danger in eating too many alkali foods and so get alkalosis as in getting too many acid-forming foods and get acidosis? I answer, No! That has never been heard of.”

“However, none of these elements which are necessary to life contain life,—there is no life in them,—they are all inert, *lifeless*, DEAD. . . . They are only dirt like that in your back yard or garden,—the same elements,—but without life. . . . If life is to be present, something besides these must be present; something must be added to these to give life. . . . That life principle science has named the “**VITAMIN**”. Without IT all food is dead food. Without IT no food can be utilized by the

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body. Without IT nothing will happen. All of the primary elements are dependent upon the vitamin to set them going. . . . ‘The vitamin is the vital spark which vitalizes all the food elements and sets them at work. Without this they are inert.’ It is like building a fire in your fire-place. You may lay all of the materials ever so carefully but there will be no fire until you apply the spark,—the match,—and no amount of wishing will take the place of that vital spark.”

“The plants are composed of the elements that are in the soil; but the soil has no power or ability to assemble itself into forms of potatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, corn, beans, apples, or nuts. Some power other than that of the soil must be associated with its elements to cause them to go to work and arrange them into the various form of vegetation which humans and animals can use as food. This mysterious force is the life principle which science has called the vitamin.”

“The life principle,—the vitamin,—is the cause of the growth of all plants. It also makes boys and girls grow. Without it all food is as dead as the dirt in your back yard, and to eat food without vitamins is almost comparable to eating dirt. You may make sure of an ample amount of calcium in the rations but if vitamins are not present, no bones or teeth will ever be made. And thus it is with all of the food elements.

“The vitamins are present in all seeds,—the grains, legumes, and nuts. They are in the fruits and leaves and roots. They are in all vegetation. They are the cause of growth in all vegetation.”



"As in the plants, so it is in animals. The life and growth of all animals depend upon the vitamins found in seeds, fruits, leaves, and roots, etc. . . As in the plants and animals, so it is in man. His life and growth are likewise dependent upon that life principle found in all vegetation."

"What are vitamins? I wish I knew! No scientist knows. . . That which was written yesterday may be out of date tomorrow, but you may rest assured that all the vitamins that may ever be found will be found in natural foods,—whole grains, fruits, vegetables, and nuts."

"We have now taught you how to secure a COMPLETE RATION; the Chittenden Standard of protein 10 %, fat 25 %, carbohydrates 65 %, plus minerals, plus a large preponderance of alkaline foods, plus all the vitamins."

"These elements are not here by accident. They have all been thought out and planned by the Master Mind. If we would know the plan and use the elements of life which God has provided for us we would have the health He has intended."

These excerpts are taken from the series of twelve "Learn-How-to-be-Well" Lectures by Julius Gilbert White, which may be obtained from THE MADISON SURVEY, or from the author, New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Massachusetts.

"Some wish that an exact rule could be prescribed for their diet. They overeat, and then regret it, and so they keep thinking about what they eat and drink. This is not as it should be. One person can not lay down an exact rule for another. Every one should exercise reason and self-control and should act from principle."

"Our bodies are Christ's purchased possession, and we are not at liberty to do with them as we please. All who understand the laws of health should realize their obligation to obey these laws, which God has established in their being. Obedience to the laws of health is to be made a matter of personal duty. We ourselves must suffer the results of violated law.

*Ministry of Healing* pg. 310

## NEWS

EVERYBODY talks about hard times these days. And Madison students have responded by launching an organization known as the "Economy Club." It's a brand new organization whose officers have not yet been elected as this goes to press. But it has big ideas, and we believe the club is able to put them across. Our water bill, we are told, averages around \$13 a day. Some observing students believe that a little visual education—for instance, a poster or two on the careless use of water—might make this bill a little less. That is only one of the ways in which members of the new club hope to carry out their aim of "Economy for Madison." Success to them.

THE latest thing in student project is the operating of the Nashville Vegetarian Cafeteria by four of our students; Irma Locke, Esther Sanford, Mrs. Karl Erickson, and Howard Davidson. They have been interested in the food work for some time, and now we are pleased to see them get a practical training and some real drastic experience that is sure to help them in future years. Their project consists of the responsibility of operating the Cafeteria including its financial aspects, and will cover a year, beginning the first of August, 1932. The latest report is that they are getting along fine.

JUST previous to establishing an educational enterprise at Monteagle, Tennessee, Mr. Myles Horton spent a little time at Madison studying the organization of the school. Reports are that he likes the place. We wish him every success in his undertaking at Monteagle.

THE poultry department reports that they have sold more than a thousand frying-size cockerels from two to five cents above market price. This is quite an item in these days of depression, and with a poultry project it is a very necessary item in order to keep from running behind.

THE dairy has a better average production this year than ever before. For the month of June seventeen Madison cows were placed on the honor list made up by the Davidson County Cow Testing Association.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

August 31, 1932

No. 33

## School Life Should be Real Life

AN interesting article written by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, President of George Peabody College for Teachers, appears in the July number of the *Peabody Reflector*. The article is entitled, "Health, Wealth, and Righteousness."

Dr. Payne is a graduate of the University of Virginia, an institution founded by Thomas Jefferson. Over a hundred years ago, Jefferson believing in democracy in education, broke away from the former traditional course and degrees. He wanted his school to be a place where students could live just as normal lives as they lived before they entered and as they expected to live after they finished school. Jefferson's school covered an extensive field and prepared men for many kinds of activity. His courses were scheduled so that a person desiring to become a civil engineer could be a civil engineer in the university. If he desired to be a clock-maker, he could be a clock-maker there, and studies were suited to his needs. If he wished to be a farmer, then he could study and practice the subjects there. He adapted the teaching to the student's needs, thus helping him into his profession by starting him both in the class room and in the practical work in his professional line.

Horace Mann endeavored to carry out the same general plan of democracy in

education. However, in time the advocates of formal, stereotyped education turned the great educational reform started by Jefferson, Bernard, Mann, and others into the regular channels, so that we are now cursed with a dead orthodoxy in education just the same as we have been for years with a dead orthodoxy in religion.

Dr. Bruce Payne, about twenty years ago, became the president of George Peabody College for

Teachers. Rapidly and solidly he has built up a most wonderful institution, one of the outstanding features of which is that practical subjects shall have a place equal to the old traditional subjects.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is fortunate in that its teachers taking advanced work have the privilege of attending such an institution.

In his article on "Health, Wealth, and Righteousness," Dr. Payne brings out the thought "that the cause of all human suffering is disease, poverty, and sin. . . . At the bottom of all economic, religious, educational, and political efficiency lies health. . . . Hopeless life failures are usually bodily failures first. When one's health fails, he ceases to be an economic, religious, educational, or political leader. We must remember that the Master always cured men's bodies before he treated their souls. . . . We shall always have to

### OUR EXAMPLE

DURING His ministry, Jesus devoted more time to healing the sick than to preaching. . . . The followers of Christ are to labor as he did.

—*Desire of Ages*



face in the South poor farming, poor manufacturing, poor teaching, at least relatively, until we improve the condition of public and personal health. Too few of our people in the South have been educated to feel strongly concerning this fundamentally weak spot in our economic and social structure."

Some day, Dr. Payne says, financial leaders will realize that success depends upon the productivity of the soil. The raw materials of wealth are found in the ground. "Business would cease in about forty-eight hours if the soil should cease to give up that from which people live and thrive and do business. In other words, the garbage can of the farmer is the hope of business. What the farmer does not eat and wear constitutes the surplus of production, and it is this surplus of production that the rest of the world obtains. The manufacturer converts it into a form which the consumer desires, the railroad transports it to him, and the banker furnishes the capital with which these two performances are carried through. It is to the interest of all, then, to help the farmer produce and save. The cost of living and of producing must interest all, for it is to the interest of all our people to increase the difference between the necessities and the total output on the farm. . .

"The first duty a man owes to society is to feed himself, and not to live upon his neighbors. Our schools must teach their boys and girls how to work. In fact, we must do more than that. We must go with the boys to the farm and into the factory and show them how to work after we have taught them.

"The only cure for the curse of wealth is the consecration of wealth to providing superior advantages for the next generation. Money is not a bad thing unless it is used for a bad purpose. Ignorance, then, is the mother of poverty."

**I**N his article, Dr. Payne has stressed the importance of health for the individual and nation. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute believes one hundred per cent in this doctrine, and in the practical education emphasized by Dr. Payne. It has built up a curriculum that trains students to go forth not only as class-room teachers but as lecturers,

health and welfare workers, prepared to teach the people how to live, in order to have better health and to be more efficient. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is stressing those subjects in the curriculum that are closely related to health and to life, such as physiology, biology, hygiene, sanitation, rural sociology. These subjects take the place, to a large extent, of subjects that have no value other than traditional.

The four-year courses lead to the bachelor of science degree in a number of departments, such as nutrition and physiological chemistry, dietetics, home economics, agriculture, nursing, manual arts, and education. A certain amount of health education is stressed in all of these departments.

A number of short courses are scheduled to aid those who are mature and well-settled in some profession to become more practical and efficient in their chosen work. In other words, those who do not care to spend the time in school required for regular courses are given the benefit of short but strong and practical courses.

It is hoped that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute may contribute its bit in a helpful and practical manner in putting the South on a stronger basis. There is no finer country in the world than the Southern States so far as climate, natural resources, and people are concerned. The ancestors of many of the southern people came from England, Scotland, and Ireland in order that they might enjoy civil and religious liberty. These sturdy pioneers were willing to go into the forests and hew out homes, overcoming seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

These same intrinsic qualities are found in the people of the Southland today. The plan outlined by Dr. Payne should be like an electric current galvanizing many to action. Schools of a practical nature are needed. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is dedicating all that it possesses in the way of teachers and property to the teaching of health subjects, scientific farming, home economics,—righteousness in thinking, talking, and doing, as well as the more common but less practical subjects. It is endeavor-



ing to conduct the school so that the student will have opportunity to practice these great principles while obtaining his education, that his habits may be fixed not only to know the truth, but to think it, talk it, and live it, incorporating it into his character. It is the aim of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to teach the student to be self-supporting while in school so that he may be able, like Jesus, Paul, and others to carry the gospel under difficulties, to plant seeds of truth while carrying on his daily vocation.

### Why Worry?

*There was a time when I would stew and fret*

*O'er every little problem that I met;  
Would worry days and lie awake at night,  
In deadly fear I might not solve it right.*

*I worried till my hair turned silver-gray;  
I faced with trepidation each new day,  
Until I learned, through years of storm and stress,*

*It pays to labor more and worry less.  
Since I learned THAT, things seem to come my way.*

*I find my ventures are more apt to pay.  
No longer do I face each day with fear  
But rise to meet it with a brain that's clear.*

*Dame Fortune, as they say, is over fickle  
But worry never got a man a nickel.*

*If you would climb the heights to real success,  
Just learn to labor more and worry less.*

—Louis E. Thayer

## Shall We Have the Survey Weekly

**D**URING these difficult times some have suggested that we change the policy of publishing weekly THE MADISON SURVEY.

A friend who has been visiting us for a few days recently, said:

Your little paper has done much to acquaint and keep me in touch with your work in the South. It is doing the same for many others.

For instance, a few weeks ago a prominent official said, "I have not in the past been particularly interested in the Madison School. But the little paper keeps coming to my desk, and naturally I read it more or less. And the more I read it, the more I find myself getting interested in that school and the principles that underly it."

The cost of publishing the SURVEY is, of course, considerable to the institution. But we feel, after all, that the little paper has made friends for the laymen's work. Its constant visits with a message of how laymen may carry on missionary work along medical, agricultural and mechanical lines have their influence.

## NEWS

**T**HE rain during the past week has assured the farm fair crops. At present from early morn until sunset the hum of the insulage cutter is heard over the campus. Corn, beans, tomatoes, and other products are being canned for winter use. The report comes from J. E. Hansen, who has charge of the cannery this season, that up to the present date the cannery has put out 1360 quarts of corn, 253 quarts of string beans, 278 quarts of tomatoes, 256 quarts of tomato puree, 380 quarts of apples, 30 quarts of okra.

**T**HIS week Miss Edith Jacobsen and Paul Sheckler of the Madison Nurses' Training Class of '32 left for Louisville, Kentucky, where they have accepted positions in the Pewee Valley Sanitarium.

**S**TUDENTS of Madison recently joining the Reeves School and Sanitarium, Reeves, Georgia, are Mrs. A. I. Cartwright, Melvin Starr, and Misses Dorothea Cartwright, Goldie McIlwain, and Bessie McCorkle.

**M**ONDAY and Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow B. Randall were guests of the College. They were en route to their home at Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Randall is a graduate of Union College. Both Mr. and Mrs. Randall have expressed a desire to connect with the work here in the South.

**W**E were pleased to have as guests last week Mrs. Ethel Wilson-Haines of Marryville, Tennessee, and Miss Holloway, both of whom are graduates of the Madison



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

Nurses' Class of '20. Until recently Miss Holloway has been doing Bible work in the New England Conference. She and her younger sisters will enter Madison for college work this fall.

AMONG those recently registering at the Madison Sanitarium are: Mrs. W. M. Sloan, Lawrenceburg; Miss Rosa Hord, Shelbyville; Colonel J. L. Jordan, Nashville; J. F. Bryant, Lewisburg; Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Greenville, Mississippi; Miss E. Wheeler, Hurricane, West Virginia; Mrs. Paul Sloan, Nashville; Mrs. E. C. Dean, Springfield. Guests for examination only are H. N. Young, Corinth, Mississippi; H. G. Oelkaus, Evansville, Indiana. A number of the above-mentioned persons are regular annual guests of the Sanitarium for rest and physical check-up.

THE vesper service Friday, August 26, was conducted by Mrs. N. H. Druillard, superintendent of the Riverside Sanitarium. She told in a very interesting manner the experience in establishing the work at Madison in the early days. She also told some interesting things about the work at the Riverside Sanitarium. Mrs. Druillard was for years business manager of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and is known far and wide as "Mother D". Her talks are always an inspiration.

WE are glad to have Herbert C. White with us again after a few days absence. He has been in Washington doing some work in behalf of the new visual education enterprise which has been launched at Madison. Mr. White, who has had much experience in the art of making

pictures and slides, will spend several weeks here at the College to aid in the development of this work.

THE Food Factory reports that sales for health foods are increasing. The shipments for Monday and Tuesday to various points totalled 4300 pounds.

NOT long ago some one wrote in wanting to know just what we meant by the word "Orientation," and asking about the nature of the class. Now since Orientation is one of our most interesting classes this summer quarter, we thought perhaps others would like to know something about it too. Orientation, as we offer it here, is a survey of the activities of mankind. That is, it is a study of the various trades and occupations of man, their importance, and their relation to one another. Orientation has been taught in some schools as a general survey of the world about us, but at the present time the class is seldom taught in that way. The word "orient" means "the things about us." We hope that this little explanation will be of interest to any who, like our inquirer, do not know the meaning of the word and are "unable to find out by dictionary or otherwise."

## Printer Helps Press Fund

A HAPPY surprise awaited the printing department when the mail came in Monday, August 15. A letter was received addressed to the press department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. The letter read:

Dear Sir:

I have been a reader of the SURVEY for several years. I have always admired your school. In my opinion a self-supporting school is an ideal one.

Being a printer, I am naturally interested in printing, and when I saw your press fund start I decided to help before it closed; hence the enclosed contribution.

Enclosed in this letter was a \$100 note. We could hardly believe our eyes but upon a second look there was no doubt remaining, for there were certainly two ciphers after that figure one.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

September 7, 1932

No. 34

## The Rural Engineer and His Wife

By H. L. Rushing

FOR fifteen years H. L. Rushing, writer of the following article, has been special accountant in charge of research in office methods and accounting devices for the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway. He is also an active promoter of the Boy Scouts and other welfare organizations for boys. While a patient at the Madison Sanitarium a number of years ago, Mr. Rushing became very much interested in the rural-life movement. He rented his city property and secured a farm house on a few acres of land near the College that his family might learn better ways of living.

Mrs. Rushing is now carrying responsible work in the Sanitarium diet kitchen. The oldest son, Alvin, is engaged in construction work in the new Science Building. Mr. Rushing is the picture of health and is very happy, even though he must go ten miles to his work each morning. He has a splendid garden which provides a large part of the family living, and he has the satisfaction of seeing his family interested in rural life and the proper mode of living.—*Editor*

YOUNG men and young women have been going cityward for so many years that we now have a dearth of talent in the country places to carry on the agricultural phase of our economic life.

High-sounding professional names, such as civil engineer, electrical engineer, attorney-at-law, doctor, or specialist of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, etc., have been a lure. The glamor of city life has an appeal at first. The reality of the thing is that an alarming percentage of city dwell-

ers live a hand-to-mouth existence. It is the rent bill, grocery bill, telephone bill, light bill, doctor and dentist bills, and living crowded on a fifty-foot lot with a family of children that sooner or later

obscures that first lure. There is a wide expanse between what the average young person expects to find in the city and in the professions and what he actually experiences.

Why not a name and a profession like

“Rural Engineer”?

Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, said that a young man or young woman successful in one line would probably meet the same general success in another. The same amount of labor applied in country-life effort by the rural engineer and his good wife that is applied by their city neighbors would net much greater returns in true happiness.

In the city it is eight hours or longer each day on work that has been studied and trimmed by engineers and research men until there is no slack. There is the ever-present possibility of business consolidations and failures. In the professions there is over-crowding and the necessity of spending years in an effort to build up a profitable practice. These conditions are not conducive to peace of mind.

ONE of the five most important objectives in higher education is the acquiring of skill in some form of productive endeavor which qualifies one to support himself. No person should be allowed to escape training for self-support; a living dog is better than a dead lion. —Bruce R. Payne



An objective of the mechanical or electrical engineer is to see just how much can be produced by a group of men in the smallest amount of time. The final result, although it may not be immediate, is men out of work and walking the streets, children at home undernourished, and wives worrying their young lives away.

An objective of the rural engineer and his wife would be to determine just what can be produced out of the soil, with not a particularly vast acreage, but with intensive effort. Beautifying the rural home by use of shrubbery, rock gardens, lily pools and fountains, by rustic and artistic arrangements, is certainly an interesting and wholesome occupation. The flower garden with its almost unlimited possibilities of arrangement and design is invigorating to those participating. And seeing a planted seed break through the surface of the ground and develop into a rich fruit has few equals from point of interest.

Independence of action is inherent in human beings. Crowded city professions offer little in this respect, while the rural engineer and his wife may indeed be a king and a queen.

Automatic devices for the city home have left the city wife with little home work. On the other hand the "good wife," here closely mentioned with the rural engineer, may become, because of her interest, a thorough-going rural economist, well versed in home economics. There is no greater art than that of cooking, of canning and preserving the surplus farm and garden products. What can be of more interest than to behold a pantry well-stocked with canned or preserved farm products? Among the fondest childhood memories of the writer is canned peaches served from the pantry on cold winter evenings.

Our young people are not turning to rural life as a profession largely because they are not being taught to do so. The writer learned little as to values of rural life from his study of Greek, Latin, and algebra. The claim was that these subjects were for mental training. If half the time had been devoted to these subjects and the other half to the study of agriculture, personal finances, the economics of modest home building, and land-

scape work, the results would have been far more satisfactory.

It is true that one-crop, half-hearted farming has resulted in many farm mortgages and subsequent foreclosures. Farm machinery rusting in the fields, dilapidated farm homes and buildings, and poorly kept yards and gardens do not lend encouragement to young people seeking a profession. "Hard-times" talk at the cross-roads store also acts as a deterrent to ambitious young people of rural sections. But the mechanical engineer, the production engineer, or the professional man revels in tackling a run-down manufacturing plant or a situation in a poor state of affairs. He does not stand back because of the "hard-luck" tales, but goes right in for the joy of it, knowing full well that it may require many years to perfect a smooth-running organization. The same spirit in the rural engineer will work wonders.

Today lands equal in fertility to the valley of the Nile are barren for want of the skillful rural engineer and his good wife. A thirty-thousand-acre farm in the fertile Mississippi River Valley is being lost on a huge mortgage. Other vast acreages are lying idle.

The present world-wide depression has affected the Republic of France perhaps less than any other country, because of its high percentage of small rural land owners. These rural folk of France are largely self-contained, intensive developers of the soil. They may rightly be termed "rural engineers and good wives."

Let us adopt into our school curriculum live courses in beekeeping, orcharding, gardening, dairying, poultry raising, home landscape planning, personal financing, modest home building, and constructive work on rural life in general.

The teaching of the prophet Isaiah may here be used with interest. "Remember ye not the former things, neither consider the things of old. Behold I will do a new thing; now it shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert. The beast of the field shall honor me, the dragons and the owls: because I give water in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen."



## The Farm Boy

*This boy will go forth many mornings to the barn,*

*In the cool quiet of the early air;*

*And many mornings he will see the distant sun  
Rising behind the neighbor's windmill. He will hear*

*The universal silence of a morning prayer.*

*This boy will grow. There will be many days  
Spent in the long and steady plowing of the fields,*

*And evenings spent in chores. This boy will grow.*

*And his shall be the constant struggle with the soil,*

*With drought and wind and rains and early frosts and snow.*

*He will lift pails of milk and shovelfuls of grain.*

*And in the harvest he will go*

*Down the long corn rows one by one,*

*Husking the many ears and throwing them  
Into the wagon with a thump and flash of yellow in the autumn sun.*

*And slowly he will feel the steady pulse*

*That breathes in seasons and the march of years.*

*He will see many things, and he shall know*

*The secret source from which divinity is born:*

*The breadth of it, the strength of it, the power  
in the land,*

*And the quiet upward surging of the corn!*

—Selected

## With Our Laymen at Work

By MARJORIE LLOYD

A FEW years ago President Finney of Oberlin made the statement, as true as it was startling, 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."

President Finney knew something about work. He knew something about self-support. And he knew exactly the spirit of unbounded courage and daring that must be instilled in the hearts of Oberlin students if they were to be missionaries of the forward type, and, first of all, if they were to practice the art of self-support while in training. Of these students it is said, "With their own muscle, they were working their way into the ministry. . . . It was a noble class of young men, uncommonly strong. . . . and terribly in earnest."

Years have gone by. Others, and still others, have come to know that the more useful system of education is that which

provides for students to make their own way in school just as they must in their life work. The great missionary work to be done has outgrown the pay-check, and, realizing this, laymen everywhere are stepping up to the need of the hour.

*In Chosen*—Over in Chosen, a questionnaire revealed the fact that, during the same period of time, 132 persons were definitely helped by the effort of salaried workers, in comparison with 194 through lay effort. Thank God for the hosts of humble lay workers in the Far East who are going forth to do their honest part in giving the message to the multiplied millions about them.

*A Business Manager's Advice*—Speaking in Changsha, China, G. P. Wang, business manager of the Yencheng Sanitarium, recently exhorted the young people before him to qualify for self-supporting medical work. He told of the distress and unemployment that has come to the people who have been giving financial aid to China, and questioned how much longer they could expect help from the West. In view of all this, he urged these youth to obtain a medical missionary training with the idea of going out to spread the message at their own charges.

*And in California*—Writing concerning a recent effort to establish a self-supporting medical evangelistic work in San Anselmo, Marin County, California, W. C. White says:

"It was planned to begin by sending in a group of workers which should be largely self-supporting. Under energetic leadership some will sell literature, some will sell health foods, some will do nursing a portion of their time, and all will engage as opportunity offers in evangelistic visiting and holding Bible readings. Cooking schools, health lectures, and lectures on prophecy will also find prominent place."

"Three or four weeks ago in the good providence of God, a large mansion was found about three miles northwest of the business part of San Anselmo. . . . The house contains eighteen rooms, and not the least of its advantages is a large lobby in which about 150 people may gather for meetings. The Conference has rented



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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this mansion and about twenty-five acres  
of land."

*Health Foods and Self-support*—Not  
the least important among the various lines  
of self-supporting missionary endeavor is  
the selling of our health foods. Here in  
the Southland a number of laymen are  
finding in this work a solution to de-  
pression problems. One of our former  
students has recently taken up this work  
in Battle Creek and is doing well.

Down in the City of Chattanooga a  
group of students are working with health  
foods. They report an unusual interest  
in them. And already this interest has  
led several persons to request studies on  
health. So it is that the work of these stu-  
dents is serving a double purpose—in-  
teresting people in the great gospel of  
health, as well as providing a means of  
earning their own way through school.

In eastern Michigan, in Texas, Florida,  
Ohio, and other states, workers are ac-  
tively engaged in the sale of health foods.  
And thus the health food work takes its  
place as a missionary work.

*A Work for the Youth*—Financial pros-  
perity, it seems, has gone for a time.  
Conferences are no longer able to offer  
salaried employment to all the trained  
youth that our colleges are turning out  
with their degrees. And because of this,  
there seems to be a sentiment among us  
that the majority of our young people  
must turn to the world for a living.

But not so. Elder Meade MacGuire  
reports that, in spite of this feeling that  
the organized work has little in the way  
of profit-bringing employment to offer

our youth, he finds that many of our  
young people in training are carrying a  
great burden on their hearts to promote  
missionary activity in a definite way,  
whether or not it can be sponsored as a  
part of the regular organized work and  
backed by a salary.

As evidence of this spirit among our  
youth, Elder MacGuire calls attention to  
a self-supporting effort how being carried  
on in Ogden, Utah, in which young people  
are working on day by day with no specific  
salary, willing to be pioneers in this field  
which so greatly needs their help.

The following word comes from W. D.  
Frazee, in charge of the company of  
workers there:

"Beginning with a small group of  
workers last September our company has  
grown until we now number twenty-nine,  
including eight graduate nurses, a physi-  
cian, a chef, a singing evangelist and  
various other workers. Only the evan-  
gelist and his assistant receive salaries  
from the conference. All the rest are  
volunteer workers. . . Doubtless many will  
ask how so many workers can give their  
time to evangelistic work without salary.  
It is a constant source of wonder to us  
who are in this work, and we thank the  
Lord for the way He abundantly pro-  
vides. Some of the means He uses are:  
a small profit from our health foods, do-  
nations from those who have been helped  
by our nurses, and gifts from the workers  
themselves."

*Evangelism in Canada*—For the first  
time in the history of the Canadian work,  
a lay evangelists' institute was held. M. V.  
Campbell, President of the Ontario-Que-  
bec Conference, arranged for this insti-  
tute to be held on the last Friday of the  
campmeeting, on the campus of Oshawa  
Missionary College. Not only the laymen  
who came in for special instruction, but  
the entire camp, were aroused to the great  
possibilities of this work. Practical in-  
struction was given in methods of con-  
ducting Bible studies, cottage meetings,  
and hall efforts. Elder Campbell reports  
that there are prospects of fifty lay mem-  
bers engaging in evangelistic work of a  
self-supporting nature. No wonder he has  
high hopes for this new line of endeavor.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

September 14, 1932

No. 35

## God's Plan for Man Has Not Changed

By E. A. Sutherland

**D**URING the last month newspapers have been telling us much about the unrest of farmers in some of the Western States due to the fact that their commodities can not be sold for a price sufficient to meet production expenses. For several weeks these farmers have been attempting to bring about a remedy by forcing the people of the cities to pay more for farm products. Roads have been picketed to prevent moving food from the farm to the city until their demands are granted.

In other parts of the world this same spirit of unrest is found. The Soviets of Russia have worked out a scheme which they hope will settle the world's problems. They, like the farmers of the Northwest, are depending upon force. The Red peril is spreading. Whole nations are being agitated over the principles which are taught by the Russian Communists.

Today two per cent of the people of the United States own more than ninety per cent of the wealth. This inequality is found not only in the United States but in many other countries. In a nutshell, the doctrine taught by the Reds is: "There is inequality of wealth and power, and a redistribution is necessary." Russia is a terrible example of the idea applied.

It is true that a great deal of trouble today is due to the fact that capitalists do not sense the fact that they can not keep up their present program and maintain peace and contentment. They seem to be blind to the situation.

"Men's hearts are failing them for fear of the things that are coming." Is there any remedy? There certainly must be, and it is found in the word of God. If we would study and observe the great principles

given to the children of Israel in regard to ownership of land and the proper relationship between employer and employee, we would settle the terrible unrest that is now existing.

In the United States alone there are about eleven million men unemployed, with dependents, making about thirty million suffering as the result. This financial depression should teach us to search for the cause and the remedy. If we are not wise, it will be possible for the experience of Russia to be repeated in other countries. Statesmen, ministers, teachers, and other public-spirited men should be aroused to find the true remedy and teach it earnestly at the present time.

It usually takes trouble and pressure to force us to consider the truth. The Bible teaches that every family in Israel

**B**RING out your social remedies! They will fail, they will fail, every one, until each man has his feet somewhere upon the soil! . . . To leave the land to become a wage earner amounts to selling your birthright to become a fugitive and a vagabond. —Grayson



was to own a piece of land, not a large farm, but enough land to produce food and the necessities of life. We find that this plan still holds good. During the present depression the family with a small farm, free from incumbrance, is having little trouble about food, clothing, and shelter. The earth still, with proper encouragement, yields bountifully for both man and beast; and by economy and willingness to practice the simple Bible principles, the farmer can have the necessities of life, and with them contentment.

#### RURAL-MINDED TEACHERS NEEDED

OUR educational system now in vogue in the United States has done a great deal to bring about the present financial condition. Most of the teaching in our public schools, and also in the private schools, is done by city-minded teachers who are continually stressing the advantages of the city. Unconsciously, because their hearts are in the city, they are leading the youth of the rural districts to leave the farm as soon as opportunity offers itself, thus creating a continual and alarming flow from the country to the city.

For years the teachers of our schools have been unconsciously making the youth of the rural districts city-minded, until we have developed practically the same condition in this country that existed in Europe before our forefathers broke away from that country. We have developed an autocracy of wealth which manifests itself through great combines of finance, industry, and commerce until the masses of people are as dependent upon these artificial, complex organizations as the people anciently were dependent upon their feudal lords. The only true remedy will be found in the proper training of children and youth.

The situation should arouse us to demand that our children and youth be taught by teachers who are rural-minded and who practice the principles necessary to make rural districts a success. Not only should we insist that our rural schools be taught by rural-minded teachers, but we should see that city schools are under the direction of teachers who understand the unnatural situation of our cities today and who will teach the importance of

getting out into the country on little farms.

It is said that we have yet thousands of acres of idle land that can be utilized for small farms. For years there has not been a more opportune time for families to secure small homes in the country, "where fathers and mothers may be kings and queens." It should be remembered that a few acres of land well tilled are worth far more than many acres farmed on the usual American plan.

It is encouraging to note that in southern Ohio new log cabins, constructed by former rural residents who have lost their city jobs, are springing up among the hills. If many of the people now in the cities without steady employment could be aroused to live closer to the original sources of food supply, they would not be robbed of the little they have by excessive rents, all out of proportion to their earnings. And, of far greater importance than economic values, they would have a more wholesome environment in which to rear their children.

Henry Ford is urging people to consider farming a piece of ground as the best employment insurance that can be found. He is urging business men, teachers, preachers, and other professional guides to help the masses to learn how to raise a part or all of their food, thus giving them a sense of genuine security. Mr. Ford says, "With one foot on the land and the other in industry, the country is soundly based." He calls upon land owners who have idle land to cooperate with the unemployed by helping them to get back to the soil.

Today we belong either to the class of Lot or to the class of Abraham. Lot settled in Sodom, and while he preached right principles to the people, he practiced the opposite. His teaching had little influence, and when the crisis came in his life he had no fruit to show for his efforts. Abraham left the cities and by faith went to the country and there learned to raise his own food and provide the necessities of life. He was independent and became the father of a great nation—a nation that took possession of a tract of land known as Palestine to become an object lesson to the world. Probably no family had



more than ten acres of land, and the plan was such that no family would ever permanently lose its home. As long as they lived in harmony with the great plan of God, they were blessed in basket and in store; they loaned money and did not borrow. They were the head and not the tail.

We need to create an exodus from the cities. What better missionary work can be done today than to help those people, huddled together in the cities, who have never had any experience on the farm but who have a desire to get into the country and to know how to live?

## Botulism From Home Canned Products

ON January 29, 1931, a group of people partook of a lunch consisting of various foods, among which was a salad of diced carrots, peas, and cut string beans served on a lettuce leaf with whipped cream dressing. The carrots, peas and string beans were from a "batch" home-canned the previous season by the so-called cold pack method, a copper wash boiler having been used instead of a pressure cooker. The canning receptacles used were glass jars with both metal and glass caps. The host family had been eating of this "batch" of vegetables during the fall and winter without previous ill effects. There were seventeen who partook of the entire lunch, one guest declining to eat the salad because he never ate vegetables in any form; subsequently he did not become ill. Thirteen of the sixteen who ate of the salad afterward became ill and died. The remaining three who ate of the salad and did not become ill therefrom were intoxicated at the time of eating, had been nauseated and vomited before lunch was served, and vomited again during or just after lunch. "Moon" or "hootch," homemade beer, and wine were the liquors consumed by several who attended the party. It did not enter into the cause of death, however, as five of the victims who died did not take a drink of liquor in any form.

The material in the jars was juice of the vegetables together with solid portions of them. The liquid was cloudy and the

contents of the jars gave off a sour, rancid, limburger cheese-like odor. There was visible gas production. Tests were made of the food, and this demonstrated the presence of *B. botulinus* type A in the intestine of one of the victims, which indicates the Grafton outbreak was due to type A botulinus. The *B. botulinus* type A was isolated also from the intestine of one of the victims, and this was confirmed by the University of Chicago laboratory. The conclusion was reached that the vegetable mixture of diced carrots, peas, and cut string beans served in the salad was without doubt the poisoned food.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The proper procedure in home canning of foodstuffs and their preparation before serving should be given the greatest possible publicity.
2. In case of an outbreak of botulism, all individuals known or suspected to have eaten of the poison food should receive a preventative dose of botulinus antitoxin, type A and B combined, at the earliest possible moment.
3. As the immediate cause of death in botulism is respiratory paralysis, it would seem feasible that artificial respiration or the use of a respirator should be resorted to in the last measure of treatment, in conjunction with free use of botulinus antitoxin.

Great care should be used in canning where steam pressure is not used. If the food does not look right, it should not be used without first being tested. There is danger in eating home-canned vegetables without cooking. This applies also to commercial canned vegetables.

\* Condensed from an article, "Botulism in North Dakota," by Robert W. Allen, M.D. and A. Walker Ecklund, M.S., appearing in the *American Medical Journal* of August 13, 1932.

## Bits of News From The Units

RECENTLY Theodore Just and his mother, Mrs. Philopena Just, have connected with the Pine Hill Sanitarium, Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Just has been a student at Madison for the last two years, and was an active member of the Junior Guild.



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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FROM the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher,  
North Carolina, Dr. John F. Brownsberger  
writes, "The hot weather has sent many people  
to the mountains and consequently we have been  
benefited. The Sanitarium is full to overflowing."

WORD comes from Fountain Head Sani-  
tarium and Rural School that Miss Eliza-  
beth Paullin of Hinsdale, Illinois, has joined  
their force of workers. She will teach in the  
commercial department of the high school.

THIS week Mr. and Mrs. Ovid Nivison left  
to take charge of the Lawrenceburg school,  
Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Nivi-  
son have been students at Madison for the past  
two years. We wish them success in their new  
undertaking.

THE news has reached us that Dr. and Mrs.  
R. E. Ownbey of Sand Mountain are the  
proud parents of a baby girl. We have not yet  
learned the name of the young lady.

### Madison Notes

OF the forty-two applicants for the Robb  
Scholarships for the year 1932-1933, the  
six highest were awarded scholarships as reported  
in the June number of the *American Journal of  
Nursing*. The name of Miss Gertrude Ling-  
ham, head of the Department of Health Edu-  
cation, Nashville Agricultural Normal Insti-  
tute, heads the list. Miss Lingham is com-  
pleting work for her doctorate at the University  
of Michigan.

THIS week Mrs. Herbert C. White and  
daughters, Kathryn and Dorothy Mae, ar-  
rived from St. Helena, California. Now that  
he has his family here, we shall expect Mr.  
White to remain at Madison for some time to  
help in the development of the visual education  
department.

THIS week F. A. Quackenbush leaves for  
Michigan to secure machinery for the manu-  
facture of brooms. This machinery is the gift  
of B. S. Webber, of Berrien Springs, Michigan.

It is hoped this will be the beginning of a  
new industry on the place which will fit into  
Madison's program of providing work for stu-  
dents.

FROM the Food Factory comes the report  
that five salesmen have recently entered  
Chattanooga and surrounding territory with  
Madison health foods. The factory has been  
kept unusually busy of late getting out orders  
for Breakfast Crisps, Three-Minute Wheat, and  
Vigorost. The last-named item is proving to  
be very popular. From Michigan a firm writes,  
"We have to compete with other companies, but  
a taste of Vigorost has settled the matter in  
favor of your foods." A California patron writes,  
"Vigorost is the best food we have eaten along  
the health food line." May we hear from others  
in regard to this new product?

MONDAY evening Madison was favored  
with a chapel talk by D. E. Rebok, recently  
from Kiangsu, China. Mr. Rebok has served as  
president of the China Training Institute for  
seven years. He told some interesting experi-  
ences concerning the development of industrial  
training in the college. Out of 200 students  
120 are now making their school expenses by  
labor. He said the type of industrial education  
so fully carried out in the Nashville Agricul-  
tural Normal Institute is excellent training for  
those who expect to be missionaries in foreign  
fields.

WORK in the agricultural department is  
progressing nicely. Though the corn on the  
uplands was damaged by dry weather during  
July, yet the recent rains insure a good crop on  
the bottom land. The hay crop has been quite  
good. The second cutting of alfalfa is now in  
the barns, and also the crop of soybeans and  
peas, etc. Because of late frosts the peach crop  
is almost a failure. The apple crop will yield  
perhaps twenty-five per cent of normal. The  
grape crop is also very light.

AFTER spending a few weeks visiting friends  
and relatives at Madison and other points  
in Tennessee and Kentucky, Mrs. Winfred  
Miller and little daughter, Marilyn, and Mrs.  
Elden Randolph left August 28, for their home  
in California. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Randolph  
are graduates respectively of the Normal Class  
of '28 and the Nurses' Class of '27, and will  
be remembered as Mary Bond and Alberta Yates.

THE Printing Department reports a very  
prosperous season. Besides the regular  
institutional work a good many orders have come  
in from Old Hickory, Nashville, and other places  
making it necessary to work nights.

THE Harvest Ingathering campaign is well  
under way. Over a third of the goal of  
\$1200 has been reached.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

September 21, 1932

No. 36

## Meeting School Financial Problems

RECENTLY there appeared in a leading daily an interesting news item, stating that the Illinois Wesleyan College is learning today what it means to run a general farm produce business. The institution is accepting, in lieu of cash for tuition, farm products of all sorts. Among the products offered, we are told, is a pair of silver foxes. Another interesting thing mentioned is that a college professor has offered to teach during the year on the faculty and take his pay in corn, cabbage, potatoes, or other farm products.

Many will recall the early days of a number of mountain schools here in the South when the teachers accepted from students, in order to help them meet their school expenses, corn, hay, cows, chickens, or something else from the farm. Not so many years ago when some of our universities were struggling for existence, it is recorded that they would accept from students anything that could be utilized by the institutions. Such a spirit on the part of educational institutions to help young people in their endeavor to get a training for usefulness is indeed commendable.

This spirit of exchange has been an outstanding feature of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute from its be-

ginning. Its students, as a rule, do not bring farm products, but they do bring with them ability and willingness to work. And it is the plan of Madison to accept their work in exchange for board and room. All of its industries and activities are operated in harmony with the idea of students earning their ordinary school expenses.

During the time when money was more plentiful many young people did not recognize the importance of earning their

way through school, and Madison often had difficulty in maintaining its industries, especially through the summer season. Now that the depression has come we find that there are hundreds of earnest, talented young men and women who are beginning to appreciate the plan and are asking for opportunity to earn their school expenses.

Many times it is not an easy matter for young people to realize that the experience gained in learning how to be self-supporting while obtaining an education is often of more value to future success in life than anything else that can be obtained while in school. It is becoming a well-known fact that not every man who holds a degree is educated.

Closely allied to the plan of self-support in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is that of self-government. Stu-

SCHOOLS should 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. We need schools that will be self-supporting, and this can be if teachers and students will be helpful, industrious, and economical.—*Self-Supporting Students and Teachers.*



dents must practice the art of self-government if they are to become useful citizens having a spirit of independence, proprietorship, and a love for carrying responsibility.

A school in which students practice self-support and self-government is vastly different from the school in which students have their expenses paid and carry no part in the conduct of the institution. The ideal school is the one in which teachers and students cooperate in all of its functions. Students who, working together with teachers, have learned to meet the real problems of life, and who have learned to put into practice daily the lessons learned, are far better prepared to enter upon their life's work than are those whose experience in school has been made up largely of learning lessons and reciting them.

Madison is able this year to take in more students than it has in any previous year. And all are given the opportunity to earn their ordinary school expenses. Though the fall quarter does not open until September 26, already about three hundred bright, energetic young men and women are finding their places in the various industrial departments of the institution. Because the student budgets of the departments have been completed for the year, it has been necessary to refuse admittance to many applicants. It may be an encouragement to some of these, however, to know that plans are being made for added industries in the near future as well as the enlargement of some of the enterprises already established. This will supply work for several more students. Plans are well under way for a broom factory. Arrangements have been made for Q. E. Smith, formerly of Southern Junior College, to have charge of the woodwork department this year. He promises employment for about twenty students. It is hoped that the new Visual Education Department will also be able to furnish work to a number of students.

Walton J. Daniel, manager of The Student Employment Bureau, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, says: "To work one's way through college, to live close to the substance level, and to make old clothes do as long as possible

calls for ambition and determination that promise well for the future of those who are willing to go through with it." Experience proves that those who have earned their expenses through high school have little trouble in doing the same in college; and those who have earned their way through college have little difficulty in finding profitable employment after leaving college.

## Junior Guild Notes

THE first test of the Junior Guild came some time ago when it was called to give to the cause for which it stands its vice-president, Melvin Starr, and several other members—Mrs. A. I. Cartwright, Miss Dorothea Cartwright, and Miss Bessie McCorkle.

It was not an easy matter to give up these staunch members of the Guild, who were always so loyal in their support. However, it is deeply gratifying to be able to make this sacrifice, for they will carry that same loyal spirit with them to their new home on the Hurlbutt Farm at Reeves, Georgia, where they will join Mrs. N. A. Wheeler and other workers in strengthening the farm and forwarding the work of the sanitarium and school.

Interest and enthusiasm is running high over the undertaking to which these good people have pledged themselves. Everybody is asking "What can I do to help the cause?" This can best be answered by citing what some have already done. Some time ago the Guild campaigned for funds to buy dishes, cooking utensils, and blacksmith tools for the Hurlbutt Farm. By the splendid response to letters written by our members to their friends, the Guild was able to fulfil this need. So many of the needed articles were contributed that little cash was required to supply the few remaining needs.

Now the Guild is campaigning for clothing of any kind or description. Almost every family has clothing that could be re-made or patched and put to good use by the less fortunate. The school term at Hurlbutt Farm is about to open again, and winter is approaching when many will need more clothing. A number of orphans are being cared for at the Hurlbutt Farm School. Would you like to send some of your discarded clothing to fit out these youngsters for school days? Remember that clothing of any size, kind or description can be used—men's, women's or children's.

Two of our good friends in Evansville, Indiana, have already sent a check for \$3.00; and some other good friends in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, sent a large package of clothing. We heartily appreciate these contributions. If you would like to share in making these little tots happier, send your contributions to the Junior Guild, in care of Hurlbutt Farm, Reeves, Georgia. —Edwin Bisalski, *President of the Junior Guild.*



## Ninety-Eight Years Young

IT is a pleasure to receive a letter from our old, old friend, Mr. Thomas H. Elliott, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He has been a guest of the Sanitarium many times with his wife, and since her death he has been here alone several times each year. Now he has reached the ripe age of over ninety-eight years, and is an excellent example of healthful, hygienic living. In a recent letter he writes:

"I hope time has dealt as gently with you at it has with me. I seem to have practically perfect health. When I call to mind that no menial service has ever been done for me that I have not been fully able to do for myself, I feel to say, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul; bless His holy name.'

"If you could just see me now you would discover instantly that I am in better condition as to health—not financially—than you have ever seen me. When I consider that I am now over ninety-eight years of age, I feel that God has been most gracious to me. And my age and health is a wonder to my friends.

"I am really very anxious to be at Madison again, but I keep so well that there would be no real reason for me to go there. And yet I love you all, and I realize that you are praying for me, and I still need your prayers. Don't forget me. I am sure they have followed me ever since I left you."

## From Lawrenceburg

IT has been some time since we have had a report from Lawrenceburg. The last was by David C. Barton, of New York City. Mr. Barton, while spending a few days at the Madison Sanitarium, made a visit to the Lawrenceburg unit, and became very much interested in the type of work which is being done by its corps of workers, so much so that he decided to see what he could do in lending a helping hand. And now Mrs. Sargent writes:

Dear readers of the Survey:

No doubt many of you have wondered as to the type of work we do here. Our institution was named the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium because that is what we intended it should be. But

the Lord had other plans for us. There is no other hospital in the five counties surrounding us, so necessity demanded that we do surgery and other emergency work. Our work now runs about fifty per cent surgical.

As I have told you before, we are located in one of the poorer sections of Tennessee. Though some of our patients come from the more favored classes, the majority comes from the outlying districts commonly called "the sticks."

Nowhere on earth will be found more kind hearts than beat in the breasts of these people who are poor through no fault of their own.

Never do they ask for help until as a last resort they come to the hospital to try to save the life of one of their loved ones. To illustrate this, let me tell you that out of the last fifteen appendectomy cases about ten were ruptured and two had gone so long that their lives could not be saved.

A little girl was brought here who had a cancer of the eye. It had grown to such proportions that the eye ball was pushed out on her cheek. The eye was removed and the socket scraped. X-ray treatments were used to destroy, if possible, further growth of the cancer, and in a few weeks her little feet were following us up and down the halls.

She was dismissed and we heard no more from her for one month. At the end of this time they brought her back with the growth again completely filling the eye socket.

What should we do? There was already a bill of almost \$200.00 against her and no money to be had.

Well, of course, we took her in, and the same thing was repeated. But this time our efforts were fruitless. The surgeon, who had given all his services free, told us that there was no hope. But we could not let her go back to a motherless home to die, so we kept her for another month until she died. There was not a dry eye among us when we dressed her in the little white things which had been purchased and made by the doctor's wife and ourselves.

Does it pay? We think it does, though not in money. We do not know if any souls will be saved because of the work we did for this three-year-old baby, but what it did for us can not be estimated.

I know you will all be interested in hearing how Mr. Barton got results from his efforts to provide a cow for the Byrd family. The cow was bought, and all but a few dollars have been sent in. Mr. Sargent had the pleasure of delivering the cow, and he said he could not describe the joy that was written on their faces when they realized that the cow was for them. There was quite an argument as to who should be permitted to milk her.

Scores of incidents as interesting as the ones related here could be given, but time and space will not permit.

A number of Survey readers responded to the call made some time ago, and we heartily



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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

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Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

thank them all. A Mr. Carlson in Minneapolis wrote, offering us some pillows. I answered this letter telling how much we would appreciate them, but have never heard any more. I have lost the address of Mr. Carlson, so if he reads this we shall be glad to hear from him again.

Winter is coming soon, and many children are not going to be kept warm unless we can find some clothing for them. If there are unused garments in your wardrobes, why not send them to be distributed? The Red Cross tells us they are swamped with requests.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Christine Sargent

Survey readers have responded nobly in the past to calls for help at Lawrenceburg. If there are still others who want a part in the Christian help work which is being done by this corps of workers, send contributions to Mrs. I. H. Sargent, Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

### A Word of Cheer From Angola, Africa

A NUMBER of years ago Ruth Johnson, and her brothers and sister entered Madison as students. Since that time at least one of them at various times has been here earning his or her way through school. Miss Johnson was graduated from the Nurses' Class of '25. After spending several years in self-supporting medical missionary work in her home state, Mississippi, she was called to the Bango Mission, Angola, Africa. In a recent letter to her brother, Reuben Johnson, who is working in the printing department while completing his college work, she writes:

"God is granting us marvelous success in our work here at the Bango Mission.

We are daily reminded of the nearness of the final victory in spite of the world-wide depression. Now that funds and budgets are being cut from time to time I am so grateful for the lessons in economy and practical godliness that I learned while a student at Madison. My greatest happiness is in improving and inventing ways for carrying on the dispensary work.

"Dr. Sutherland used to preach to us that while living in Tennessee we should not be hankering for Michigan potatoes or Ohio apples. So I am here in the tropics of Africa enjoying A-1 health and strength on a balanced vegetarian diet of home-grown products. My courage was never better, and I am determined by God's help to be a 'sticker.'"

### News Notes

AFTER spending several days visiting educational institutions in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia, Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber have returned to Madison to resume their duties in the college. Dr. Webber promises a detail account of their trip later.

WORD comes from several persons who attended the meeting of the American Soybean Association in Washington, D. C., September 2-3, expressing their interest in the Madison display of soybean foods. These foods were sent to Washington for this special occasion at the request of Dr. W. J. Morse, President of the American Soybean Association.

AFTER spending several weeks in California visiting relatives and friends Mrs. Floyd Bralliar and little son, Max, have returned to their home at Madison. Mrs. Bralliar reports a very delightful summer on the Coast.

THOSE registering at the Sanitarium recently are: Miles P. O'Connor, prominent attorney-general of Nashville; J. W. Bowman also of Nashville; Mrs. Lee Gibson, of Madisonville, Kentucky; Mrs. W. T. Bell of Bethpage; and Claude Burke, of Louisville, Kentucky. An unusually large number of persons have registered of late for physical examinations only. It is encouraging to note that more people are recognizing the importance of having a thorough physical examination annually or semi-annually.

AT various times Mrs. Nancy Rice-Anderson, lecturer and expression teacher, has found the Madison Sanitarium a "delightful place" for rest and recuperation from her arduous duties. Saturday evening she favored the Madison family with some favorite readings. She has just returned from a lecture tour in California and other western states, and will teach in the public schools of Nashville the coming year.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

September 28, 1932

No. 37

## Small Land Owners

By Lida F. Scott

IN locating a unit the future must be considered. With this in mind, more land was secured at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, than was actually needed for a unit nucleus. By a unit we mean a complete community organization on a farm, with a church, a school, a sanitarium, and homes for the operating personnel. The farther-flung edges of the farm are often not in cultivation and offer attractive sites for homes for those who wish to take advantage of the privileges the unit offers.

Recently some visitors were taken to see the Lawrenceburg Unit. We quickly passed over by automobile the hundred miles intervening between Madison and Lawrenceburg. Crossing the stone bridge which spans the Similton Branch of Shoal Creek, we came suddenly upon the picturesque stucco school and church building, looking out across the sunny expanse of green fields to the north. To the east, close by the creek with a background of trees, rambles the long low sanitarium, also of stucco. It is approached through an archway on which we read the words, "The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital." There is nothing to inspire fear or dread, but much to invite the sick and injured to find comfort and restoration

within. And its rooms are nearly always full. Close by are the homes of the workers.

Returning to the highway we follow the eastern boundary of the farm northward to where it ends in a natural grove. Turning sharply, we crossed a culvert, ascended a hill into the grove, and came into the midst of a colony.

Mrs. Alonzo Ward turned from her work and greeted us with a smile. She was

laying rocks in cement, building her own chimney. Her husband had bought three acres off the edge of the school farm when they were married and now they are completing their cozy home in the woods. Close by is another home of logs, a charming reminder of pioneer days. The logs, smooth and regular in size, had been laid in parallel lines by the men. But while the men were at work earning a living the women did the cement chinking. They also nailed on the shingles and built the picturesque stone chimney on the outside and fireplace within. They did the varnishing and painting, the cleaning up of the grounds, the planting of vegetable and flower gardens. Near the front door stood a begonia about six feet high, heavy with red blossoms—it would grace a New York flower show.

The inside of the log cabin was just as lovely. There were two bedrooms, a

IN God's plan for Israel every family had a home on the land with sufficient ground for tilling. . . . And no devising of man has ever improved upon that plan. To the world's departure from it is owing to a large degree the poverty and wretchedness that exists today.—*Counsel to Teachers.*



living room, a kitchenette, and breakfast nook. A man had just finished laying the linoleum which emphasized the color scheme. The homespun drapery of chariot-wheel design gave the keynote of the color combination.

Another attractive home on a four-acre plot, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and erected by their own hands, was seen through the trees. At this time we did not visit them, as Mr. Rutherford was urging us to complete a transaction for three acres which he was buying for himself and his wife at the farther end of Coffee Lane, an offshoot of Buffalo Road.

After tracing the boundaries and the building site with Mr. Rutherford, and tramping over the piece of property he had chosen at the western end of the woods, we returned to the little log bungalow already described. Here mysterious preparations were going on. None of us had any idea of what was to happen except perhaps Dr. Sutherland and two or three others. We were invited to find seats inside. We noticed that the lovely begonia with red blossoms had been removed to the breakfast nook and that Mother Ward was going back and forth into one of the bedrooms, and there were whisperings and motions. Dr. Sutherland was talking with Harry Wilson outside the cabin door. The next event was the entrance of Edna Mae Ward in bridal attire. Then Harry Wilson came in and took his place by her side in the breakfast nook in front of the begonia and Dr. Sutherland performed the wedding ceremony.

The bride and groom are both graduates of the Madison School of Nursing. They will continue to operate the men's and the women's treatment rooms at the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, but they will live in the little cabin where they were married.

No fear of starvation torments this happy colony of small land owners. For they have gardens, and they have been raising and canning a large variety of fruits and vegetables throughout the summer. The cure for depression is a universal panacea. It is a composite of thrift, simplicity, a home in the country, a

garden, a cow, and chickens to supplement the income when work is scarce. Henry Ford is right.

Why not take a lesson from the children of Israel? Every family was permitted to own probably not more than ten acres of land—a sufficient amount however, to free the industrious tillers from all worry, to make them kings and queens with the glorious sense of liberty and independence.

### *They Forgot to Oil the Wheels*

*It is not the finest turnout*

*That is always sure to win,  
And many a one has proved it  
With sharp and deep chagrin.  
One little fault the sure defeat  
Of many a person seals;  
In his haste to be a winner  
He forgets to oil the wheels.*

*In the striving world of business,  
When the masses crowd and press,  
When there's every indication  
Of unmodified success;  
There are those who make a failure  
Of all their boasted deals,  
Because with tact and kindness  
They forget to oil the wheels.*

*In the partnership of marriage,  
Which promised fond delight,  
Sometimes the promise comes to  
naught,  
And love and peace take flight.  
Two hearts are sore, and neither  
dreams  
The pain the other feels,  
Because with sweet forbearance  
They forgot to oil the wheels.*

—M. M. Boteler.

### **Soy Milk in Infant Feeding**

By Frances L. Dittes

IT is a fact, definitely proved on many occasions, that for the normal baby, good breast milk from a healthy mother supplies the type of food, both as to quantity and quality, best suited to develop the ideal infant.

In the beginning of modern infant feeding, an attempt was made to imitate



in various milk formulas the exact percentage of fat, carbohydrate and protein found in normal breast milk. These earlier attempts at scientific feeding proved to be deficient in many respects and have been abandoned. Recently food for the infant has been regulated more to fulfill the physiologic needs of the child's digestion.

As breast milk reaches the stomach it is coagulated into a fine soft flocculent mass, and the whey or liquid portion quickly separates. As soon as the stomach contents reach a certain degree of acidity the pyloric sphincter opens and allows the acidulated whey to pass rapidly on into the intestines, while the soft curd is more slowly digested. The stomach empties in from two to two and one-half hours. The emptying time depends upon the rapidity with which the gastric contents reach a certain degree (3.6) of concentration of free hydrochloric acid.

The most important part of gastric digestion is in relation to the protein of breast milk, which, being largely lactalbumin contains practically no buffer substance. (By a buffer substance we mean a substance which is capable of producing a combination with the gastric hydrochloric acid, thus lessening the available free hydrochloric acid in the stomach.) As the proteins in breast milk contain practically no buffer substances and during the gastric digestion produce a fine flocculent curd, allowing free access of the gastric juice to all portions of the food, there is very efficient gastric digestion with rapid emptying of the stomach.

Of all the constituents in breast milk, the most important is protein, for it is only through protein that new cells are produced, neither fat nor carbohydrate being able to cause growth. Another very important fact in considering the digestion of breast milk protein is that it is made up of a number of component amino-acids which are essential to normal growth. Thus two facts stand out prominently: first, breast milk protein, by its lack of buffer and formation of flocculent soft curd, favors both rapid and efficient gastric and intestinal digestion; and secondly, the protein, or growth element, of breast milk contains the kind and amount of

amino-acids best suited to the infant's growth.

In good breast milk, mineral salts are found in normal amounts. Anti-rachetic vitamin D and anti-scorbutic vitamin C, however, are deficient and should be supplemented. B vitamin is in small quantities, and it is therefore necessary to give additional B vitamin in some cases.

As a substitute for breast milk, when artificial feeding is necessary, cow's milk has long been recognized as the best. There are, however, conditions under which cow's milk may be undesirable, particularly since animals are becoming more and more diseased. Science is showing that a milk made from the soy bean is a splendid substitute for mother's milk.

*(To be continued)*

## Our Food Problem

SINCE the depression people's incomes have been considerably reduced and a large number have been thrown out of work entirely. Many young people who want to finish their education are left without funds and will have to earn their way, if they are permitted at all to attend school this year. Madison has tried to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes so that it might meet this situation, and as a result we have at least one hundred more students this year than at any other time in its history. Within the last three months more than the number of new students accepted have been denied entrance this fall.

The Madison Food Department is struggling over the problem of its food supply for the large family it will have this winter. The apple, peach, and pear orchards were severely injured by the late frost; consequently the fruit crop will be very small. And the severe drouth this summer has cut the canned vegetables to one-fifth our usual amount. Because of this the school faces a serious economic problem, especially since we have added to our numbers.

The Food Department of the institution appeals to our people in sections of the country where vegetables and dried



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

fruits will be in abundance to contribute of their surplus to the support of this group of worthy students.

Arrangements can be made for the transportation of a large supply of dried fruits or canned fruits and vegetables. It was suggested that some centrally-located individual in the West could be arranged with to collect these contributions and plan their shipment and cartage.

We recognize that people are poor everywhere this year. But some of the abundance of fruit, which often spoils or is not marketable, would be greatly appreciated by our student body. This is one way in which people at a distance may help in this work.

The institution will be glad to correspond with those who are in a position to help us.

Address all communications to P. A. Webber, Madison, Tennessee.

Frances L. Dittes

## Coming South for the Winter

THE Madison Rural Sanitarium is again offering a special rate during the months of November, December, January, and February, to those who are not sick but who desire to spend the winter in a quiet, pleasant place with the advantages of special diet and comfortable accommodations. Daily lectures are given on health subjects. Guests may enjoy in their own rooms broadcasted lectures and programs of selected music. If you desire rest and these privileges at a very moderate rate.

the Sanitarium invites you to write for information. Address the Madison Rural Sanitarium, Madison, Tennessee.

## News Notes

THE Thursday evening chapel service was conducted by Pastor Stuart Kime of Providence, Rhode Island. Pastor Kime came down to make arrangements for placing his daughters, Gladys and Ruth, in the college. He spoke of the number of college graduates today who are having difficulty in finding places in the world because of the failure in their training to prepare them to do things. He said that fortunate indeed is the young man or the young woman who has the privilege of receiving while in college not only culture of the mind but culture of the hand as well.

WE were happy to have with us again for a few days as guests of the Sanitarium Mrs. Phoebe Clark and her sister, Mrs. G. H. Henderson, both of Nashville. Mrs. Clark has been a frequent guest of the Sanitarium for a number of years. She is America's only woman railroad president and is mentioned in magazines throughout the country as an illustration of the unusual lines of business women can enter successfully. Mrs. Clark is also active in welfare work. She is Tennessee Chairman of Indian Welfare, and has many friends among the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona.

AMONG the most recent arrivals at the college are Dorthy Numbers, Ohio; Myrtle Yates, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Yeager, Michigan; Mildred Davidson, Kentucky; Betty Nicholson, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Parrott B. Nicholas, Tennessee; Mrs. Irma Everett, Montana; Howard Cookson, Massachusetts; Raymond Mease, Ohio; Verna Wagner, Ohio; Grace Jones, New York; Shirley LeMaster, Ohio; Kenneth Crofoot, Minnesota; Walter Johnson, Minnesota; Ethlyn Faith, Tennessee; Evelyn Corkham, Iowa; Robert Fryer, New Jersey; Evan Aalborg, Kansas; Bert Deng, China. The fall quarter opens September 26.

THE Sabbath sermon September 17 was given by J. S. Yates, of Jefferson, Texas. He told some interesting experiences in connection with the work in Sumatra, where he was a missionary for a number of years. Mr. Yates now has charge of a home for orphans near Berea Academy.

WE were pleased to have with us for a few days Miss Katherine Haywood and Miss Selma McAfee of Columbus, Ohio. Miss McAfee is a member of the Nurses' Class of '25. Miss Haywood is also a former Madison student.

THIS week Frances L. Dittes, of the college Home Economics Department, left for Columbia University, New York, where she will take some special work during the fall quarter.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

October 5, 1932

No. 38

## Object of Teachers Should Be to Develop Character

ON Sabbath Afternoon, September 24, Professor W. E. Straw, head of the Department of Religious Education, gave the first of a series of faculty studies on how we may improve various phases of our teaching program. An abstract of Professor Straw's talk follows.

JESUS was able to perceive the uppermost thoughts in the hearts of his students as revealed in the lesson of the healing of the palsied man when he said, "Son thy sins be forgiven thee." Jesus understood what was back of the man's disease and started the healing by relieving his conscience from the weight of sin that had brought about his physical condition. There were many other teachers in those days reading the Scriptures and teaching in the synagogues but they were not reaching the souls weighted down as this man. Jesus came to show us the type of work that teachers should do and how to do it. Nowhere is there found so many real principles of pedagogy as in the teaching of Christ. We should appropriate these principles more and more in our teaching. What were they? They were the needs of

the human heart. His great purpose was to reveal the character of God as manifested in the ordinary things of life. We, like Martha, many times become so busy with the daily routine of life that we neglect the really important thing—the spiritual welfare of those under our care.

*IN the plowing and sowing, the tilling and reaping, He teaches us to see an illustration of His work of grace in the heart. So in every line of useful labor and every association of life, He desires us to find a lesson of divine truth. Then our daily toil will no longer absorb our attention and lead us to forget God; it will continually remind us of our Creator and Redeemer. The thought of God will run like a thread of gold through all our homely cares and occupations.  
—Christ's Object Lessons.*

### *Why Students Come to Our Schools*

Our students come from all types of homes. Some come from homes where they have been carefully guarded like hothouse plants, and their parents expect us to look after them as they did; others come from homes where skepticism concerning the word of God is manifest. We as teachers must learn how to deal wisely with all of these students. They come to our schools because we have teachers who stress the truth of God in history, science, literature, and other subjects in a more effective way than can be done in schools controlled by the state. They come hoping that we will help them spiritually, and we are not doing our duty when we become so absorbed in our routine of duties that we neglect to give our young people the proper character training. If our students can get no more out of a psychology



class or a social science class or any other class than they would get from these same classes in schools where the object is not to reveal the principles of the character of God in these subjects, then we have failed as teachers.

### *Correlation of Bible Principles*

"The Bible contains all the principles needed to fit man for this life and the life to come." This statement has been interpreted to mean that we do not need such subjects as arithmetic or algebra. This was the doctrine of the Mohammedans who destroyed all the books in the Alexandrian Library because the Koran contained all they needed. The Bible contains all the *principles* necessary for true success, and teachers should correlate these principles with the subjects taught in the class room. If teachers fail to make the proper application of these divine principles in all of their teaching, the fruit of their work will be as barren as were the efforts of the children of Israel on their return from Babylon to the land of Palestine. They sowed much and did many things, but the Lord did not prosper their efforts. "Ye look for much and lo, it came to little, and when ye brought it home I did blow upon it."

### *Mental Discipline of the Bible*

Life consists of meeting problems and solving them. I have known teachers of the Bible who gave neither spiritual nor mental training. Merely to teach that Abraham went from this place to that place at such and such a time requires little mental effort on the part of students, and they are not apt to get a great deal of spiritual help from such teaching. Real teaching is presenting problems to the students for development and intelligent solving. Why did Abraham become the Father of the Faithful while Lot became an odium? Why did God choose Jacob and not Esau? Jacob also had many faults. In solving such problems intelligently students can be so guided that they will develop their own characters.

We are told in the book *Education*, page 146, that the Bible is an educator and as an educator no part of the Bible is of greater value than its biographies.

It takes just as much brain activity to solve problems presented in the Bible as it does to solve problems in geometry or other mathematics, and there is a great deal more moral discipline in solving the problems of the Bible.

### *Psychology and History*

"No truth does the Bible more clearly teach than that what we do is the result of what we are. To a great degree the experiences of life are the fruition of our thoughts and deeds." No subject in school has greater possibilities for good or greater possibilities for evil than the study of psychology. It depends entirely on how the subject is related to Bible principles and how these principles are applied by the student in his mental activity.

In teaching history we must teach the facts whether or not these facts are in accord with our own ideas. We are not to try to put over our own ideas or propaganda. We are not to exclude certain text books because we do not agree with them in every respect. The class room is the ideal place to teach students how to meet problems by weighing the evidence.

In all of our teaching, we should keep in mind that our students come to us because they need character development. And teachers cannot teach successfully the divine principles without constantly thinking, talking, living, and stressing these principles in their daily lives. Students will then be stimulated to learn and practice these truths which they have been taught and will be an honor to God and to the institution from which they came wherever they may labor in after life.

## Soy Milk in Infant Feeding

By Frances L. Dittes

(Concluded)

SCIENCE is showing that a milk made from the soy bean is a splendid substitute for mother's milk. The figures given here may serve to show the comparison of the three kinds of milk:

	Protein	Fats	Carbo.
Soy milk	4.94%	1.98%	0.92%
Cow's milk	3.3	4.00	5.00
Mother's milk	1.5	4.	7.00



	Salts	Water
Cow's milk	0.48%	91.2%
Soy milk	0.7	87.0
Mother's milk	0.2	87.3

(The above figures on cow's and mother's milk are given as average percentage taken from the Bulletin No. 28 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

This table shows that cow's milk contains 0.70% salts while breast milk contains but 0.2%. The salts in cow's milk are chiefly phosphates which absorb or buffer hydrochloric acid. Hence in the presence of poorly developed and slowly unfolding gastric power, pepsin digestion of the casein curd of cow's milk proceeds more slowly than with the curd of breast milk. The amount of hydrochloric acid secreted by the young infant is small, and in *mal-nourished, infected infants, especially in hot weather*, the gastric secretion is still further lowered. The soy milk, it will be noticed, falls between mother's milk and cow's milk in this respect.

Since soy milk contains less salts than cow's milk, it requires less secretion of gastric hydrochloric. According to Fisher, soy milk gives a much finer flocculent curd in the stomach than cow's milk and by its lack of buffer action forms both rapid and efficient gastric and intestinal digestion. Its period of stay in the stomach is shorter. Its ingestion results in a shorter period of gastric secretion. The peristaltic motion of the stomach is less after the ingestion of soy milk than in the case of cow's milk. These qualities make the soy milk more desirable as a food for delicate infants than is cow's milk.

The composition shows that the soy milk is low in carbohydrates and fat, both of which may be supplied to the infant's diet by the addition of a cereal jelly which Dr. Ruhrah found to be very successful.

The protein of the soy milk has been shown by authorities to contain five of the essential amino-acids necessary for complete nutrition for infants, cystine being the absent amino-acid. Cystine may also be supplied by a cereal jelly.

Doctor Tso, a Chinese physician, at the recent International Physiological Con-

gress, held in this country, gave a report of a careful study of the effects of a soy milk diet in the feeding of infants. According to Dr. Tso, the weight curves of these infants follow closely the average weight curve of healthy nursing infants in the United States as well as the average weights of several hundred Chinese breast-fed infants. Their mental and muscular development and nutritional status in general appears to be as good as that in normal infants reared on milk diets.

In cases of eczema, milk-free diets have been found efficacious.

Soy milk is produced at a cost of one-fifth that of cow's milk, besides being free from disease bacteria such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, etc. This food product may be found so practical, economical, and adequate that it will save the lives of many infants, particularly in cases where the use of cow's milk is not advisable, and in sections where cow's milk is unsafe for use.

## The Human Family is Guilty of Killing Itself

AT the beginning of the present century most of the deaths recorded were from infection of one sort or another, with tuberculosis heading the list, and typhoid fever, infantile diarrheas, pneumonia, and diphtheria close behind. Germs were killing us then, but now we are doing it ourselves with degenerative diseases such as organic heart disease, nephritis, cardiovascular degeneration, and cancer.

In 1910 tuberculosis was still at the top of the list. In 1915 it had slipped to second place, and five years later was in the third place. By 1925 it was in fourth place, in 1927 sixth, and in 1930 it stood seventh.

Methods of sanitation and hygiene have so changed the vital statistics that we might say in a very large measure the battle is being won by preventive medicine.

From now on the battle is to be more a matter of personal hygiene and treatment. At present organic heart disease is way out in front as a cause of death;



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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following it, cancer and pneumonia seem to alternate for second place, depending upon the prevalence of pneumonia. Nephritis and apoplexy usually stand in fourth and fifth position. The automobile is guilty of standing in the sixth place as a killer of the human family.

The prevention of these diseases such as heart disease, cancer, and nephritis depends very much upon the relationship existing between the patient and doctor. The patient must be more interested in laws of health and cooperate with the doctor in learning how to obey them.

While preventive medicine through public health service has pretty well wiped out the old dread diseases which for years were the cause of most the deaths, today we must stand in fear of the diseases that we bring upon ourselves by abuse and disregard of the laws of our being.

\* A digest from the *Journal of the Indiana Medical Association*.

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## News Notes

**P**ROGRESS is reported in the Harvest In-gathering campaign. Although recent rains have interfered somewhat, we understand that the mercury in the thermometer has passed the \$700.00 mark.

**T**HE work on the Science Building is moving along very encouragingly. The boys have just completed their contract for veneering the building with native stone. The cement floors have been laid in the basement preparatory to setting up of the laboratory furniture. We hope to begin using this building within a few weeks.

**O**N Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Damhorst, Miss Anna Grubb, and Mrs. Albert Wittler of Quincy, Illinois, arrived at the Sanitarium. They wish to be checked up healthwise and have chosen to spend their va-

cation where they can have the privileges which the Sanitarium offers in the way of rest, treatment, and diet. They appreciate the value of preventive medicine. Mr. Damhorst is sales manager of the Irwin Wholesale Paper Company. Miss Grubb is chief clerk, and Mrs. Wittler is the wife of their insurance and property man. Leaton Irwin, president of the Company, is a firm believer that it pays to give attention to one's health by proper living. He is an old friend of Madison and takes pleasure in persuading his friends to come to the Sanitarium.

**A**MONG those registering at the Sanitarium this week are Mrs. N. D. Overall, Nashville; Miss Olive Ross, Ward-Belmont School; Judge A. G. Rutherford, Gallatin; Judge J. D. Hankins, Hartwell; Miss Juanita Holloway, Old Hickory; Mrs. O. Kelley, Old Hickory; J. Williams, Old Hickory; Mrs. J. T. Caffin, Old Hickory; W. H. Wiseman, McKinnon; Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Harris, Kingston Springs; Mrs. Haida Montgomery, Starkville, Mississippi; R. C. Chase, Chase, Alabama.

**T**HE Monday evening chapel service was conducted by George P. Brownell. He gave an interesting description of his self-supporting mountain school near Konnarock, Virginia. A new building is now being erected and they expect an attendance of at least seventy-five this winter. Mr. Brownell was formerly associated with the Walens and Ards at the Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

**F**ROM Cullman, Alabama, we have Mrs. D. C. Fuller, who is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Eugene Hobbs. Mrs. Hobbs has been a guest of the Sanitarium for several months.

**F**ROM Rockaway, New Jersey, W. B. Plant writes: "We like your Vigorost immensely. Personally I think it is a great improvement over our usual nut meats. You have a fine line of health foods."

**T**HIS week Mr. and Mrs. Nis Hansen, Jr., Miss Alice Goodge, and Miss Louise Holst returned to Madison after spending the summer in California. Mr. Hansen heads the physics department of the college. Mrs. Hansen will assist in the commercial department. Miss Goodge is assistant piano teacher.

**A**MONG other students recently arriving at Madison is Bert L. Deng. For the past three years Mr. Deng has been a student at Pacific Union College. He was artist for Herbert C. White in Shanghai, China, for a number of years. He will work with Mr. White in preparing the master sample slides for the Visual Education Department.

**R**ECENTLY splendid rains have come to Middle Tennessee. The lawns and pastures are quite green again. Vegetables for winter use are being planted in the garden, and winter oats and barley are being sown on the farm.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

October 19, 1932

No. 39

## Rambles Through Old Appalachia

By Perry A. Webber

MORE than two centuries ago as "Westward the Course of Empire" was taking its way, bands of hardy, adventurous settlers climbed the beautiful eastern slopes of the Appalachians in search of new homes and more land. Braving the dangers of hostile Indians, wild beasts, and an untried and uncharted land, they pushed up the water courses, and back into the glens and coves of the foot hills, sifting through the wild mountain passes and trickling down into the pleasant valleys and coves beyond. Everywhere humble log cabins dotted the path of later comers, urging them on and up and back to the still more precipitous mountain sides and still farther back to the land of the sky.

Appalachia today, after two centuries, is the home of more than four and a half million descendants of these early settlers. They are the purest Americans in our country today. This section is often referred to as "The lost provinces of America". These pure Anglo-Saxons are now being born three times faster than they are dying. They now comprise nearly one twenty-fifth of the population of the United States. Out of these log cabins have come some of America's greatest

leaders, such men as Abraham Lincoln, James K. Polk, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Admiral Farragut, Dan Houston, A. C. Dixon, Tom Dixon, Alvin York, and many others; but the tragedy is that

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THE Southern mountaineer is, all in all, the most admirable type of American. Schooled to simplicity, not lacking in vigor he keeps in great degree the powers that preserve nations, powers that too many of our people are losing in the nerve-racking strain of our unexampled age. What of opportunity and resource the mountaineer lacks it is the duty of more fortunate classes to supply. It is a duty of patriotism, and above all a duty of Christian brotherhood.—*A. W. Spaulding in Men of the Mountains.*

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many just as fine as these have for more than a century been filling unlettered men's graves, and America and the world are the poorer for it.

Straight from the old world their forefathers had come, men and women of character and culture. Look at the deeds and the wills of four generations ago and see the perfect English and beautiful penmanship, and then note the change in each generation. Slowly the relentless hand of ignorance and isolation has strangled the inhabitants of these mountains till they have become known the world over as a peculiar people. They are not a peculiar people, but the natural product of the neglect of an indifferent State and a sleeping Church. Well nigh their only connection with the outside world was the business shark who was neither indifferent nor asleep. Back they came with their sawmills, swindling the illiterate people out of countless feet of lumber and days of hauling. The cattle dealers came and cheated them out of their cattle. Agents



came and flooded the country with their wares at three prices. Thus the mountaineer learned to suspect every "outsider". Can you blame him?

AFTER weeks and months of busy activity at Madison, it was into this enchanting mountain country and among these most interesting people that we rambled; yes, we rambled in true twentieth century style, down a beautiful concrete and asphalt highway. An hour's ramble brought us to the scene of the battle of Stone River. Row on row of neat white stones mark the last resting place of thousands of Union Soldiers who followed their gallant leaders into battle and to death. During a ramble on the battlefield, we picked up grape shot and musket bullets after seventy years of peace between the blue and the gray. On we went, each twist and every new curve rounded, discovered new vistas of precipitous cliffs below overhanging rock above, babbling brooks, splashing waterfalls, and range upon range of hills and mountains in the distance.

Four hours of such rambling brought us to the front gate of the Uplands Sanitarium and Pleasant Hill Academy at Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, on the Cumberland Plateau. These institutions were founded to help and to bless the mountain people in that community. With the setting sun flooding every mountain top with its mellow golden light, ascended strains of sacred music from the patients and workers, led by Dr. May Cravatt Wharton. This noble doctor, the wife of a minister and teacher who gave his life among these mountain people, began her practice as a Christian physician in the slums of a western city. She is now medical director of the Uplands Sanitarium and physician to the Pleasant Hill Academy, a school offering splendid educational advantages to the young people of that region. The nearest medical institution is forty miles removed. The little hospital with its quiet rooms and its sweet Christian atmosphere has been a veritable physical and spiritual city of refuge to many of these mountain folk. This brave and noble woman, sometimes accompanied by her head nurse, Miss Adshead, goes far back into the

glens and coves, fording swollen streams, over slippery mountain trails to the home of a sick mountaineer. She is "going about doing good" as her Master, the Good Physician, did when He was here. God bless her and her kind everywhere!

Pleasant dreams, and the light of a new day and the open road lured the ramblers on. Up and down, back and forth, curving to the right then to the left, twisting out and in and around for more than two hundred delightful and enchanting miles, through the land of the Big Smokies, and we were at the Asheville Industrial School and Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina. Here a farm of six hundred acres, a well-equipped sanitarium and hospital, barns, garden, dairy, splendid school with well-trained teachers and happy students were found. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger, Miss Lelia Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Jaspersen, and other devoted workers are finding here a most fruitful and delightful place in God's vineyard to work. A short visit in the homes of people of the community revealed with what respect and love these noble workers for others are held.

Pisgah Industrial Institute and Sanitarium is another institution manned by Godly men and women attacking the mountain problem. Self-support for students and teachers, by work on the farm or in the shop or sanitarium, is the order of the day. Only brave hearts, such as those of Principal E. C. Waller, Dr. Westcott, and their associates, would dare tackle such a problem or hope to succeed. But we must ramble on, and we did.

At Swannanoa, ten miles from Asheville, North Carolina, is the Asheville Farm School for mountain boys. On a beautiful six-hundred acre farm, surrounded by high hills, Dr. Randolph, his faculty, and students are busily and happily conducting a most interesting educational enterprise. The raising of farm crops, care of the livestock, shop work, and even the formal class work, is carried out on the project basis. Each student is allowed to proceed under advisors as fast as his ability will carry him. The old fashioned classroom method, which meets



neither the need of the slow nor the quick student, has been relegated to the scrap heap, and the individual council between teacher and student has been substituted. The success of this plan is evidenced by the various departments being managed by student supervisors who have been trained in the very department which they now supervise. Hundreds of communities in Appalachia would be blessed by such an institution.

The Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School at Rabun Gap, Georgia, was next visited. It was most exhilarating to meet Dr. Ritchie who tells his story in the following words:

"If a man is part of all he has met, I have been part of all the things for which the remote community of the North Georgia mountains is commonly known. I was part of its isolation because I was a man grown before I had ever ridden on a railroad. I was part of its illiteracy because at twenty years of age, I had not completed the spelling book. I know the mountaineer's poverty because I was born to it.

"The story of my wife in the founding of this mountain school is in every way the counterpart of my own. We grew up in this mountain region together. We had to go out of it to find schools at which we could work our way. We came back here to establish a school at which others, situated as we had been, could work their way.

"We conceived a form of school that would take into itself the whole problem of the isolated mountain community, and that would reach the poorest boy and girl and the humblest family in the mountain cabin. It is therefore a school organized to deal with each element of the population around it—boarding pupil, day pupil, and adult.

"In the inner circle of the \$100,000 farm is the boarding school where poor but worthy boys and girls work their way at farming and domestic industries. Around this in a tract of 1200 acres are the separate farms on which whole families are admitted for a five-year period, and then sent out into the surrounding community while others take their places. Lastly, on the side of the farm in the center of the community is the school for

day pupils through which vocational education is extended to the farms and homes of the surrounding valley.

"From a start with nothing, a school and farm plant has been put together at a cost of \$450,000. In the three-part plan for boarding pupils, day pupils, and whole families, the total enrollment is 450 persons.

"Experts of the Carnegie Corporation have described the school as one of the most significant in all the mountain region. The late Dr. Buttrick of the General Education Board spoke of it as 'a contribution to education which comes as near to being unique as anything that I know of.'"

Students from three states, families from the mountains, teachers, and supervisors work together in one community. No financial or any other kind of depression was seen here. Sixty families have come to the farm and out again. They are better men and women, better fathers and mothers, and more useful citizens of their community. Hundreds of young men and women have gone and will continue to go forth to be useful citizens in the work of the world. Hats off to Dr. Ritchie and his associates who are solving the "Mountain Problem" in their community!

(concluded next week)

A YOUNG woman whose home is in the mountains of eastern Kentucky and whose school life heretofore has been spent either in the mountains or in close proximity to them, became a student at Madison this fall. In verse, and in the native dialect of her mountain home, she compares Madison and its low-encircling hills, teeming with life and changed by the advent of modern conveniences, with her former rugged highlands.

### *Them Ain't No Mountins*

*By Mildred Davidson*

Them ain't no mountins, that's what they ain't,  
That's kivered with cedars an' grass,  
An' 'lectric lights a-stickin' aroun'  
Part-nigh ever winder-glass.

Them ain' no mountins, whur concrete walks  
Goes curvin' aroun' an' aroun!  
An' them ain't mountins whats top's so big  
They'd make a good sketch fer a town.



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## THE MADISON SURVEY

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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
age provided for in section 1103, Act of Octo-  
ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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Them ain't mountin homes, what's stucco built,  
With bathrooms, an' parlors, an' floors  
That'd do fer a good lookin' glass—  
An' hifalootin paneled doors.

Them's mountins, what calls us back agin  
Whur th' buckeye an' chestnut tree grows,  
Whur ye wade th' mud whin its rainin'  
An' tromp th' slush whin it snows.

Them's mountins whur it don't say, "Keep off  
th' grass",  
Whur rag-weeds grow hearty an' bold,  
Ye allus find cornbread an' taters to eat  
An' a corner to spar whin its cold.

Them's mountin homes, whur they's mud an' logs  
With railins an' palins an' boards,  
Whur ye roast sweet taters an' cap pop-corn,  
An' they's kurshaws, an' punkins an' gourds.

Them's mountin people, what's clever like,  
Who asts ye to set by thur far,  
They's frien'ly, fightin', an' funny too,  
Them's mountin people, them are.

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## Here and There

WITH a contribution to the SURVEY and words of appreciation comes a letter from Charles E. Sanborn of the Hill Crest Sanitarium and Treatment Rooms, St. Louis, Missouri. He writes of the loss of his wife, Mrs. Etta May Sanborn, who passed away September 14, 1932. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.

IN a recent letter Neil Martin of the El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, writes that they have been asked to give a series of health lectures in the county high schools. A call also comes from the pastor of a church in Mobile, Alabama, asking that lectures and cooking demonstrations be given to the church. It is encouraging to note the increasing interest in diet and health work.

A REPORT comes from Sand Mountain Junior Academy that school started the first of September with an enrollment of sixty pupils. They feel they have an unusually earnest and industrious group of students. The teachers

this year are Emil Tetz, principal, Mrs. Emil Tetz, and C. G. Giles. The Sand Mountain Junior Academy is located on a farm away from the environment of the city. Opportunity is given students to work one-third of their dormitory expenses.

FROM the Pisgah Sanitarium and Industrial School Professor E. C. Waller writes that their academy has opened with an enrollment of sixty-three pupils. The sanitarium has had splendid patronage throughout the summer. The new hospital building is practically completed and they are ready to begin the grading and landscaping. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cowdrick have recently joined their group. Mr. Cowdrick is a graduate of Union College. He has taught printing for a number of years and will have charge of their printing department.

WORD comes from Banner Elk, North Carolina, that the Beech Mountain school is progressing nicely with Miss Mary Olmstead as teacher. The remodeling of the old farm house into a small sanitarium is well under way. The Banner Elk corps of workers will be pleased to communicate with a doctor interested in mountain work who would be willing to help forward the medical work in the Banner Elk community. They are situated among the high mountains of the Blue Ridge range on a one hundred acre farm. If interested, write A. A. Jasperson, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina.

THE chapel service Friday evening was conducted by Myles Horton of Monteagle, Tennessee. Mr. Horton and Don West are to be co-directors of the Highlander Folk School, which they are opening November 1, at Monteagle. They are independent of any religious organization, and will derive their support from the farm and from contributions of interested people. They will have ten boarding students from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. The rest of the school to be made up from the surrounding community, will be of all ages. Mr. Horton was formerly director of the Southern Mountains School, with temporary headquarters in New York City. He has spent considerable time in Denmark studying their plan of cooperation.

WE are pleased to have with us this year a number of students who have completed the work offered in their mountain high schools and have come down into the valley for their college work. From Altamont Consolidated High School, Crossnore, North Carolina, we have Juanita Franklin, Enzy Letterman, Baxter G. Franklin, Jr., and Turner Rogers; from Ferrum Training School, Ferrum, Virginia Lucille Crockett; from Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Kentucky, Mildred Davidson; from the Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, Yvonne Rumley, Grace Marquis, and James Trivett; from Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina, Mrs. Irma Everett; and from Pleasant Hill Academy Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, Mr. and Mrs. Felson Cotton, and Catherine Phipps.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

November 2, 1932

No. 40

## The Guild Baby

By Lida F. Scott

HURLBUTT FARM, Reeves, Georgia, has been adopted by the Junior Guild at Madison as the Guild Baby. The Junior Guild is an organization of the students at Madison who are studying the work that laymen may do, and encouraging students to train for fields where, as they work for others, they can support themselves.

At Reeves, Georgia, there is a farm of some three hundred fifty acres donated for this purpose by the late Mrs. Emeline W. Hurlbutt. Mrs. Hurlbutt was a patient at the Madison Sanitarium last summer. She passed away at the age of eighty-nine, and to the last her keen mind dwelled upon the work that she wanted accomplished at Reeves. She was encouraged to know that the students were taking a special interest in making Reeves a success.

Her death is an added incentive to make Hurlbutt Farm a fitting memorial; a place where people may come and find rest and health, physically, mentally, and spiritually; a farm where under-nourished children may find a home and be given a chance to develop normally as they assist in raising the food that is restoring vigor to their little bodies.

Mrs. N. A. Wheeler has held the fort there alone for several months. Lately some Madison students, responding to her appeal, visited Reeves and resolved to unite

their interests and energies with hers. From that time they began a vigorous propaganda on behalf of their chosen field.

The small sanitarium needed plastering and painting and general renovating to be made ready for patients. During the last few years little had been done toward building a substantial medical work. Now, there are four graduate nurses in

the group who are determined heart and soul to do anything that needs to be done to build up the enterprise as a whole, the sanitarium in particular. The man with the dirt brush has entered and contributions of paint and other material in the hands of young men, bubbling with enthusiasm, are working transformations.

As an introduction to unit methods a group of the students, who have decided to cast their lot with Reeves, were taken on a round trip to visit other units. At the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, they had a demonstration of what a baby unit may become. The sanitarium was full and patients on the wait-

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### GOD WALKS THE HILLS

God walks among the darkening hills  
When the sun in the west sinks low,  
For I have felt His presence there,  
And that is how I know;  
God strolls on the winding pathways there,  
'Mong the hills, when the sun sinks low.

God walks among the sun-bathed hills  
When the dew of the morn bends low,  
To mantle the springing grass and flowers  
With its diademic show,  
And He hums, through the quiet matin hours,  
A song which the wild things know.

—Nathaniel Krum

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ing list. All was activity in the hospital, kitchens, laundry, and dairy. The canning department was in full swing; the building department was hastening toward completion an administration building, especially demanded by the growing clinic. The thick oak shingles of the new chapel and school building, the beams and sheeting sawed in pioneer fashion from timber grown on the place, and the brick veneered walls, all attracted much attention and admiration. Attractive cottages belonging to the faculty peered from the trees and shrubbery of the hillsides.

While gleaning ideas and making notes, Melvin Starr and his associates were planning and talking Reeves. They discovered an unused hydraulic ram and received it as a gift for their pumping system.

A hurried visit was made to Old Fort, North Carolina. There H. S. Anderson, dietitian and author of *Science of Food and Cookery*, has a small medical unit and is emphasizing the importance of correct diet. From there they visited Glen Alpine where they obtained another contribution—a superior kind of raspberry plants.

Next on the itinerary came Banner Elk. This unit, like Reeves, is in the initial stage of development. Mr. Pound, its leader, combines the qualities of nurse, builder, farmer, and naturalist—a valuable combination in a pioneer. He is remodeling the old farm house into a pretty sanitarium, and is building up the farm and encouraging the school.

Back of the sanitarium they were shown the beauties of a primeval hemlock grove—a veritable cathedral of mammoth hemlocks and great tangled masses of blooming rhododendron and beds of tall ferns. It is the plan to place seats here in the shade for patients. In this seductive Limberlost it is hoped they may there, as amateur botanists and zoologists, discover rare moths and birds and health. Each unit may discover within its confines a Limberlost of its own, needing only a discerning mind and eye.

Another trip was made to the John C. Campbell Folk School at Brasstown, North Carolina, where Mrs. John C. Campbell

is conducting a unique experiment for her mountain friends after the Danish order of education and social life. A Danish farmer is encouraging cooperative methods of buying and selling, and under his tutelage farm life become indeed an inspiration. The barn area and buildings, with a picturesque overshot mill-wheel are works of art. The symbol much used in the decorative scheme and their trademark, pictures a man with a plow and underneath are the words, "I sing Behind My Plow." The visitors felt the charm of parallel rows in fertile fields, of the beautiful gardens and thought of the hungry people still clinging to the city. Why are people content to stay away from the land which is ready to yield its treasure to the thrifty worker?

The water wheel, ever turning, also turned thinking minds back to where there is a swift river skirting Hurlbutt Farm which may be made to solve electric light and power needs. They have a large community auditorium for the service of mountain neighbors; the Opportunity School, unaccredited and ungraded, that old and young may attend; the weaving shop where many looms help solve the question of self-support as they reproduce the lovely patterned spreads, rugs and handbags; the woodcraft shop where are made original articles for the beautifying of homes—all these were observed and ideas jotted down with Reeves in mind.

The party returned home by way of Knoxville. Here they took lunch at The Vegetarian, a restaurant operated by Mrs. Finley. Mrs. Finley has a patronage of about three hundred people; and from a bountiful table of wholesome food, which is served without frills because money is scarce, she provides all a person can eat for fifteen cents. She makes a living too, while contributing her mite to meet the needs of the hour. This was another suggestion.

The Guild Baby is learning and growing. Watch for more reports.

## Important Notice

A RECENT change in postal regulations makes it necessary for publishers to pay two cents for each post-



master's form notice of non-delivery of second-class mail. The Survey is sent to you subscription free. The expense is heavy, and the College should not be obliged to carry this added burden. We ask that you help us to avoid this needless expense. Please drop us a card before changing your address, giving old as well as new address. In making change in your own address, or in sending new names for the mailing list, it will be a great favor to us if you will kindly print names and addresses.

## Rambles Through Old Appalachia

By Perry A. Webber

(Concluded)

A WAY back up in northern North Carolina, tucked away in the high mountains, is the little hamlet of Crossnore. Here is the Crossnore School, Incorporated. The story of this institution reads like a romance and centers about the lives of three most interesting people. Mary Martin was born and brought up in the little town of Davidson, North Carolina, where her father was professor in Davidson College. She offered her life for medical missionary work in Africa, then to China, but was disappointed in both. She married a young physician, Eustace Sloop, and went to Crossnore, North Carolina. From a little leaflet, "The Magician's Trunk," by Mildred Harrington, we quote a portion of Dr. Mary Sloop's story in her own words:

"Our idea was to live among the people doctor them, and gradually win their confidence, for we had made up our minds to spend the balance of our live right there. We built a tiny cottage at Crossnore and moved in. This was nineteen years ago.

"From that day to this we have been strictly on our own. My husband has earned our living by the practice of his profession. We are not—and never have been—the representatives of any organization. . . .

"It was some time before we were accepted as a part of the community; but gradually the healing art won its way. Even the most ungracious could not hold out long against the doctor who set their broken bones, and served their babies from strangling to death with diphtheria.

"Frequently, when the doctor was away—and he was often gone several days at a time—I did the prescribing. I have had burly moonshiners awake me up in the dead of the night to dress their wounds. I always assisted the doctor in operations of course, and many times after a major operation I cared for the patient a month or more."

"You don't mean," I protested, "that you stayed in your cabin alone with those men coming and going at all hours?"

"Why not?" replied Mrs. Sloop. "I could not have been safer guarded by a whole regiment. I have had men with notches on their guns tenderly nurse my baby while I doctored one of their wounded comrades. They knew I was against whisky form the word go, and they never came into my house when they were drinking. The mountaineer has his faults, but accoring to his lights, he shoots square."

Years passed on and a young man, C. McKoy Franklin, a young mountaineer was destined to play an important part in the life of this neglected community. The story goes something like this: "One clear, sparkling morning in September, fifteen years ago, a tall, lanky young man with a home-made board trunk on his back stepped out of a cabin in the Carolina mountains. In spite of his stooped position there was something triumphant in his bearing.

"And well there might be! This was the greatest day of his life, the day for which he had been waiting and longing every waking moment for three years. It was his birthday. At last he was twenty-one years old. Over and over, he thought: 'I am free; now I can begin. I *am* beginning.'

"But when he reached the edge of the clearing, he let the trunk slide from his shoulders, and he straightened up for a good-by look at the ugly log cabin which was his home. 'Some day,' he promised himself, 'I am coming back to give *them* what I get—out yonder.' Then, picking up the old board box that held his few clothes and scanty bedding, he turned squarely and faced the valley below.

"Somewhere down there, hidden by the blue mountain haze, was a village out of which a train rumbled daily. This train was to carry him into a new life and into a new world. He had never seen any train except this little narrow-gauge lumber train, which ran on wooden rails. Indeed, until three years before, he had never seen



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
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Entered as second class matter, February 24,  
1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate post-  
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ber 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

a newspaper. And until a few years be-  
fore he had never possessed a dollar.

"Today, at thirty-six, this young man  
is a power in the Blue Ridge country. He  
is president of a unique school, which  
offers excellent training to any moun-  
tain boy or girl who wants it enough to  
come and get it. He is pastor of a half  
a dozen mountain churches, and he is a  
leader in all forward movements through-  
out his section. As a lecturer, he has re-  
peatedly occupied the pulpits of some of  
the largest and wealthiest churches in  
America. And his remarkable ability to  
whistle bird songs and to imitate their  
calls has recently led to an offer of a  
thousand dollars a week from the head  
of one of the biggest vaudeville circuits  
in the world."

Three days of rambling with Dr. and  
Mrs. Sloop, and Rev. C. McCoy Franklin  
about their work, caring for more than  
seven hundred fifty boys and girls, was  
a most delightful pastime. We thought  
we discovered the cure for much present  
unemployment in the world, if hundreds  
of communities all over fair Appalachia  
and the wide world could have the work  
done that is being done in these under-  
privileged communities. We felt more  
strongly the urge to "Go". Back to our  
work in Madison, refreshed and revived,  
we came to welcome young men and wo-  
men who are coming to us from those in-  
stitutions and others, and to help train  
them for lives of usefulness in God's  
vineyard everywhere.

### News Items

LAST week Miss Florence Dittes attended  
the Annual Convention of the Tennessee  
State Nurses' Association, held in Memphis.

She reports that much interest was shown in  
the matter of raising nursing education standards  
in the state.

THOSE from Madison attending the Fall  
Council which is being held in Battle Creek,  
Michigan, are Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland,  
Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw,  
Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Miss Florence Fellemende,  
and Dr. P. A. Webber.

ENROUTE to Fall Council W. C. White of  
St. Helena, California, spent a few days  
visiting friends at Madison and Nashville. He  
also visited Southern Junior College before  
leaving for Battle Creek. Elder White is one  
of the pioneers of the work at Madison and has  
been a member of the Board of the Nashville  
Agricultural Normal Institute since its estab-  
lishment twenty-eight years ago. The school  
family was pleased to have him tell of some of  
the recent experiences in starting self-supporting  
mission centers in the West.

AMONG those registering at the Sanitarium  
this week are Dr. and Mrs. William D.  
Porter, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. A. E. Baker,  
Old Hickory, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis  
G. Hopkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs.  
O. G. Mull, Quincy, Illinois; J. Milbening  
Evanston, Indiana.

WE are glad to have Miss Sallie and Miss  
Susie Williams of Monteagle, Tennessee,  
with us again for the winter. They have made  
the Madison Sanitarium their winter home for  
the past six years.

THE Sanitarium is receiving a large number  
of inquiries from those not desiring treat-  
ments but a pleasant winter home at special  
rates. Those desiring to take advantage of these  
rates should write for information.

"TIS the spirit in which the gift is rich,  
As the gift of the Wise Ones were."

This richness of spirit recently manifested  
itself in the person of Miss Clara C. Leickhardt,  
Hermitage Hotel, Nashville, when she made a  
gift of a sit-bath tub to the Women's depart-  
ment of the Nashville Treatment Rooms. The  
Nashville Treatment Rooms is a health unit of  
the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital,  
and is capably managed by Mr. and Mrs. James  
Donnelly formerly of the Battle Creek Sanita-  
rium.

KINNE KITCHEN is being operated as a  
project by students of the Dietetic Class.  
John Baker has charge. His assistants are Esther  
Chen, Anna Pearson, Virginia Hopper, Dorothy  
Gray. Much favorable comment is heard about  
the campus on the wholesome, appetizing meals  
which are being served.

DURING the past two years the dairy has  
had a natural growth. It now becomes  
necessary to increase the stanchion room. This  
winter the college will have more than forty  
milk cows. A second steel silo has been erected  
to care for the late crop of corn.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

November 9, 1932

No. 41

## A Class of Thirty-two Who Worked Their way Through College

COPIES of leaflets, *Self-Support Made Practical by Cooperative Plan* and *An Appeal for the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute* by Dr. P. P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education, were sent to Dr. M. G. Kain, horticultural consultant and author of the books *Plant Propagation and Principles and Practice of Pruning*. In response an interesting and encouraging letter comes, giving his opinion of the student self-help plan, a portion of which follows:

"I have read the pamphlets you sent with keen interest. Until your letter arrived I had never heard of your institution; and, as I am one of the thirty-two boys who worked their way through the four year course at the Michigan State College and have made good, you may know that I read every word. The plan as outlined is exactly the kind I should like to have had a chance to develop, or still to have such a chance. It is the kind I could put my whole heart into because it is the kind to make men and women of the best type.

"Just look at the thirty-two men of my Michigan class: One chemist, one bacteriologist, one meteorologist (Dr. J. H. Kimball, whom every flyer of the Atlantic consults before taking off), one commercial fruit grower whose properties include

apple and peach trees by the ten thousand, two editors, two United States commissioners, three manufacturers, three engineers, three farmers, four United States Department of Agriculture and Experiment Station scientists, five doctors and six educators. One of the engineers is Frank Johnson of Liberty Motor fame; one of the doctors is famous in obstetrics; one of the commissioners is internationally noted

for his work in animal tuberculosis control. One of the educators, later associated with a railway and killed in an accident, had done such good work that the people whom he had helped raised a monument to his memory in the public square of his headquarters town. Another educator is the internationally known and consulted Dr. W. C. Bagley of Columbia University. Two of us are listed in *American Men of Science* and seven in *Who's Who in America*.

"Why do I brag like this? Not merely because of the pride I take in my class but because this class of thirty-two boys, who worked their way through a four-year course, shows what can be expected of men trained in the so-called hard school of experience. Daily labor at the college in those days was compulsory. It was also compulsory in a school where I taught but whose plan was not as well based as

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AN education derived chiefly from books leads to superficial thinking. Practical work encourages close observation and independent thought. Rightly performed, it tends to develop that practical wisdom which we call common sense. It develops ability to plan and execute, strengthens courage and perseverance, and calls for the exercise of tact and skill. —Education

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yours and failed in consequence. I have also taught in an agricultural college (head of the Department of Horticulture, Pennsylvania State) and in Columbia University (lecturer on horticulture), but in the former only 'educational labor' was required of the students (much of it wasted time!) and in the latter the 'students' were mostly people who took the course for pleasure. A fine class—But!

"Your placing such emphasis on teaching by experience is the surest way to be fundamentally well educated—as shown by the record of my class. Note the variety of occupations. A Chinese proverb is to the effect that a thing is not hard to do if you know how, and if you find it hard, you don't know how. Every man of our class made good because he was thoroughly grounded in the fundamental sciences supplemented with the practice that made their application clear. We had both trained minds and hands by the time we reached graduation. Some of my activities to work my way were care of horses, janitor work, house work, office work, library work, giving music lessons, singing in choir, bookstore agency, laundry agency, besides every branch of gardening out doors and under glass (including one winter in Vaughan's Greenhouses near Chicago, as the result of which I had \$2.15 to meet the year's expenses.)

"Every one of my classmates who graduated could match my record with one at least as varied and interesting. I mention mine merely as an example and as a possible inspiration to some student with whom you may come in contact. . .

"Now it's about time that I apologize for the length of this letter, and yet, I think you will be interested in it. So perhaps no apology is necessary. You have really given me an opportunity to congratulate you on being associated with a college that accords with my idea of what a college should be: an institution that fits boys and girls for the business of life, the roles of *men* and *women* in the noblest application of those terms."

## Missionaries Recognize Need of Practical Education

A MISSIONARY, who has recently returned from South America, writes: "I have traveled extensively in South America and probably have had the opportunity to see it as few have. It gave me the privilege to understand the possibilities of the country as well as its needs. Many times while going down through the jungle in native canoes my thoughts have turned to Madison and the training that it gives. I believe that the type of training being given at Madison could conquer that country for Christ. It would make it possible for hundreds of savages, who are not being reached, to learn of Christ, enabling them in turn to carry the message on to others. In short, I feel that missionaries must have a practical training in self-support, such as Madison gives, in order to make a real success in the mission field."

A letter comes from another missionary, who has just returned to the States after seven years of service in Africa. He states that they love their work in Africa and dislike to leave it, but unless financial conditions improve, they do not expect to be sent back to that field, as it has been necessary for the Conference to lay off a number of its workers. He asks counsel in regard to establishing a self-supporting manual training school.

"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."—*The Madison School.*



"It would have been pleasing to God if, while the Madison School has been doing its work, other such schools had been established in different parts of the Southern field. There is plenty of land lying waste in the South that might have been improved as the land about the Madison school has been improved. The time is soon coming when God's people, because of persecution, will be scattered in many countries. Those who have received an all-round education will have a great advantage wherever they are." — *Appeal for the Madison school.*

### Nursing with Christ

*"Amen I say to you,*

*as long as you did it to one of these,  
my least brethren, you did it to Me."*

*Go forth, O nurse, to help and heal,*

*Like Christ in doing good.*

*Deem not thou calling, great, ideal,*

*Mere means of livelihood.*

*This earth is one vast hospital,*

*A synthesis of pain;*

*They task to help men, one and all,*

*And thus Christ's blessing gain:*

*Seek not reward from thoughtless men,*

*For sacred duty done,*

*Thy Lord who healed the lepers ten,*

*Was thanked by only one.*

*Thy hands the loathsome needs must touch*

*Yet make thy heart a shrine*

*Pure as the snow, for men know such*

*Was Christ, and Christ is thine*

*Sealed with the seal of Christ the King,*

*Be of thy works the least*

*Unstained to Him thy offering bring*

*Of healing, like a priest.*

—J. R. Melvin, C. S. R.

### Their Pay

IT is the cheerful and encouraging responses from patients whom they have helped that keeps the physicians and nurses happy and smiling though constantly with those who are sick. Follow-

ing is an excerpt from a letter just received by a member of the medical staff which is typical of many:

"Your letter of August 21, brought good cheer. You seem to be able to encourage your patients to fight on. And I am trying not to forget the many valuable lessons that I learned while at Madison. I am still faithful and true to my diet which you taught me to like, and my relatives and friends think I am looking marvelously well. . . In my mind I often call the roll of the Madison family. And I do appreciate the little SURVEY which is so kindly sent to me. God bless you all as you attempt to make us well in body, mind, and spirit."

### Report From Fall Council

THOSE from Madison attending the Fall Council held at Battle Creek, Michigan, October 18-25, were Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Dr. Perry A. Webber, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Miss Florence Fellemende, and Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland. Although Mrs. Druillard is about 90 years of age, she stood the trip by automobile remarkably well. She reported when she arrived at home that she felt better than when she left.

Matters of education and medicine were studied during this meeting. The financial situation in the world is requiring a number of adjustments, but everybody seems to be of good courage and the work is moving forward with rapid strides. The reports from foreign fields were especially encouraging.

We are all learning to recognize that even hard times work for our good in teaching us lessons of economy and in helping us to depend more upon the power of God. We are realizing that human strength is insufficient, that the material things of life are very fleeting and unstable, and after all the providences of God are the only substantial things upon which we can depend.

Among other self-supporting workers attending the convention were Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger and A. A. Jaspersen of the Asheville Sanitarium and Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, and Dr. W. E. Westcott and Professor E. C. Waller of the Pisgah Industrial Institute and Rural Sanitarium, Candler, North Carolina.

### Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital on Approved List

A LIST of the Tennessee hospitals approved by the American College of



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Surgeons appeared in a recent number of the *Nashville Banner*. The Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital is on the approved list.

It is interesting and a great pleasure to the Madison family that the little institution started a number of years ago has been successful enough to be recognized in this manner.

The managers of the institution desire to operate the sanitarium and hospital so that suffering humanity will be greatly blessed. We are glad to do our bit toward helping people to become more comfortable and to overcome their physical ills. Preventive medicine is a very important part of the work of a sanitarium. We are endeavoring not only to cure our patients, but to teach them a better way of living.

Doctor Franklin H. Martin, Director General of the College of Surgeons, in his opening address in St. Louis at the annual meeting stated that since the plan for inspection of sanitariums and hospitals began fifteen years ago the mortality rate has been reduced from 9 per cent to 3 per cent, due in a great measure to higher standards maintained by hospitals through compliance with the requirements formulated by the American College of Surgeons.

In a letter to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. Martin writes: "We have pleasure in informing you that your hospital has been awarded full approval by the American College of Surgeons for the year 1932. Approval is given from year to year to the hospitals that fully comply with the requirements as laid down in the Minimum Standard. We hope that the manage-

ment and medical staff of your hospital will continue to maintain high standards of service in the care of patients."

—*Florence Dittles*

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## News Items

THE Harvest Ingathering goal of \$1200.00 has been reached and passed by a good margin. The Madison school family feels very happy about this. There is no activity of the school year in which the students enter with more willingness and enthusiasm than the Harvest Ingathering campaign. Notwithstanding that every one feels the depression, people gave willingly, and our entire experience was enjoyable.

ON their return from the Fall Council held at Battle Creek, Michigan, E. T. Wilson, President of the Carolina Conference, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Hadley of Los Angeles, California, were guests at Madison. Dr. Hadley is a member of the medical staff of White Memorial Hospital.

MIDDLE Tennessee has been fortunate in having beautiful weather this fall. As yet we have not had a killing frost. The rains have been timely and abundant. The garden is looking exceptionally well and is supplying the college and sanitarium kitchens with fresh vegetables. Fifty bushels of string beans have been picked and canned during the last two weeks. Five hundred bushels of sweet potatoes and 100 bushels of turnips are being stored away for winter use.

FOR the past three weeks Mr. and Mrs. U. B. Verney and daughter Miss Donna Verney of Climax, Michigan, have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber.

TEACHERS in the Elementary School Department are Mrs. W. B. Randall, Miss Hazel King and Miss Elizabeth Nicholson. This week their forty-five youngsters are having a thorough physical examination. They will be checked healthwise regularly throughout the school year. Senior nurses are doing this work under the direction of the Department of Health Education.

THIS week Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jacobsen and family arrived at Madison to join the food factory corps of workers. Mr. Jacobsen has had considerable experience in the manufacture of health foods. He was connected with the Battle Creek Food Company for a number of years.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

November 16, 1932

No. 42

## Faculty--Student Institute

November 4-6

AS the result of a recent faculty study over some of our problems, it was decided to revive our old custom of having quarterly institutes including both the faculty and the students.

The recent Fall Council at Battle Creek revealed that our educators and physicians are facing some serious institutional problems.

November 4-6 the family studied the following problems:

(1) Can we maintain the plan of student self-support, students earning their way while getting their education? (2) Can we maintain the plan of cooperative government, teachers and students working together to solve the problems? (3) Can we more fully grow our own foods? (4) Can we fill the sanitarium with patients? (5) Can we develop means of placing our health foods before the people more extensively? (6) Can we train our students to have sufficient faith and skill to establish self-supporting enterprises when they leave the school? (7) Should we carry students who are not interested in the type of training Madison offers? (8) Can we learn to keep our expenses below our income?

### Self-government and Self-support

THE institute was opened by Miss DeGraw. She compared the present conditions in the United States with ancient

Babylon, represented by the head of gold. With all of its wealth, Babylon failed in the important things, and read the handwriting on the wall, "Thou are weighed in the balance and found wanting."

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AN effort should be made to secure grounds away from the cities where fruits and vegetables can be raised. Agriculture will open resources for self-support, and various other trades also can be learned . . . There is a great want of intelligent men to till the soil. . . . Let the harvest be eloquent in favor of right methods of labor. . . . People should learn as far as possible to depend upon the products that they can obtain from the soil. —*Work and Education*

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Daniel and others had wisdom for the hour, but it was not accepted by the nation. Today we know that the solution to our national problems can be solved only by getting back to the soil. Madison is training students to value the little farm where one

can raise his own living and not be dependent upon great organizations of industry and finance. Miss DeGraw voiced the sentiment of the school when she said, "We must maintain the two great principles—self-support and self-government.

G. B. McClure brought out the thought that teachers are not to think their work ends with classroom instruction. He mentioned the value of a training in self-support and in the manual arts as illustrated in the lives of Abraham, Joseph, Christ and many other outstanding characters.

Edwin Bisalski, one of our students who is heading the necktie department as a means of helping himself and a number of other students through school, said that the principles of self-support and Christian religion cannot be separated. Earning one's way through school, he said,



weaves into the character an intellectual and moral fibre which enables a person to be a true and strong Christian.

Dr. Sutherland stressed the value of the plan of the ancient schools of the prophets. They taught students to be practical and self-supporting, to be able to meet problems. Out of these schools came men of the hour—such as David, Elijah, Elisha, and Daniel. They were men of faith and courage. We need men and women of sterling character today who understand the times and who will be leaders. Madison should pattern after the schools of the prophets.

#### Faith—A Necessity

THE text chosen by Professor W. E. Straw for the occasion is found in Hebrews 11, "Without faith it is impossible to please God." Faith is essential to success. According to President Hoover, much of the trouble today is due to a loss of faith in our financial system. When men lose faith there is little to hope for. Faith develops by practice. Faith and works will do great things.

"It is sometime difficult," Dr. Webber said, "for students to have faith that God will help them with their personal problems such as providing their clothing, helping them to economize their time so they will be able to meet their expenses and make their grades, etc. Here at the school we have an excellent opportunity to form the habit of exercising faith even in the little things. It takes faith on the part of teachers and students to believe that we can make our industries produce sufficient income to support eighty workers and 350 students." Dr. Webber further brought out that having faith day by day that we can do these things here prepares us for the larger problems when we leave the school. Every member of the church should be doing work for God that requires faith.

Dr. Webber especially urged the necessity of doing medical missionary work. It will open many doors. The health food work is one phase of medical missionary work. Many are anxious to eat foods that will keep them well. He mentioned that he had visited Dr. J. H. Kellogg while attending the Fall Council in Battle Creek,

and was profoundly impressed with Dr. Kellogg's appearance and his statement that he had not eaten meat, eggs, butter, nor taken milk for twenty-five years. He is a wonderful example of health and mental activity.

Another item of interest mentioned by Dr. Webber in his talk was the report of G. W. Schubert, president of the Central European Division, to the effect that in spite of the shrinking budget due to the depression, they have not decreased their number of workers in that division. This was made possible by a cooperative plan. One avenue of increased revenue is their food factory at Hamburg which gives profitable employment and brings them into relationship with thousands of earnest people who are anxious to eat to live. The factory is helping to solve the problem of self-support. From the funds gathered in this way, a dispensary has been established in the city of Jerusalem.

#### The A B C of Education

THE closing meeting was devoted to the subject of agriculture. Dr. Bralliar said that God's plan for man is to till the soil. If we do this cheerfully and intelligently, God will cooperate with us and will give us wonderful crops. God placed the children of Israel on small farms in the country of Palestine, and there they were to make their living. We know that the time will come when sensible people will return to the soil. "And the desolate land shall be tilled, whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by. And they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like the garden of Eden." (Ezekiel 36:35)

"No one is impoverished," Dr. Bralliar said, "if I make a piece of ground produce twice as much as before, and I have added to the food supply of the world. But if I get a job in the city, I am depriving some one of the money the job pays. Every dollar earned in trade makes somebody poorer.

"There is something marvelous and inspiring about growing things. Our school farm can produce in abundance blackberries, strawberries, legumes of various kinds, both Irish and sweet potatoes, roasting ears, tomatoes, and numerous other



fruits and vegetables. Let us begin now to get things in shape for spring gardening."

Professor E. C. Jacobsen was reared on an Iowa farm and insists that we grow more corn and serve more corn bread. He says that if any one doubts its growth producing qualities to look at himself, 215 pounds, and six feet, four. He believes in growing what we eat and in eating what we grow. Scientific farming is the ABC of education. When we have done our part, God will spread a table in the wilderness. Professor Jacobsen said he was really surprised a few days ago when down in the garden, to find so much of our food coming from the garden at the present time—green beans, turnips, lettuce, turnip greens, spinach, kale, mustard, collards, beets, egg plant, carrots, onions, and cabbage beginning to head.

A young man who has lived in New York City during the last two years of financial depression, Edward Domina, told in a very graphic manner of the terrible experiences of the unemployed in that city. He urged the students to learn to appreciate the advantages and pleasure of being in a place like Madison. He said that it is difficult for some who have never seen the squalor and pinching poverty of the city to appreciate the blessings of rural life.

There were other speakers, but space prevents giving the full report.

#### Another Institute in December

IT is seen that the primary object of a school like Madison is not to teach the ordinary school subjects, but to illustrate the great fundamental purpose of life. We are being watched by many who will be affected by the way we solve the problems that we are studying in this institute.

Some fear that a standard senior college will weaken in the application of the great principles of Christian education. This is not necessary. Though these principles may have to be demonstrated under great difficulties, it can be done. It is up to the faculty and students at Madison to be faithful and loyal in putting these great truths into practice here in the school. We should be as true to them as the needle to the pole.

Righteousness by faith means to have faith in God's word so that the right thing will be done now. To have faith in these principles and do what God wants done now and right here at Madison is practicing righteousness by faith.

The family voted to give more attention to the raising of the things that we eat and to learn to be contented in eating what we raise. It was voted to have another institute the last of December. At this meeting we will study such problems as (1) raising the food that we use, (2) filling the sanitarium with patients, (3) pushing the sale of health foods more extensively.

## History Repeats Itself

FROM the time of Cain two principles of life have been in the earth—one centering about the farm and the rural home, and the other leading to the forsaking of the country and congregating in cities. The struggle between these two ideas, or methods of existence, has accompanied every world crisis since the fall of Adam.

The reformers who laid the foundation of this great country valued the plan of having schools on farms. John Wesley, founder of the Methodist church, established such a school ten miles from Savannah, on a five hundred acre farm. Thomas Jefferson, the great pioneer in practical education located his school, (which became the University of Virginia) on a 200 acre farm near Charlottesville, Virginia. Mr. Shipherd, founder of Oberlin College, located that institution on a 640 acre farm. Richmond College was also established on a farm. This was a Baptist seminary. Emory and Henry College, a methodist institution, was established as a manual-labor college on a farm of 600 acres. This farm was cultivated by student labor.

From 1830 to 1844 more than sixty schools were established on farms where manual training was emphasized. For a time manual labor in these schools displaced popular athletic sports and games. Students received an all-round education by doing practical, useful things. It was



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the president of Oberlin College that said, "Nobody is fit to be a missionary who is not willing with but an ear of corn in his pocket to start for the Rocky Mountains."

"Schools are to be established away from the cities where the young can learn to cultivate the soil and thus learn 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."

History repeats itself. There will be another great educational reform like the one above. The honest-hearted will again awake to the truth that the soil is man's natural home.

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### News Items

LAST week W. A. Bass of the State Department of Education visited the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. He expressed much satisfaction in the appearance of our new demonstration school building and commended our plan of using simple, inexpensive equipment, made largely in our own departments by students. He is sympathetic with our work-and-study plan and has given his approval of the full-year schedule for school.

THIS week Miss Mabel Howell, head of the Department of Missions, Scarritt College brought her class of twenty in "Introduction to Mission Enterprises" to visit the school. Three hours were spent in looking over the various departments of the institution. Much interest was expressed in the practical type of training which is being given. In the group were missionaries from Korea, Japan, China, Brazil, Cuba, and Argentina. Miss Kong, a Chinese

teacher from Soochow, was especially enthusiastic about the plan on which Madison operates and expressed the hope that similar schools may be established in her own country.

ANOTHER class came out from Vanderbilt. Dr. A. W. Taylor, Professor of Social Ethics, brought a class of thirty students out to visit the school. They expressed especial interest in the place because of its community activities, its variety of work, and its student work-and-study program. In this class of graduate students were pastors of several Nashville churches. We are pleased to have these teachers and students visit us from time to time.

ON their return from the Fall Council and Mrs. H. M. Kelley of Orlando, Florida, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferren and daughter Dorothy of Mountain View, California, were guests of the College. Mr. Ferren is head of the periodical department of the Pacific Press Publishing Association.

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is endeavoring more and more to raise what it eats and eat what it raises. The school family comprised of the faculty and students who eat at Kinne Kitchen number about 400. The products of the farm, garden, orchards, vineyard, dairy and poultry departments, together with our own bakery constitute about 95 per cent of the provisions consumed. At the present time our bills from the wholesale house of groceries amount to less than \$1.00 per month per individual.

THOSE registering at the Sanitarium this week are Mrs. H. D. Motter, Nashville; H. C. Wylie, Knoxville; Mrs. Geo. A. Karsch, Nashville; Mrs. J. Leonard Sisk, Nashville; Mrs. A. Rollow, Nashville; Mrs. Ida Johnson, Columbia; R. L. Worsham, Hendersonville; Mrs. R. Randolph, Old Hickory; Mrs. Alice Whitson Norton, Nashville; Mrs. F. Z. Cartwright, Nashville; Claude Burk, Louisville, Kentucky.

AMONG recent guests of the college and sanitarium were Dr. L. L. Andrews, Superintendent of the Florida Sanitarium, Orlando, Florida; Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Crisler, Orlando, Florida; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wade and Wade Burton, Berrien Springs, Michigan; and Mrs. Mamie Yale, Lafayette, Indiana.

THE SURVEY is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you will cooperate with us in keeping our mailing list corrected we will appreciate it. In case of change of address, drop a card giving both old and new address. In sending names to be added make sure address is correct and print it so that no mistake will be made in reading. We also appreciate contributions sent for the publishing fund.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

November 23, 1932

No. 43

## Report From Hurlbutt Farm

IN a recent number of the SURVEY a promise was made to give further reports concerning the "Guild Baby," (Hurlbutt Farm enterprise adopted by Madison students). Little has been said heretofore concerning the work that is being carried on at Hurlbutt Farm in caring for under-nourished children. Under the direction of Mrs. Mabel B. Wheeler a home is being developed for children whose parents are unable to properly care for them physically. During the past year she has cared for about twenty of these children, and has had a remarkable experience with them. In a recent letter to Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Director of the Extension Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Mrs. Wheeler writes:

I HAVE just returned from a business trip in which I included some social service work. I went down to Buford to make some collections. In an interview with the mayor he called my attention to a very interesting and needy case and asked me to investigate it and tell him what could be done. This same day I called on the Baptist minister, and he, too, told me of this needy case and asked if we could extend help to these suffering children. The local welfare worker went with me to investigate the case. We found five children and a mother living in a condemned building with twenty-five other homeless people and living on an income of \$3.00 per month. It is needless to say these children were all undernourished.

After investigating the case fully, I called on the mayor again. He asked me what we could do for the children. I told

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IF all were done that could be done in providing homes in families for orphan children, there would still remain very many requiring care. . . . Many of these children could be rescued through the work of orphan asylums. Such institutions, to be most effective, should be modeled as closely as possible after the plan of a Christian home. Instead of large establishments, bringing great numbers together, there should be small institutions in different places. Instead of being in or near some town or large city, they should be in the country, where land can be secured for cultivation, and the children can be brought into contact with nature, and can have the benefits of industrial training. — *Ministry of Healing*

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him we could take them to the Hurlbutt Farm School where they could have a complete physical examination, corrective treatment, a scientific diet, industrial training and an education suited to their physical and mental needs. The mayor asked me to meet the City Council at nine o'clock the next morning and report my findings to the Council.

In the meantime I met an International Lions Club organizer and had the opportunity of placing the work before him. He became much interested in what we were undertaking not only in behalf of these neglected children in Buford but in our plan of schools and homes for such children. I gladly accepted his kind offer to assist me in the council meeting which had been called for the purpose of acquainting the City Council with our work. I was asked to give an outline of our work and its ob-



jective, which I did as briefly and concisely as possible. Then Mr. Napier spoke. He said in part:

"I am convinced that the institution of which Mrs. Wheeler is a representative is filling a great need in this community. I know of the wonderful work of the Martha Berry School, and I have helped raise funds for the John Brown Schools, and I have lectured in some thirty-two hundred schools and colleges, but I have never become acquainted with a school of this character. Our other schools accept only children who are physically fit. This school takes in the overlooked, physically handicapped children and gives them medical attention and treatment, as well as spiritual and industrial training, fitting them to pay back to society at least a part of the cost of their training. Buford's work in feeding these children over a period of a couple of years is very commendable, but it is not constructive. Mrs. Wheeler offers to take these children and help them to live down their physical defects, to give them a training that will enable them to come back as citizens of Buford, an asset rather than a liability. Since its service is distinct and greatly in demand, I predict for this institution a wonderful future."

After listening to Mr. Napier's and my report, the mayor said, "Councilmen, you have heard the report and Mr. Napier's advice. What is your pleasure in regard to making an endowment for the benefit of these children?" They voted to pay \$25.00 per month over a period of eighteen years for the support of the children. During the day I was at Buford, I contacted several organizations both religious and civic, as I did the Council, and all made an endowment. Sufficient funds were raised for the permanent care of the children.

You will be interested in my experience with Mr. Tower, superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills and president of the Rome Rotary Club. He has arranged to bring two men from the club to visit the school with the idea that they are to report back to the club. He promised 100 yards of duck to make curtains for our open-air sleeping cottages. When the truck went over for the duck, he sent 200 yards.

Friends have contributed \$200.00 for the purchase of our institution truck. I called upon the manager of the Bona Allan Manufacturing Company. He said that he was sorry but he could not help at the present time. He did make some inquiries, however, and I accepted his invitation to tell more about the history of our work. He finally interrupted my conversation with, "How many pairs of overalls did you say you needed?" I told him we needed eighteen pairs for our boys. He said, "We are glad to contribute the eighteen pairs of overalls to help with your work."

I must tell you something about the crops that we have raised with the help of the children. We had enough cotton to take care of the government loan for seed. Besides this, we have raised twenty acres of fine corn and enough hay to take care of stock. We have 1500 cans of fruit and vegetables, an abundant supply of dried beans and peas, enough peanuts to supply us through the winter, and perhaps 200 bushels of fine sweet potatoes. We have two acres of turnip greens, collards, and cabbage to supply our winter needs, with possibly some to sell. Our young pullets are looking fine and will be laying by Christmas. We have some heifers that will be milkers in a short time. Last year we operated on a total current income of \$1545.00, producing \$3339.00 worth of food stuff. We believe we will exceed this production this year.

I have craved adventure all of my life. Never until I entered self-supporting missionary work has this desire been satisfied. I would not exchange my experience for the last three years in this work for a million dollars. High priced experience? Yes, but it gives me more security than any amount of money.

Back to the soil and a live-at-home program will keep us busy and sustain us when thousands are homeless and jobless.

### The Relationship of Light to Vitamin A

SINCE the early work of Steenbock, (1919 and 1922) the relation of plant pigments to vitamin A has been a much discussed and debated question. Last year (1931) Olcovich and Mattill extracted carotene from lettuce, which seemed to have identical properties with vitamin



A. This substance occurred as brilliant red crystals which rapidly faded, and coincident with this fading process the physiological activity was lost. Of this substance .000005 Gm. was found to be an ample daily ration for rats. On this ration of carotene the rats gained weight rapidly.

Dye, Medlock and Crist (1927) reported that the outside green leaves of lettuce were far superior as a source of vitamin A to the inside bleached leaves. They conclude that there is some close relationship between the presence of chlorophyll and vitamin A content of lettuce tissue.

Crist and Dye (1929) found that rats made good gains in weight on green asparagus, raw, freshly cooked or canned. Bleached asparagus did not maintain growth, however, and the animals died. They concluded that the vitamin A content of the plant was closely associated with the green coloring matter.

In the July 1931 issue of the *Journal of Nutrition*, Heller and St. Julian reported on the relation of light to vitamin A synthesis. Those parts of the plant receiving sunlight, and consequently pigmented, are much more potent sources of vitamin A than the part not receiving the light. Blanching reduced the A content slightly. Etiolated plants had about one-third the growth promoting power of green plants. Plants raised in sunlight were twenty-five per cent more potent than plants raised under green glass; and those raised under green glass were thirteen per cent more potent than those raised under red glass.

CONCLUSION: Vitamin A is closely associated with the pigment of plants, is thought by some to be identical with carotene and, either it or a precursor of it, is synthesized by light. —*The Medical Evangelist*

## Chestnut Hill Farm School

AT Madison the vesper service of the last Friday evening of each month is devoted to the extension work, the work carried on in Units by self-supporting workers. On the evening of October 28, Mrs. Herschel Ard told the family about the work at Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

More than twenty years ago her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Walen, with Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace, purchased a hundred-acre farm, which was in all the country around a notoriously poor farm, they afterward learned. It is located, however, in the midst of several communities where they hoped to be of service. Mrs. Ard said that if she could live over again the past twenty-four years, she would choose to repeat her experiences spent in this community.

The work there finally settled on the Walen family when the Wallaces moved away. They have operated a rural school, led out in health

and other types of Christian help work. Frequently they are called to attend the sick or to bring them to their home. The children who first attended the school have grown up and some have children who are now going to the same school. Some have continued their studies at Madison. Mrs. Ard and her mother are still the teachers.

Mrs. Ard showed some of the handwork being done by the children. They make beautiful hook rugs out of cotton rags. It was difficult to believe that those beautiful rugs had been made out of old rags that were good for nothing else. Mrs. Ard expressed her desire for more rags. People do not realize how valuable they are in her little school. She said some people seem to be of the opinion that their old clothes would be too old to be of use, but she demonstrated how they were torn into strips and dyed beautiful colors. The foundation of the rugs are old tow sacks, and the needles with which they do the hooking are made by the children from wire. So delighted with the effects obtained are they, that they often prefer to work on the rugs than to play at recess.

Mrs. Lida F. Scott showed some pictures of Chestnut Hill Farm School and vicinity as it looked when she first came South, eighteen years ago. The people have learned that fine strawberries, peaches and apples grow well in their soil. This has made the people more prosperous. Their houses are better and the old dilapidated barns have disappeared. Consolidated schools have contributed to the change. It would scarcely be recognized as the same community.

## Printing Department has New Quarters and New Press

IT has been some time since SURVEY readers have heard from the printing department. No doubt many have wondered as to the outcome of the press fund campaign. The delay in reporting was due to the moving of the department into its new quarters in the new Science Building. In the rush and confusion of moving and reorganizing it was necessary to omit an issue or two of the SURVEY, and the writing of reports was out of the question.

The Department now has splendid quarters with large windows on three sides, giving an abundance of light. There is almost three times the floor space provided by the old building. This space is divided into three rooms, an office, stock room and factory room. All composing work, presswork, and bindery work is done in one large room.



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Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

With the money raised by the press fund campaign a new 12 x 18 Chandler and Price Job Press with variable speed motor and Prestomatic control has been installed. It is a real pleasure to operate this press. Some students say they would rather operate it than eat, which is saying a lot for hungry young men.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank those who responded to the appeals for funds and tell you how happy we are to have this press. The first week after it was installed it printed in the neighborhood of 50,000 impressions, and has been going steadily ever since. It is a real God-send to us. As contributions came in for this press we were reminded of experiences of old, when calls were made for funds and those who loved the cause of God responded so willingly, sometimes making great sacrifices; truly, as God has said, His people "shall be willing" in the day of His power. As we operate this press our prayers ascend with thanksgiving for the willing hearts that make it possible.

G. B. McCLURE

### Get It Done

*It isn't the job we intended to do,  
Or the labor we've just begun  
That puts us right on the balance sheet,  
It's the work we have really done.*

*Credit is built on the things we do;  
Debit, on things we shirk.  
The man who totals the biggest plus  
Is the man who completes his work.  
Good intentions have never paid bills;*

*It is easy enough to plan.  
To Wish is the play of an office boy—  
To do is the job of a man.*

—Unknown

## News Items

THE Nashville Food Show and Health Exposition is being held this week under the auspices of the Women's Club of Nashville. Dr. P. A. Webber, head of our Chemistry Department, is chairman of lectures. On Monday evening Dr. E. A. Sutherland presented a paper on the relationship between diet and the degenerative changes in the kidneys, heart and blood vessels. We are pleased to have part in this project, the purpose of which is to make the community of Nashville more health and food conscious.

THE regular monthly staff meeting of the Sanitarium was held Saturday evening, November 12. Papers were read by Dr. M. B. Garner of Madison and Dr. I. H. Beasley of Old Hickory. Reports were also made by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. Lew Wallace, and Dr. G. A. Droll.

THIS week Mrs. Harriett Glendenning left for Reeves, Georgia, to connect with the Hurlbutt Farm School. Mrs. Glendenning has been taking special work in dietetics. She is the eight Madison student to join the corps of workers at Hurlbutt Farm.

THE Allied Mills, Incorporated, Chicago, telegraphed for samples of our soybean products for display at the soybean exhibit at the National Corn Husking Contest, October 10. We have had a number of requests for soybean foods from persons who saw this display.

AMONG the visitors last week were Elder and Mrs. Glenn Calkins of Los Angeles, California. Elder Glenn Calkins is comptroller of the College of Medical Evangelists. He spoke to the entire family at an evening chapel hour and met individually all of our premedical students. Elder and Mrs. Calkins also visited the sanitariums and schools at Lawrenceburg and Fountain Head. They expressed themselves as being delighted with what they saw and very much in sympathy with the type of work that is being done by these institutions.

WE are pleased to have W. C. White of St. Helena, California, with us again for a few days. While visiting the school he is having some printing done by the college press.

ENROUTE to Battle Creek, Incorporated, Miami Springs, Florida, Dr. J. H. Kellogg was a guest of the institution for a few hours this week.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

November 30, 1932

No. 44

## In the Orient or in the Occident

IN The Guest Book of 1932, entitled "A Journey of Discovery," we read a most interesting account of a unique school and mission conducted for girls by Gertrude Chandler. The Lucy Perry Noble Institute is located at Madura, a part of rural India.

The Bible is taught in a very practical manner to help the girls and young women to succeed in the new ways of life which they accept. They are taught industries that they may learn how to maintain themselves while in school, thus laying the foundation for greater independence and usefulness afterwards. The students, pathetically ignorant of the simple rules of sanitation as well as most of the better things of life when they enter, are taught in a most practical manner how to make their homes attractive, healthful, and Christian. Part of their time is spent in learning to read and write, studying the Bible, and in courses bearing on the every-day affairs of the village; the remainder of the time they are employed on the farm and in the workshops of the school. These students require much teaching before they are very skilful with the needle, yet they produce a surprising number of salable articles. They make wearing apparel, both

plain and embroidered, manufacture lace, and weave various sorts of towels. The farm is operated by them and they produce much of the food consumed.

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EXPERIENCE proves that those who have earned their way through high school will have little trouble in doing the same in college, while many who have never had that responsibility may find some difficulty. Willingness to do anything honorable, desire to give "value received" for every dollar paid, and the capacity to hold on when there is no visible, immediate hope—these are the characteristics usually found in the boy who makes his own way. --- J. E. Boyd, Executive Secretary, University of Denver Y.M.C.A.

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The practical, Christian life that these students live reveals itself in their happy faces and their confident bearing. The Lucy Perry Noble Institute is giving just the kind of training that India needs. We might add that this is just the kind of training that is needed in every country and it

is the kind that should be given in every school.

In this same book we are given a glimpse of another school located at Aleppo, Syria, and operated by President John E. Merrill, who has for years struggled to build up an institution of practical learning for Armenian boys. The institution is known as the Central Turkey College. President Merrill states that one of the great problems that they are trying to solve today is student self-support. He says, "Just at present one of our problems is to provide means by which our boys can make a living while they go to school. To this end we have established a college press which prints over a million pages a year, a bindery, a carpentry shop, and a loom for the weaving of cloth. All of our students work."



These schools in the Orient have a splendid spirit and a wonderful object in providing ways by which students can learn how to support themselves while getting their education.

There are many students who can learn their lessons if they have their way paid so that they do nothing else but study, and there are many who can support themselves if they do not study. But the combination of ability to carry on both intellectual work and practical work at the same time in earning their way is a unique experience. Many ministers are able to be missionaries as long as they are supported, and there are many people who are able to make money to support missionaries, but it is a rare person who can be a missionary while at the same time earning his own living. Paul was just such a missionary; Jesus was another; so were Abraham, Joseph, and many other Bible characters.

It has been Madison's experience that students make better missionaries if they learn while in school to use part of their time in useful employment, supporting themselves. The student who is trained to preach the gospel and at the same time take care of himself is prepared to go anywhere that God calls him. The world needs just such missionaries.

It requires much courage on the part of a faculty to conduct a school, giving each student an opportunity to obtain his education while at the same time doing things with his hands to enable him to earn his support. But the product of such schools is far superior to the product of schools where students are engaged solely in intellectual work for a period of years without the practical experience of meeting the ordinary problems of life. The time is not far in the future when many more people will understand that:

The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential to those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. . . . No one 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. . . . The 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.—*Appeal for the Madison School.*

Madison this year is giving 350 students opportunity to earn their board, room, and ordinary school expenses while obtaining their education. Hundreds of students have had this opportunity since the establishment of the school twenty-eight years ago. Friends of this type of education have supplied the equipment; Madison has done the rest. Believing that friends will continue their aid in this respect, the school has added the senior years to its curriculum, and this year is operating as a senior college. As a senior college the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute will continue giving the same practical education that it has given as a high school and junior college.

Many schools like Madison and its daughter schools could be filled with earnest young people who are desirous of obtaining a practical, Christian education. Though Madison has strengthened its stakes and enlarged its borders, yet it finds it impossible to open its doors to many earnest appeals for admission. We must arouse ourselves to take care of these worthy young people who are willing to work but who do not have the means to pay the ordinary school expenses in cash. May the blessings of God richly rest upon every effort made by schools, in the Occident or in the Orient, to help these young people secure a practical, all-round education.

### Joy of Country Life \*

IT is fine to live in the country, especially during the summer months when the leaves are out and the flowers are in bloom and we can study the movements and characteristics of so many insects, birds, and animals that play about the lawns and in the groves, speaking to us their varied language.

\*From a chapel talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.



At such times, as we wander along the mossy paths and through the thick woods and among the rocks on the shore, we hear voices everywhere telling of the marvelous wonders of creation—things that are never found in books. To study the habits and life of the birds and the squirrels and other animals gives much pleasure. We should learn to interpret the lives of these creatures aright. As we commune with the things of nature about us, we learn many things that help us to be stronger and more capable in dealing with the problems that arise with our fellow men.

Many times as I have passed down the walk from the Administration Building to my home I have been led to exclaim, How wonderful it is to be permitted to live out here in the country where we can associate with the things that God is doing through nature! At night after things are still, I have been inspired, as I have gone from the office to my home and have felt the stillness of the night, to look up at the stars and grasp to some extent the great magnitude of God's work. It makes me feel as though I want to be more faithful in cooperating with my Maker and my Saviour. It gives me greater confidence in his word. It makes me more willing to trust him, because when I see the greatness of his work, when I look up into the starry heavens I am made to feel that One who can create and manage the unnumbered stars and worlds with such precision and orderliness will take care of the institution and the people connected with it.

If we would study things that grow all about us, if we would commune more with the things of creation that are so fully under the control of the Omnipotent, we would be wiser and happier beings.

### Why not Spend the Winter at the Madison Sanitarium

INFORMATION has been coming to us through newspapers, and friends recently from the North, that cold weather has started in earnest up there. It is a great privilege to be permitted to live here where we have very little cold weather. As this goes to the press the sun is shining brightly and the weather is just cool enough to be a tonic. This has

been the usual weather for several weeks. Middle Tennessee is indeed a favorite spot, avoiding the extreme blizzards of the North and the extreme heat of the South. A guest of the Sanitarium, who has recently come down from the North, was heard to remark as she read of the blizzards raging in the northern states, "Why we're just having our Indian summer down here."

Many are coming to the Sanitarium to enjoy the climate and homelike comforts at a very moderate price. There is still room for more. Those who desire the advantages of a health institution associated with an educational institution on a large farm, where the winter can be passed pleasantly and profitably, should write for information. Address the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison, Tennessee.

### The Centenarian Speaks

By Alice Whitson Norton

*On this same spot I've counted time,  
Declared a giant tree,  
Through changing seasons as they pass  
Throughout a century.*

*The summer's sun and winter's snow  
Have kissed my noble brow;  
I've cradled countless singing birds  
On every swinging bough.*

*I've thrilled at dawn and setting sun,  
At moon and twinkling star;  
I've buffeted a thousand storms  
Without a single scar.*

*Each day I gain a deeper hold  
On Mother Nature's sod,  
And unshamed I claim myself  
A sentinel to God.*

### News Items

THE Sanitarium is pleased to have among its guests Mrs. Alice Whitson Norton, a well-known writer and lover of nature. She delights in resting from her arduous duties out here among the trees, birds, and flowers. As she looked from her window at one of the giant oaks on the Sanitarium campus, she composed the little poem, "The Centenarian Speaks," found in this issue of the SURVEY.

THOSE from the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute attending the Tennessee Conference on Child Health and Protection held in Nashville, November 20 and 22 were Miss Gertrude Lingham, head of the Department of



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

Health Education, and Miss Florence Dittes, Director of Nurses of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. The large attendance showed an increasing interest in the health work of the state. A roll call by Mrs. Arch Trawick, Secretary, for a report from the various counties represented, revealed, however, the fact that there is still a crying need in many sections for doctors and health workers.

OTHER recent meetings which have been of interest to the Medical Department of the institution were those of the Southern Branch of the American Public Health Association, held in Birmingham, Alabama, November 14, 15, and 16, attended by Miss Gertrude Lingham; and the Southern Medical Association, in the same city, November 15-18, attended by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. G. A. Droll, and Dr. Lew Wallace.

THE recent annual meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Washington, D. C. was attended by Miss Gertrude Lingham, head of our Department of Health Education. She reports that Dr. Louis I. Dublin stated in his presidential address that sickness and death rates are either the lowest in the history of the country or very close to the lowest. Dr. Dublin accounted for this condition of the health of the people by the favorable weather conditions during the past year, the absence of any serious epidemics, "changes in the mode of life which have been forced on many people during the depression and which probably constituted to better health habits," and by what he feels is the most important factor in the situation, "the continued and effective functioning of the health department, the medical profession, and the social service agencies." It was pointed out by Dr. Dublin, however, that "our records throw no light on the mental health of the people which must be anything but good." He expressed the fear that, "should conditions continue, we will soon

become aware of the consequences of malnutrition of children in terms of disease and mortality records."

MADISON had the pleasure this week of a visit from W. H. Branson for the first time in fifteen years. At his last visit he was president of the Southeastern Union Conference. For the past ten years he has had charge of the mission work in South Africa until his recent appointment to the presidency of the North American Division. Elder Branson was pleased with the development of the institution and spoke encouragingly of the work. He promised, now that he is president of the North American Division, to arrange his itinerary so he can spend a few days with us from time to time. This is appreciated because he has had an extensive experience in educational work and is very much in sympathy with any effort to enable students to obtain a practical education that will fit them to do a stronger work in home and foreign fields. R. L. Benton, President of the Southwestern Union Conference and E. T. Wilson, President of the Carolina Conference, were also guests of the institution. Professor W. E. Straw, who formerly was connected with Southwestern Junior College and for a number of years was engaged in educational work in South Africa, entertained these gentlemen, showing them about the place. Lunch was served for Elders Branson, Benton, Wilson, W. C. White, Professor Straw, and Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

ON November 19, Elder S. A. Ruskjer, President of the Southern Union Conference, occupied the pulpit of the Madison church. He based his sermon upon statements made in the fourth chapter of II Corinthians: "For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus, the Lord. . . . We have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of His power may be of God and not of us." The speaker stated that in many places in the vast territory south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi men are exercised in their minds concerning the politic, economic, and religious status that obtains in the world at the present time. More opportunities are being offered to preach the gospel than can possibly be entered with the limited number of men and the available money. The speaker paused long enough in his remarks to pay grateful tribute to the work which Madison and its subsidiary units have done in creating a favorable impression upon the people in their respective communities. He also commended the Madison church for its faithfulness in tithes and offerings. Notwithstanding the depression the friends of this church have made a larger Harvest Ingathering offering this year than at any previous year. Reference was made to the importance and the prominence which must be given to self-supporting work from this time forward.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

December 7, 1932

No. 45

## Diet And Health Miscellany

By P. A. Webber, Ph.D.

HEALTH, the most precious boon from heaven, is often most prodigally squandered and lost almost never to return in its former vigor and power. One writer has said, "the health should be as sacredly guarded as the character," and why not, because it is most difficult and almost impossible, to develop a beautiful character and disregard the health of the physical body. It is with these thoughts

in mind that we suggest the following items to our readers.

After three years of depression America finds herself facing many peculiar and paradoxical situations. Everywhere granaries are bursting, Kansas burns her wheat and Iowa stokes her furnaces with corn. While thousands of adults and little children are denied the necessities of life. We can ill afford to pass these facts by lightly. Dr. William H. Welch, eminent medical authority of Johns Hopkins University, says: "Too great economy, as far as health is concerned, because of the current depression, is particularly dangerous to the welfare of growing children. Under nourishment, for example, is not likely to show itself immediately, but is bound to reveal itself later when it is probably too late to remedy it. The ground lost by under-nourishment in childhood may never be regained."

Along with this most striking and meaningful statement from Dr. Welch, we wish to discuss the findings of a group of research workers at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. Many

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**M**EN study the mechanics of the motor-cars they use,  
But the engines of their bodies they persistently abuse;  
The science of their workings is looked upon as "bunk"  
Until they wake to find themselves a piece of human junk.

---

—Maude Wood Henry

college women in other institutions have shown a basal metabolic rate of from five per cent to fourteen per cent below that set as standard by Dubois. The Oklahoma college women showed

also a much lower metabolic rate than standard. The conclusions drawn were: (1) There is evidence that the habitual food consumption of present-day college women is lower than a generation ago. (2) The protein of the diets analyzed was more deficient than was the caloric content. (3) The probable relation of these subadequate diets to the low basal metabolic rate recorded for college women is that the low rate is due to prolonged under nourishment.

Under nourishment, whether the cause be ignorance, a reduced budget, or from a craze to be thin, will bring a like result, namely, a lowered resistance, and a higher susceptibility to disease. Surely now is the time to do everything possible to build for the health of future Americans. Our plea is well-fed boys and girls to furnish vigorous men and women for tomorrow.



### Migraine and Allergy (Food Sensitivity)

The last four or five years research has most abundantly rewarded the efforts put forth in shedding light on a most difficult problem that has confronted mankind from time immemorial. Migraine, a peculiar kind of headache the cause of which has been vague, has been shown in many cases to be due to food allergy, a particular sensitiveness to certain foods eaten by the person suffering of migraine.

Dr. Elmer L. DeGowin of the University Hospital, University of Michigan, reports in *The Journal of Allergy*, July, 1932, interesting findings in sixty cases of migraine. By a process of elimination the offending foods were determined, and when removed from the diet in seventy-eight per cent of the cases partial or complete relief was obtained. A careful study of the family history of the patients showed a high incidence of migraine and other allergic manifestations. Hundreds of thousands of people in the United States and elsewhere are doubtless suffering from food sensitiveness manifesting itself in migraine, asthma, eczema, etc. When these symptoms are found a thorough examination by an allergic specialist is indicated.

### Sinusitis (Inflammation of the Sinus) and Mental Diseases

Preventive medicine is teaching us the terrible results which may come from diseased teeth and tonsils and sinuses. These three seem in many cases to be portal of entry of infection which leaves its diabolical effects upon the health of the individual.

In a most elaborate and exhaustive report covering several hundred pages in *"The Journal of Mental Science,"* London, July, 1932, the relationship between mental disorders and sinusitis is made plain. In 1000 cases of mental disorders 818 showed evidences of nasal sinus infection. Treatment by sinus washout and drainage was followed in a large number of cases by physical and mental improvement. More than half the cases so treated have been discharged to the care of their friends and relatives. Often a slow deterioration of the mental faculties, an in-

ferior quality of work, loss of memory, or disability for concentrated application, are due to sinusitis.

Many studies in nutrition go to show that many diseases of the upper respiratory tract, including inflammation of the sinuses, is largely due to a dietetic inefficiency, namely, lack of vitamin A. Ingestion of ample supplies of vitamin A is indicated to be free from sinusitis and its sinister aftermath of diseases.

### Calcium from Soybean

In the Occident, milk has justly held a prominent place in the dietary of children and adults alike. It is recognized as almost a perfect food supplying the body with protein, fat, and carbohydrate, of splendid quality. It is known to be high in calcium. However, many Occidentals are surprised when they are informed that millions upon millions of Orientals never partake of milk from the time they are weaned.

The soybean quite largely supplies this lack of milk in the diet. Its splendid protein, and its high fat content make it a most desirable food. William H. Adolph and Shen Chao Chen of the Department of Chemistry of Yenching University, Peiping, China, report most interesting experiments with soybean curd (soy cheese) and milk as sources of calcium in the diet. The data shows "that cows milk and soybean curd are equally effective as sources of calcium."

This experimental evidence plainly reveals why so many virile men and women in the Orient have been able to live on a diet in which milk did not figure at all.

### Simplicity

MUCH of the distress experienced after meals and probably one of the chief causes of "no appetite" is the mixture in, and confusing variety of, the viands offered on hotel menus, restaurant decks and even on the home tables of the wealthy and middle classes. Figure up, if you can, the number of different foods included in a meal made up of vegetable soup, meat substitute with dressing, gravy, a mixed vegetable salad and mince pie or a layer cake with filling and frosting.



A generous serving of a well-filled raisin pie or one of those combination sandwiches is at least a half meal itself.

We are heartily in accord with the statements of a gifted writer on this subject:

"It is best for both our physical and our spiritual advancement to observe simplicity in diet."

"In order to prepare a great variety for the table, the housewife overworks; because of the many dishes prepared, the guests overeat; and disease and suffering, from overwork on the one hand and over-eating on the other is the result. Elaborate feasts are a burden and an injury."

"If men were today simple in their habits, living in harmony with nature's laws, there would be an abundant supply for all the needs of the human family. There would be fewer imaginary wants, and more opportunity to work in God's ways."

When one may have all he wishes of three or four different viands, it proves to be a far more satisfactory meal than one of small portions of many kinds of food. Let each item of the meal be simply prepared also; as, for instance, potatoes baked in their jackets, fresh lettuce, ripe olives, nuts or a meat substitute, sponge cake with whipped-cream topping. A meal of this type made up of the very best quality of the foods and served in an attractive manner with flowers on the table, dainty china and clean linen should have more appeal to the discriminating person than the usual frenzied, hashed-up hodge-podge of our so-called civilized standards.

And speaking of "civilization," it is well-known that while savage people or the raw natives, have no knowledge of the laws of sanitation and may be decimated by epidemics, yet gastro-intestinal disorders are little known among them, due to their plain diet of mostly uncooked and simply prepared foods.

Do we not cause ourselves much needless—nay, harmful—worry and trouble by stewing (ourselves) over the stove countless hours which might be avoided

by deciding to discard the popular complex methods of serving foods and adopting the more simple way?

If your breakfasts consist of sub-acid fruits with crisp cereals or toast, cream, olives; and your other meals of a cooked vegetable with nuts, and fresh or cooked greens (preferable a fresh salad), the ogre of "bad combinations" will have been completely banished.

The Creator knows how to make luscious peaches, juicy oranges, the nourishing grains and vegetables. Why should arrogant man presume to change and tamper with these foods any more than is absolutely necessary to make them digestible? Really it only spoils otherwise good food thus to juggle with it.

MRS. B. K. BELL

## The Food Factory

FOR many years, as one of the campus industries at Madison, a health food factory has been operated. It has furnished foods for the college cafeteria, for the sanitarium diet kitchen, and for the Nashville Vegetarian Cafeteria, and has sold much to the outside trade. Recently more than usual interest is being shown in health foods. Quotations from a few letters written by those representing and those using our foods in other places will be of interest to many of the Survey readers.

From a representative in Minneapolis comes the following: "I do want to say that I can sell the foods in Minnesota. I have been out with my sample case about eight hours to the homes of the people and I am sending in an order for five cases of foods. I received an order at every place I called except three, and at two of these places the women were not at home and at the other place the woman was taking a treatment. So you see I am not having much trouble in getting orders." This salesman is sending in substantial orders regularly.

Along with a substantial order from Rockaway, New Jersey, comes the word "We like the Vigorost immensely, and personally I think it is a great improvement over our usual nut meats." A new salesman in central Ohio says of his



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Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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sales of Madison health foods, "The people are responding wonderfully."

A lady working part time in the Chicago district says, "Can you supply me at once with three dozen packages of your Cereal Drink and two dozen packages of Fruit Crackers? I have enjoyed selling these foods a lot. I find people very much interested in proper diet and health foods. I wish I had more time to devote to this work. It is lots of fun." At the first of the month this woman received foods to the amount of \$40.00, and is now placing an order for more.

From the Delicous Products Company, Fresno, California we have the following comment: "We enjoyed your Vigorost especially. In that you have something wonderful in fact, the best of its kind we have ever tried."

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman in charge of Soy Bean Research, Henry Ford Laboratory, Dearborn, Michigan writes: "I took home the samples of Vigorost and Soy Cheese you left. Mrs. Ruddiman made some croquettes from the cheese which were very good. The Vigorost also was very good."

Dr. A. A. Horvath, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburg, writes for one dozen small cans of soy cheese. Dr. Horvath is an expert on the soy bean and our correspondence with him is most interesting. Dr. Harvey Holmes of the Severance Chemical Laboratory, Oberlin College, writes: "I am very anxious to try the "tofu" (soy cheese) and learn the various ways of serving it. I would like to obtain a sample of the Soybean Dixie Fruit Crackers.

Miss Frances L. Dittes, member of the faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and now at Columbia University for further graduate work, writes: "Madison health foods have been well received by the teachers here. Dr. Mary Swartz Rose of the Nutrition Department is especially interested in our soy bread and thinks we should be making more of it. The 3 Minute Wheat is also very popular here as well as other whole grain products."

The University of Idaho on receipt of our soy bean products writes: "We are pleased with your soy bean products, and appreciate your sending them to us for display." The Allied Mills, Incorporated Chicago, telegraphed for samples of our soy bean products for display. They reply: "Thanks very much for the samples which you forwarded by express for the Educational Soy Bean exhibit at the National Corn Husking Contest, November 10."

Representatives from Florida to Minnesota are meeting with splendid success with these foods. Possibly there are readers of the SURVEY who will be interested in representing these foods to their friends and neighbors. We are offering a special scholarship arrangement to prospective students through the sale of health foods. If interested, write to the Madison Food Company, Madison, Tennessee, for information.

SOME time ago a report was made of the launching of a new enterprise, the Miami Church Bakery, Miami, Florida. After seven months' operation, J. G. Mitchell writes showing how their problem of unemployment is being solved: "Our bakery is growing with leaps and bounds, and we can hardly keep up with it. We have to be careful of the over-expansion, for there may be a reaction a little later on. But right now, we are baking about 1200 loaves of bread a day; we also make soy parkerhouse rolls and cinnamon rolls. We now have nineteen persons on the bakery pay roll. That is, there are six on the inside working for a salary and there are thirteen salesmen that sell on commission. Surely, this has been a boon to the members here. There are about seventy-five or seventy-six dependents on the bakery for a livelihood.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

December 14, 1932

No. 46

## Revival of Educational Reform Movement Due

THE College Bulletin of the Chicago Fisk Agency should be read by every wide-awake, up-to-date teacher. It gives not only educational news but helpful educational ideas and principles. From the November issue we glean some interesting items concerning doings in the college world.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, on October 25, 1932, announced a reduction of ten per cent in the salaries of all those in the service of the University. This is the first reduction in salaries since the University was founded eighty years ago.

Harvard University has lowered its rate in the dining halls of the School of Business Administration from \$10.50 to \$8.00 per week. Other reductions have been made to students.

Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, has abolished football from the program of the college. It did not affect the attendance of the upper classmen, for more entered this year than ever before in the history of the college. President M. E. Melvin says, "From colleges all over the country have come expressions of approval of our experiment." This is one indication that football does not have the pulling power for students that many suppose.

Darlington Junior College for Women, Westchester, Pennsylvania, closed its doors in September after eighty years of activity. Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri, established fifty-seven years ago, did not open this fall because of financial conditions.

At Fargo College, Fargo, North Dakota, buildings are being altered to house the Good Samaritan College, a school and hospital for crippled children.

According to educators in Germany, only six out of every hundred students graduated from German colleges and universities can expect to find paying employment this year. Germany had 26,000 graduates last year and only 1,500 of them can expect to find employment.

The Bulletin gives news of the recent establishment of a number of educational institutions called "Depression Colleges."

A college for students who could not afford to attend the regular institutions has been opened in Natrona, Pennsylvania. Arrangements are being made so that students may receive regular college credit for their work.

On November 1, 1932, a college was opened at Port Royal, Virginia, by twenty teachers who have no positions, and a hundred students who have no money but wish to continue their education. Ten of these

WHEN we have more college teachers with an interest in human beings as vital as their interest in academic subjects and with the sympathetic ability to see the problems of life as the youth perceives them, then students will be interested intellectually. —Fisk Teachers Agency



teachers have doctor's degrees and ten have studied abroad. The faculty will serve without pay except for room and board. The college is established in the bank building, and the old town hall is being used for the various assemblies. Interested educational institutions and persons have contributed a library of 5,000 volumes.

Charleston, West Virginia, has started a "depression" college with a faculty of ten teachers and an enrollment of one hundred ten students. The quarters for the college were donated by the city library.

Van Wert, Ohio, because it had this year unemployed teachers trained for college teaching and students who could not go away for college, started a junior college in the Y. M. C. A. building.

#### **Students Should Receive an All-round Education**

IT is refreshing to read from a bulletin that has its finger on the educational pulse of the country that there is an unusual interest being manifested in helping students to earn their school expenses while obtaining an education. Teachers are showing an admirable spirit of willingness to make this possible by contributing their time. Many people are willing to cooperate with teachers and students who have this wonderful idea by contributing the facilities for the operation of such an educational institution.

For years we have known that "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." We have known that means should be gathered for the establishment of such schools. We have recognized the vital importance of a statement made several years ago: "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."

Theoretically we have believed that those who receive an all-round education will have a great advantage wherever they are, for there is a large field open before the self-supporting missionary.

It is impossible for a practical laymen's movement in missionary work to be carried forward without the laymen having learned how not only to support themselves but at the same time to do intellectual work. The two must be combined in order to function successfully. The spirit of God is longing to control men and women who have the ability to work with their hands and to use at the same time sanctified, cultivated, and well-trained intellects.

#### **The Spirit of Oberlin Needed Today**

THE great educational reform movement that swept over this country and the world from 1834 to 1844 illustrates that the success that was attained at that time was due to the fact that there were many laymen thus trained. Oberlin College was a fine illustration of the all-round educational institution. President Finney of this institution declared that no one 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. It was this spirit of faith and sacrifice that swept the country at that time. It is high time for even a greater movement of like nature.

It is evident that much that has been depended upon in education is chaff. But no financial upheaval or industrial failure can impede any movement that is carried by men trained to carry the gospel and at the same time, like Jesus and Paul, earn their own living by using their hands.

#### **Theoretical and Practical Must be Combined**

THERE has been gradually growing up a separation between practical and theoretical education. These should be united, for the laymen are needed as much as the professional educators. We must not forget that Jesus was not recognized by the scholars of his day as a professional educator, yet they knew that no man ever taught as he did. They recognized that he was a teacher from heaven. Today there are many men who do not have degrees but who have a grasp of true principles of education and life that is genuine. There are many professional



educators who have lost their way and must be put in the class of those who are "ever learning and never coming to a knowledge of the truth."

Many of our graduates are suffering because they have obtained an education that cannot be applied in real life. They are like clouds without moisture and wells without water, sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. They find when they hit the real problems of life in their road that they are unable to cope with them. This deplorable condition is largely due to false conceptions that have been gained in school, and they are terribly disappointed to find that what they have obtained at great cost is not functioning at the present time.

Twelve millions of unemployed with twice as many dependents must compel us to realize that we are not developing men and women who are capable of taking the initiative, of being proprietors, and having independence and courage to take care of themselves. They are dependent upon the great corporations and when these fail to function, our graduates are helpless.

This could be overcome if the student while obtaining his education could have the experience of supporting himself. Benefits gained by students learning to care for themselves while studying is of more value than information gained from books, and the schools should provide employment so they can earn their ordinary school expenses. Generally, public-spirited men would provide ample facilities for such schools just as willingly as they provide expensive buildings and equipment that often tend to wean students away from the simple rural life. Every student should realize that the soil is the basic foundation of life. More opportunity should be given students to learn while in school the resources of the soil. They should get a practical acquaintance with many industries that are associated with agriculture.

## Items from the Survey Mail Basket

A FORMER patient, an Illinois manufacturer, writes to a friend: "Some-time when you want to recuperate run down to the Madison Sanitarium in the suburbs of Nashville. It is located on Daniel Boone's farm. If you are sorry you went, just put your expense account on a post card and send it to me." Another former patient writes: "I owe Madison much for what was done for me there several years ago when I was down and out. Madison set me on my feet, and I owe the good health I now enjoy to my visit there."

From Jacksonville, Florida, a reader writes: "I wish to take this opportunity to say that the SURVEY has been coming to me for some time and I greatly appreciate it. For a long time I gave it very little consideration, but of late I have begun 'to sit up and take notice.' Your ideals for education agree with mine in every instance, and I assure you that I wish you success in every branch of the work. Your success means success to a very large number of our sincere and precious boys and girls who enroll with you year after year."

With a notice of change in address a reader writes from Cumberland Center, Maine: "We appreciate the little paper that comes weekly. They are so interesting, and I always send them on."

B. E. Merriam, Extension Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Philippine Islands, writes under date of October 30: "I am always interested in your SURVEY. I think I never miss reading it through carefully. I wish to tell you that I do not forget to pray for God's blessing on your work. May it continue always. In the issue of September 28, I noticed under 'Coming South for the Winter?' a possibility to rest and readjust oneself. It is possible that Mrs. Merriam and I may return to the States the coming year. While perfectly well, I have been since receiving your literature interested in the kind of work you



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Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.\*

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

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are doing. I am a teacher by profession and give most of my time here to teaching."

A principal of a foreign missionary college writes in a recent letter: "If ever I am in America, I shall be more than delighted to visit your college as I am greatly interested in agricultural work myself. We have about eighty head of cattle here and the work is all done by student labor. Then we are launching quite a large market-gardening project, but the financial situation at the moment is very grave, so it takes a long time to build up any kind of business."

A letter has just come from Glenn Calkins, comptroller of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California saying: "I want to tell you how much I appreciated the visits to your Fountain Head and Lawrenceburg sanitariums and schools. I have come home an ardent booster for self-supporting work in the South. It does seem to me that the spirit of these little institutions all through these mountain regions is forwarding just the type of work that must be pleasing to the Lord. I wish we had more of it in other places."

An envelope enclosing a check made out to the SURVEY, comes from Rev. E. Dargan Butt, pastor of the Grace Church, (Episcopalian), Galveston, Texas. We appreciate contributions from friends to help with the publishing work.

This is from Don Hastings Duffie, M. D., Central Lake, Michigan: "I probably never would have gotten around to

send you this dollar for your old press fund if I had not had the misfortune to lose that issue containing the poem, 'Them's Mountain Folks,' or some such title. Think it was October 19. Kindly send two or three copies of that issue and keep the change. My congratulations to the poetina. Tell her them thar's my sentiments."

In today's mail a letter comes from a prominent educator in South America, asking for twenty copies of THE MADISON SURVEY, containing Dr. P. P. Claxton's address on practical education. He wrote to correct a typographical error in his former letter, and says: "The fact that the stenographer has associated the word *classical* with the word *education* is proof enough in itself of where some of our educational traditions have led us. To my mind we need to look more and more to the practical education of our young people. There are going to be large numbers of our young people go out from our schools to return to their village homes and their country homes to live the life of a Christian there, among their associates. They will have to show their people how to raise better crops and how to be a Christian in the every-day life."

Another foreign letter comes from the treasurer of a college saying, "Please send THE MADISON SURVEY regularly to our address. It is very interesting to us to receive it and read its contents, especially as we are so far from the homeland."

Readers of the SURVEY are invited to send us information that will be interesting and helpful to others concerning educational and medical work. This request embraces not only technical education and medical work but all the phases of activity along agricultural, mechanical, and home-economic lines. Also contributions giving experiences of laymen at work, both at home and in foreign fields in helping humanity and carrying the gospel at their own expense, will be greatly appreciated. Your experiences may help to encourage thousands of other readers of the SURVEY to greater activity.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XIV

December 21, 1932

No. 47

## Colleges Adopt the Exchange System

EXCHANGE in trade is becoming more popular. People are exchanging poultry, dairy, and other farm products for store clothes, groceries, nails, and other "boughten" articles, not only in the United States but in many foreign countries.

A barter corporation, known as the International Goods Clearing Company, has been organized in Germany and is doing considerable business without money. A German electric corporation is negotiating with a company in Uruguay. South America, to put up an electrical plant in return for hides to be delivered in four years. German iron-ware is traded for Grecian currants and Turkish almonds. Canadian wheat is exchanged for German jewelry. A German chemical firm accepts carpets from Persia and sodium nitrate from Chile in payment for its products. Fertilizer is exchanged for Egyptian cotton, and Krupp machinery for Danish cattle.

The International Harvester Company is taking wheat as part payment on machinery. The United States Farm Board has traded wheat for coffee with Brazil. The Wrigley Company traded chewing

gum for cotton when it bought large quantities of that staple to turn into handkerchiefs to be used as an advertising premium.

In England, the unemployed cobbler makes shoes and uses them to buy food and clothing. Carpenters trade services with inns for meal tickets. Washer women acquire millinery via the laundry route.

Thousands of people are engaged in trading muscle power with Mother Earth for sustenance. Employers are putting up the seed and fertilizer and a plot of ground, and the jobless are asking to help themselves to forthcoming food supplies.

### FARM PRODUCE FOR TUITION

COLLEGES are adopting the system of direct exchange. In a recent number of the *Literary Digest*, under the caption "Turning Bossy and a Truck of Spuds into an A. B.," some interesting accounts are given of students presenting farm products for school expenses. A seventeen-year-old plantation girl drove nine cows to the campus of Louisiana State University, offering them in exchange for

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### Students Should Carry Responsibility

WHEN the school of the prophets was passing through a drouth, the students provided for the teachers and themselves. On one occasion a man brought to them twenty loaves of bread. This small gift was multiplied miraculously so that they had enough to eat and to spare. When the school quarters became too small it was the students who led out in the building program. Tools were procured and new buildings were erected by teachers and students. This practical school was a great force and factor in the affairs of the kingdom. It was the president of this same school who called a student to go and anoint Jehu king, displacing Ahab. —2 Kings, Chapters 4, 6, 7.

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her college expenses. She said to President Smith. "I helped raise them myself." The president allowed her \$250 to be applied on entrance fee, tuition, room, and board. Another young woman delivered two bales of cotton to pay for her year's study in the School of Music. A young man drove a Ford up to the campus loaded with chickens. They were accepted for the sum of \$28, which, with a scholarship he had won and by waiting on the college tables for his meals, was enough to get him through the school year.

More than one hundred students of central Illinois, we are told, have taken advantage of Illinois Wesleyan College's plan of accepting produce for tuition. Other colleges throughout the country are adopting the plan.

The writer says further that our college faculties are supposed to have the brainiest men in the country. Why shouldn't they grapple with the present financial situation and show the way out of the difficulty? He suggests that "the boys might as well eat up the carrots and turnips from their own farms as buy these things from the market, after freight, middlemen's commissions, and other expenses have been added to what they originally cost.

"The professors, tutors, instructors, janitors, carpenters, steam-fitters, and the rest of the crew usually eat at home with their families. But, if they wish to hold their jobs, they will probably follow their president's example, buy from the college and have it charged against their pay checks."

There is nothing new under the sun, we are told. The early records of Harvard and Oxford show that these institutions accepted pork, flour, beans, lumber, stone and labor in place of cash, during hard times.

#### WE ARE BEING TESTED

AS the writer has said, it is about time that our college faculties are passing out some good ideas. The nation has a

right to expect our educational institutions to produce practical citizens and members of society who are leaders and who know what to do in a crisis. It is predicted that unless there is a decided change much that is now considered education will be scrapped. If the men and women educated in our schools cannot lead the way out of difficulties, then they are as clouds without moisture, wells without water, or trees without fruit. It is high time that our schools are producing men and women, able to grapple practically and efficiently with the economic and other problems facing us. The acid test is now being applied.

### Visiting Old Friends

SINCE the close of the Autumn Council it has been my privilege to visit old friends in Hinsdale and Broadview, Illinois. In these institutions, I found a growing interest in medical evangelism. At Brookfield, where the Illinois Conference office is now located, I learned from the president of the success of some young ministers who, when their salaries ceased, continued to labor on self-supporting methods.

In Indianapolis, I witnessed the operation of a well-equipped plan for serving the unemployed with a substantial meal for five cents. This is made possible by gifts of food from big-hearted merchants and the gifts of service from members of the church.

I spent a Sabbath at Oakwood Junior College. It is an inspiration to meet the students and faculty at Oakwood. The atmosphere tingles with hopefulness and courage.

It was also my privilege to spend a week-end in Atlanta. That growing church will soon be forced to build a larger meeting house. One Sabbath I spent with the colored church in Nashville and another with the rural schools at Fountain Head and Chestnut Hill.

Meanwhile, at very little traveling expense, I had opportunity to visit five rural



sanitariums. Ten miles out of Atlanta, Dr. J. E. Schneider has a very attractive and well-equipped little sanitarium. An atmosphere of Christian piety pervades the place. Here I met Mr. Caldwell, on whose land, years ago, was built up the Flat Rock School.

At Florence, Alabama, I spent a few happy hours with Neil Martin at the El Reposo Sanitarium. He has since furnished me with a descriptive sketch of his experience in developing a reputation as an expert in dietetics. This will soon appear in print.

At Lawrenceburg, I spent twenty hours. I remembered my visit there sixteen years ago when Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Graves and H. L. Reese were doing pioneer work there. I thought of the simplicity and the hardships of that work. Then I looked at the beautiful twenty-five bed hospital, well built and excellently equipped. I indulged in joyful consideration of the fact that it was the unstinted devotion of these pioneers and their successors that had so fastened Lawrenceburg upon the hearts of our people that this place was chosen for the model branch sanitarium. Here a dozen or more physicians bring their surgical patients to the one hospital serving five counties.

I visited the near-by church school, and spoke to the older students and told stories to the children. Beyond the school I visited some rustic cabins, and learned that a considerable tract of land had been set off for sale in five-acre tracts, to families that might be useful in service when the hospital needed extra help.

At the Pewee Valley Hospital and Sanitarium, near Louisville, I had a profitable visit with J. T. Wheeler and enjoyed several chapters of history showing how a rural hospital can be operated by nurses of broad experience without the presence of a resident physician.

My visit to Fountain Head may be mentioned in a future number.

W. C. WHITE

## Good Food Makes Good Blood

RATS fed a sole diet of milk (low in iron and copper) develop a marked anemia and exhibit all the symptoms shown by humans suffering from the same disorder. In these rats fed with dried spinach (rich in iron and copper) the hemoglobin of the blood was regenerated in from three to four weeks. A mixture of lettuce and tomato regenerated the hemoglobin in four to five weeks. Asparagus alone did the work in five to six week.; lettuce alone in six to seven weeks; broccoli in seven to eight weeks. These vegetables in the order named are splendid sources of iron and copper.

Your blood making organs cannot make good hemoglobin without the necessary raw materials any more than can your carpenter build a fine and sturdy home with second-class and shoddy material. —P. A. Webber, Ph.D.

## Magazines Wanted to Complete Files

The Library Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is unable to get the following periodicals to complete their files:

School Life—November 1928; October 1929.

Signs of the Times—November 25, 1930; December 9, 1930.

Good Health—1899, March; 1901, August; 1905, May, June, July, September, October; 1906, all except January and February.

If readers of the SURVEY can help supply these missing numbers, or give information as to where they may be procured, it will be greatly appreciated. Address Mary Kate Gafford, Librarian.

## News Items

RECENT visitors to Madison were Miss Helen Dingman of the Berea College faculty and editor of *Mountain Life and Work*, Miss Evelyn Bishop, director the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School at Gattenburg, Tennessee, Miss Moore, the school and community nurse of that settlement, and Miss Ruth Parker of the Save the Children Fund.

TEACHERS from Madison attending the National Association of Teachers of English, held in Memphis, Tennessee, November 24-26, were Mrs. Belle C. Hall and Miss Florence Hartssock. They report an interesting meeting.

THE Mechanical Arts Shop, which is being operated this year under the supervision of Q. E. Smith, has been very busy in making cabinets and lockers for the new Science Build-



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ing. Fifty slide containers have been completed for the Visual Education Department. Though this department has been very busy with institutional work up to the present time, orders are beginning to come in from the outside. A second order has just been received from the Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company of Nashville for fifty magazine baskets. Other orders are coming in, and the Shop is a busy place.

**T**HE Faculty Study, was recently conducted by W. C. White, of St. Helena, California. He dwelt upon the simplicity of the work in the beginning of Madison. He told how the little sanitarium was started with its simple rooms, furnished with stoves and the simplest of furniture. He told how the sanitarium kitchen came into existence, and many other things in connection with the beginning of the work here at Madison. Elder White is spending a few weeks at Madison in connection with the development of the Lecture Bureau which has recently been organized. He expects a wonderful future for self-supporting work along the lines of literature, food, cooking schools, health schools, evangelical work, et cetera.

**T**HE broom industry is getting well started under the supervision of F. A. Quackenbush, and orders from wholesale houses are coming in. Students employed in the broom shop are Cleo Hopkins, Maynard Webber, and George Goodner.

**W**E were pleased to have with us over Thanksgiving Professor and Mrs. Glenn Hamp who are on furlough from China. Professor Hamp is educational secretary of the Hunan Mission. They expect to be located further north next year in the Honan Province. Professor and Mrs. Hamp report having moved four times in two weeks to escape gunfire of the revolutionists and bandits. They with their two small sons and Mrs. Hamp's parents, Pastor and Mrs. Rader of Marion, Indiana, were special guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Nivison.

**T**HOSE from Madison attending the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, held in New Orleans, November 28 to December 2, were Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, and Mrs. Lida F. Scott.

**I**T is with sorrow that we report the death of Miss Emiline Hamilton. She has been a member of the Madison Sanitarium family for fourteen years. Though an invalid for many years, she was a devoted and active Christian, and was dearly loved by all who knew her. She was laid to rest Wednesday, December 6, in Mt. Olivet Cemetery to await the Life Giver.

**W**ORD has just come that Mrs. Martha Virginia Covington of Minden, Nebraska, passed away November 19, at the age of eighty-six. She leaves a daughter and a son, Miss May Covington and William W. Covington. Mrs. Covington and her daughter have been for years intensely interested in the efforts of laymen to do essential work for the Master. They have encouraged by helping financially from time to time those who are actively engaged in self-supporting missionary work. The death of Mrs. Covington is a great loss to those who have looked to her as a devoted, consecrated person for counsel and aid. She was always anxious to lend a helping hand to any good work.

**T**HE children of the first eight grades of the Demonstration School have been given dental examinations and an estimate of the cost of dental work. Dr. Wibur Graves of Nashville, who spends a day each week at the Sanitarium, has given without charge this part of the school health service, and is doing dental work for the children at special rates. A number of children have had their dental conditions brought up to the standards of the State Dental Association and the State Blue Ribbon Health Program with which we are cooperating. Reports from parents indicate that some of the children, on their part, are improving in diet and teeth-cleaning habits.

**A**MONG those registered at the Sanitarium this week are Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Yelton, Germantown, Kentucky, and Leaton I. Irwin and Albert Wittler of Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Irwin is enroute to Florida where he will spend the winter.

**W**E are pleased to have with us during the week of Prayer C. L. Butterfield, President of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference. C. P. Crager, Associate Educational Secretary of the General Conference, and A. W. Peterson, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, were week-end guests.



December 28, 1932



### Demonstration School Building

**This new building stands as evidence of the success of the principles of true education and student self-support. It is built of native stone by students and equipped with cabinet work also made by them. The sketch was made by a student and was printed on the school press.**

**PLEDGES** had been made with the idea that we would start the erection of the Demonstration Building in the fall of 1929. It required much faith when the time came to lay the foundation and go ahead with the building program, for it was about this time that the financial collapse came. More than enough money had been pledged to erect the building, but when the crash came many friends who had so kindly offered to help were caught by the financial debacle and one after another had informed the institution that it would be necessary to have an extension of time on their pledges.

At this juncture a few earnest friends of the institution came forward and offered to provide material so the plans for the building might be carried out, stating they would be willing to wait for return of money advanced until the pledges could be collected. The faculty and students had the spirit to build and accepted the most generous offer of these friends. As the result Madison has the beautiful

Demonstration Building, shown in the above sketch, where teachers in training are learning to practice the art of teaching.

Not long ago a Western architect, after inspecting the Demonstration Building, stated that he would be glad to let a contract for such a building in his own state for \$125,000. Due to securing material at very much reduced prices and the devotion of teachers and students, this building cost hardly one-third this amount.

There is a stronger demand than ever for teachers throughout the Southern States, especially in the mountain and hill districts, who can teach our young people to *do* things. We feel this building is timely and expect a large number of teachers, trained in the principles of practical education, to go from Madison into many needy places to establish schools, providing activities to enable students to help themselves while obtaining their education.



The Bible tells an interesting story illustrating the importance of expecting much. It will be remembered that Elisha was a very practical and efficient teacher. As president of the school of the prophets, he trained his students to provide food for themselves and also for the faculty. They were so educated that when their quarters became cramped they took the lead in enlarging the plant. When the nation needed a change in the dynasty, this practical teacher selected one of his students to carry the responsibility of anointing Jehu king, over-throwing Ahab's kingdom. One day while talking with the king concerning the tyranny of Syria and the possibility of freedom, this great teacher told the king to take an arrow and smite the ground. The king indifferently smote the ground three times and stopped. Elisha was much stirred up and said, Why did you not smite the ground five or six times? You could then have expected complete deliverance.

We are to look for great things and go forward with all our might, expecting God to cooperate with us, carrying us beyond our human strength.

The faculty and students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are happy to send to SURVEY readers the season's greetings with the sketch of the Demonstration Building. It is a monument to the wonderful goodness of God, the kindness of friends, and the splendid spirit of cooperation and helpfulness of the teachers and students. We wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

## Prominent Educator Appreciates the Simple Plan

**A**FTER a few days' visit at Madison and to some of its allied centers, a prominent educator whose children are here in the college writes:

"I especially appreciate the simple and very practical plan of financing your institution because I believe it will have the

effect of training young people to go out from the college to carry on their work in a similar manner. To live the simple life and not require much in the way of luxuries, and then to give one's life for the good of his fellowmen, is surely the ideal thing for us all.

"Though I do not suppose I yet understand in all its details the plan that you follow in allowing students to earn their board and room, it seems to me that it is a most wonderful scheme in both prosperous times and during these difficult times in which we now find ourselves. The spirit of Madison reminds me of the spirit of the early church. We are told of that time that those who had more than they needed were willing to divide and help others, and the poor had their needs supplied. It seems to me that this very simple and very beautiful plan has had much to do with the building up of your work.

"All that any of us need in a temporal way is a reasonable provision for food, clothing, and shelter. Anything beyond this would naturally have to do with the education of our children. For these needs your institution has provided. Your teachers, in giving their lives in unselfish service for humanity, are being the means of helping many others to get an education for a like work. I find also that your most capable students are willing to work on a very modest basis at Madison in order that their earnings may help provide for the less favored students.

"Institutions that are founded on the divine plan, that follow closely to the principles that governed the early church, thrive best. I attribute the prosperity of Madison to its having woven into its warp and woof these great principles.

"Personally, I am very deeply interested in the work that you are doing, and I sincerely hope that our children, whom we are committing to your care, will be able to understand in some degree the spirit of devotion to high ideals that characterizes the institution at Madison, and will act in harmony with it. We assure you of our hearty cooperation."



## We Are Complex, Many-sided Beings\*

**H**UMAN life is not a simple, single track affair. Many factors of principle and circumstance enter into it. But reduced to the minimum number, the qualities of success can be listed under eight heads. They are **PHYSICAL FITNESS, MENTAL EFFICIENCY, SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK, FINANCIAL SECURITY, INTEGRITY, INDUSTRY, PROMPTNESS and POWER of CONCENTRATION.** Each of these qualities is good but no one of them can substitute for the others. Each of us needs—not some but all—these qualities of mind and character in these times of trial and readjustment. . .

### HEALTH IS POWER

Since we are complex beings it takes a variety of food nurture and activity to meet the demands of our threefold nature. No man can attain his maximum of power, or reach a goal of high attainment, unless the food he eats is right, unless his living habits are right, his work is right, and he is growing by partaking of the "sincere milk" of God's Word. (1 Peter 2:1-4). Physical vigor is the basis of mental power. In general it is the better-nourished brain that achieves the most. More often than otherwise, we could avoid the ordinary aches and pains by faithfully observing a few simple hygienic rules, such as sleeping in well ventilated rooms drinking plenty of water, eating less meat and sweets and more raw salads, fruits, leafy vegetables and whole wheat flour and water-ground meal; by sipping milk instead of coffee and tea, leaving off pickles, spices, mustard, intoxicating drinks and tobacco, and by taking a reasonable amount of wholesome exercise. proper care of the teeth and a thorough physical examination at least once a year

### THINKING MAKES THE MAN

A vigorous body should be controlled by a strong mentality. Psychologists tell

\*Excerpt from a letter written by A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, to his employees. Mr. Burton is also manager of WLAC Broadcasting Station. With his many business activities he also finds time for much active social and welfare work.

us we are what we think. "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." (Phil. 4:8). How necessary to guard our thoughts carefully! . . .

### DIVINE LAW UNDERLIES ALL LIFE

We may grow physically and mentally and financially, yet miss life's greatest goal unless our spiritual life is properly developed. We were created in the image of God. We can hope to retain that image only through conforming to the truths and principles given in His Word. To obtain the best results from the use of any mechanism we follow the rules compiled by the manufacturer. The Bible came from our Creator. It meets our every requirement. It defines every relationship of this life, be it business, social or spiritual, and outlines the duties growing out of such relationship.

Herbert Hoover was the son of a country blacksmith in Iowa. He was left an orphan at the age of ten, lived on a farm doing chores until he was fourteen, earned his own living as an office boy until he was seventeen, and worked his way through college until he was twenty-one. —*From an address by Calvin Coolidge.*

## News Items

**T**WENTY-THREE students who had completed their preliminary training were welcomed into the freshman nurses' class of the Nurses' Training School, Madison Sanitarium, Monday, December 19. A short program, in which a quartet sang two selections and the junior and senior nurses' classes repeated the Florence Nightingale pledge, was followed by the cap-pinning exercise. Those who received their caps were Evelyn Corkham, Beatrice Davis, Grace Jones, Ellen Low, LaVon Marshall, Virginia May, Dorothy Munn, Dorothy Numbers, Eleanor Rosendahl, Leola Rucker, Martha Rucker, Catherine Silvers, Brownie Stacey, Hazel Teague, and Freda Zeigler. The young men admitted to the class were Charles Pierce, James Zeigler, Rolland Zimmerman, Nicholas Parrott, Shirley LeMaster, Harold Cullen, Joseph Bischoff, and Evan Aalborg.



## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

With no subscription price, by  
The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute,  
Madison, Tennessee.

Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1919, at the post-office at Madison, Tennessee, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 26, 1919.

THE regular meeting of the Nurses' Alumni Association was held Thursday evening, December 15, at 1:30 P. M. in Kinne Hall. Miss Elizabeth Windhorst read a paper on "Metaphen". Miss Mae Keith gave a reading, "Tonsils". The next meeting will be held Tuesday, February 28. The Alumni Association will be pleased to have reports from members who cannot be present. Address Mrs. Violet Wille, Secretary, Madison, Tennessee.

THE Sanitarium is making a special offer to those who are not sick but desire to spend the winter in a sanitarium without paying the regular rates. We have some extra rooms this winter and shall be glad to accommodate people who wish to take advantage of the climate and comfortable quarters, the quiet and pleasant surroundings, and the diet. Write the Madison Rural Sanitarium, Madison, Tennessee, for information.

WEDNESDAY was field day for three classes. Dr. Bralliar took his class in methods of nature-teaching to visit Joys' Greenhouses near Nashville. Mrs. Violet Wille supervisor of nurses, took the junior and senior nurses' classes to visit the State Hospital.

SUNDAY, December 18, the school family was saddened by the death of Mrs. Ola Yates Covert, wife of Alvin Covert. Mr. and Mrs. Covert have been close friends of Madison since its beginning, and during the last two years they have been connected with the institution. Mrs. Covert loved the school which she has watched grow from its infancy. They were living in this community when the institution was established. She loved the young people and was always doing things to help them. She will be greatly missed. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.

REGISTRATION of both college and high school classes was held December 18. While it was necessary for a few students to cut their

class work in order to spend more time at their domestic duties and manual labor to earn their expenses, only a very few were obliged to discontinue their work.

WE were pleased to have with us for a weekend visit G. T. Chapman, general food secretary of the Australasian Division, and T. W. Hammond, secretary-treasurer of the Australasian Division and general manager of the Australasian Conference Association. Mr. Hammond gave a very interesting stereopticon lecture on missionary work in the South Sea Islands. Mr. Chapman gave to the Madison family a detailed account of the success being achieved for the health food work in Australia and New Zealand. These men, being intimately associated with the successful health food business being carried on in that distant field, gave many helpful suggestions for the benefit of the food work at Madison.

THE Week of Prayer at Madison was observed during the usual time of December 11-17 inclusive. The readings in the *Review and Herald* were read each evening at the regular chapel hour. After the readings each evening, C. L. Butterfield, president of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, conducted a devotional meeting. Prayer bands had been previously organized throughout the student body. As a result of this week of prayer we all feel that a great spiritual emphasis has been given to the spiritual side of our work at Madison. Almost the entire family reconsecrated their lives to the service of Christ.

A CONFERENCE is being held this week at Madison over plans and methods of carrying forward in a number of the cities of the South a health educational program. We have with us W. C. White of St. Helena, California, who is very much interested in the promotion of health education; Julius G. White instructor on nutrition subjects, Melrose Sanitarium, Melrose, Massachusetts; Henry and Herbert White, returned missionaries who have been engaged for a number of years in conducting illustrated educational lectures on China; and a number of leaders from the various Madison units. Steps are being taken to promote health work by means of visual education. Suitable literature is being published and lantern slides are being prepared here at Madison. Daily conferences at 10:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. and public stereopticon lectures at 7:00 P. M. interspersed with small committee meetings is the general program.

If you are pleased with the SURVEY, kindly pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading this little paper regularly, please 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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