

# The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee

Vol. XV

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No. 1

## Permit Students to be Adults

THE Chicago University is working out some interesting experiments in practical education. Dean Chauncey S. Boucher's resume of the first year's operation on the new plan has been summed up in the brief statement that "making pupils into scholars is not difficult if they are treated as adults." The new plan is an attempt to compel students to carry responsibility, and not place so much emphasis on routine requirements such as credits, grade points, forced class attendance, and periodic quizzes on factual material. Teachers meet with students on a more friendly basis, avoiding the attitude of superiority so often assumed by teachers. "The degree of success attained by their year's experiment," Dean Boucher declares, "is even greater than we dared hope for."

Complaint is often made that our college students are irresponsible. There is something about college life that tends to cause students to throw off the responsibilities expected in manhood and womanhood. The students have been closely supervised in classes, in dormitories, in their scholastic and social activities, and given little opportunity to develop qualities of initiative, self-reliance, and responsibility. If they made good grades and behaved themselves so the administrative officers had little trouble, they

might expect to continue their work until handed a diploma or degree. This new plan which is being operated in Chicago University throws students on their own resources and leaves it up to them to make decisions for themselves, taking the consequences.

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**H**AVING never learned to govern himself, the youth recognizing no restraint except the requirement of parents or teachers. . . The wise educator, in dealing with his pupils, will seek to encourage confidence and to strengthen the sense of honor. Suspicion demoralizes, producing the very evils it seeks to prevent.—Education

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Today, we are facing a serious situation in the world. In spite of the fact that in recent years a more extensive educational work has been carried on than ever before, there is much unrest, dissatisfaction, and uncertainty concerning finance, industry, commerce, and economic and social problems. In other words, though a much larger percentage of people have had the privilege of the popular educational system than at any time previous, yet the product of this system is unable to intelligently steady and grapple with the situation, or arrive at the causes and remove them.

Too many students fail to learn in college how to govern themselves and to carry responsibility. They are not made to feel that they are a part of the concern. Teachers often fail to discern the working of restless mind and therefore do not set to work influences that counteract evil. The consequence is that students must pass from the artificial life of the schoolroom into real life without habits

to enable them to meet the difficult problems of life.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute for years has recognized the importance of the principle of placing students on their own resources while in training. Students of this institution are taught how to support themselves and how to help sustain the institution in which they are receiving their education. Principles of democracy and self-government are stressed. Students are taught to share with the faculty the responsibility of the government of the school.

Dr. William J. Cooper, Commissioner of Education, tells us that "courses of study must be considered from such points of view as effective citizenship. . ." and that he is "unable to see how one can train for citizenship in a democracy through a school which is autocratically administered."

### Old Dobbin is Coming Back

MUCH is said today about financial troubles due to our living in a machine age, which means that machines are supplanting the labor of many people. Laborers, instead of adjusting themselves to greater production by getting out on the land and producing their own living, are helpless. They seem to be slaves, and when the master does not furnish them work, they suffer. If the right kind of training had been given to people, they would not only be able to take care of themselves nicely, but to enjoy the advantages of labor saving devices. They would group the various talents of farmers, mechanics, professional people, etc., and have the benefits of co-operative communities.

It is interesting to know that farmers are beginning to realize that they must come back to the simple ways of handling their power work which has been done largely, in recent years, by gasoline machines. Horse-drawn equipment is increasing. According to Wayne Dinsmore,

secretary of the Horse Association of America, manufacturers of horse harness such as halters, collars, hames, and other items, have reported steadily mounting sales in recent months. Low farm commodity prices which have made home-grown feeds for horses more economical than the purchase of fuel for motor-power equipment is given as the cause. A survey during the summer revealed the fact that in some of the best farming sections of Illinois and Iowa there were eighteen horses at field work for every tractor seen in operation.

### Whatsoever A Man Thinketh

MANY are puzzled today about attending the movies because of the questionable screen. Recognizing the importance of visual education, many have hoped that moving pictures might be so managed that teachers and parents could feel safe in permitting children and youth to have the benefit of them. But it is evident, however, that the objectionable features are not removed, thus making the films a menace rather than a help.

Marshall Mueller, in *Moral Welfare*, January 1932, points out the difficult problem of parents and teachers in meeting the situation. The Van Wert Presbyterian Church became interested in the movie situation several years ago. The owner of the theatre was a member of the official board of the church and was appealed to for better pictures. He stated that he was forced to take, under a system of block-booking, unsuitable pictures with the good and to show them or lose them. He said further that the chief reason he could not run better pictures was that the public does not want them, and the church as a whole is very passive in educating the people's taste.

The world is suffering from the effects of trashy literature, poorly-censured pictures, and radio chaff. As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he." Character is formed by the mental processes. People who spend

much of their waking hours entertaining ideas, and improper suggestions obtained from light, trifling literature, movies and talkies, objectionable radio advertising and jazz music, cannot be expected to appreciate sound doctrines or grapple with the serious problems the country is now facing.

Wise parents and teachers should not be deceived by thinking that they are justified in allowing the plastic minds of youth to be subjected to the influences of the movies. The same is true in regard to much popular literature and radio jazz.

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### The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

A RECENT letter from Mrs. Foster I. Paris, one of the leading business women of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, contains some interesting remarks concerning the work of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital and her appreciation of the institution. She writes:

"Mr. and Mrs. Sargent and their corps of assistants and nurses are doing a great work at the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. We feel that we are greatly favored in having such an institution. It is making a great sacrifice in caring for the sick, and especially at the present time in caring for charity patients. These people are doing the work that the Master did when he was here.

"Last Sunday at the morning service in one of the leading churches of this town. the pastor mentioned the large number of charity cases now being cared for at the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. He said the work that institution is doing is one of the most worthy Christian causes, and that his church should have some definite and regular plan to assist in bearing its expenses. He said further that your Christian denomination should be commended in that you have done something for this community that no other denomination or civic organization has ever done."

### Co-operation

THE value of co-operation is wonderfully illustrated in the honeybee. The work of one bee for an entire year is said to result in only one-three-thousandths of a pound of honey and the combined effort of 3000 bees is required to produce one pound of honey. Think of it! It is not much for a year's work but by co-operation the little hard working bees produce mountains of honey. Working alone a bee's product never would be heard from, but he joins his fellows and what a vast accumulation of nectar he piles up! Little things do count when brought together. One man thinking alone doesn't get far but when a movement is backed by millions of minds working in unison mountains can be moved or world safety secured. —*Scrap Book*.

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### Health Education Institute

THE meeting Saturday evening, December 31, closed the health education institute which has been in session at Madison since December 18. This institute was under the auspices of Julius G. White of the New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Massachusetts. Readers of the SURVEY will remember that a previous institute, also under the auspices of Julius G. White, was held at Madison in August. So much interest was manifested at this meeting that arrangements were made at that time for another institute. The interest has continued to grow, and a number of students are now preparing to enter this work next spring.

Mr. White has returned to Massachusetts where he is booked for a series of lectures in four cities. Calls have come in for Mr. White's *Learn-How-to-be-Well Lecture Series* until they are now being used in seventeen states. The interest in the health education program and the demand for material to use in this work has been such that it has called for the organi-

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zation of these workers. This organization will standardize the work and give its members recognized standing as health teachers. The Bureau is now prepared to furnish slides as well as the lecture series. Those desiring to enter this work should correspond with J. G. White, President of the Associated Lecturers' Bureau, 77 East Foster Street, Melrose, Massachusetts.

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### News Items

**A**MONG those from the outside in attendance at the recent health education institute were Julius G. White, Melrose, Massachusetts; W. C. White, St. Helena, California; S. A. Ruskjer, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert White, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Brownberger, A. A. Jaspersen, and Mrs. C. D. Marquis, Fletcher, North Carolina; Dr. and Mrs. Julius Schneider, Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sargent and Miss Samantha Whiteis, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; Dr. R. E. Ownbey, Trenton, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford, Fountain Head, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Woods, Nashville, Tennessee; G. N. Fuller, Collegedale, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bean, Memphis, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Royal Leslie, Red Boiling Springs, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wheeler, Louisville, Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. Neil Martin, Florence, Alabama;

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Swallen, Monteagle, Tennessee; Mrs. H. M. Walen, Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee.

**A** MEETING of the officers of the Rural Workers' Guild was held at Madison, Monday evening, December 26. A report of the actions of this meeting will be given later.

**A**FTER spending several days visiting their parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, and friends at Madison, Drs. L. J. and Yolanda Brunie and little son, Billie, left December 23, for Bronxville, New York, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brunie before returning to their home in Santa Barbara, California.

**A**MONG the guests recently registering at the Sanitarium are Judge J. J. Gore, Cookeville, Tennessee; Judge J. D. Hankins, Hartsville, Tennessee; Judge A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tennessee; and Mr. Noah Dick of Murray, Kentucky.

**A**NNOUNCEMENT is made by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Quackenbush of the birth of Leona May on December 23, Mr. Quackenbush superintended the construction work of the new Science Building which is just being completed. He also has charge of the college broom shop.

**A** LETTER has just come from a physician who is carrying on an extensive medical missionary work in Mukden, Manchukuo, saying, "Some one has been kind enough to put my name on the SURVEY mailing list. I wish to thank the one who has done this and also the publishers of this little paper for thus remembering me out here in the foreign field."

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Vol. XV

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No. 2

## Training for Self-supporting Work in a Foreign Field

MANY educators are beginning to recognize the value of training students to be self-supporting. "Such training is God's own plan for building strong, self-reliant men and women," was Herbert C. White's comment at a recent meeting of the Young Peoples' Society of Madison. He told of the work and plans of the Chinese Training Institute, Kiangsu, China along industrial lines. This institution has a farm with small fruits as their main crop, a cannery, vegetable gardens, and poultry which yield a profit to help support the college. The farm work is done by students. In addition to the farm and its allied industries they have a steel furniture factory which did a business last year of about \$85,000 Shanghai currency, and earned a net profit of over \$10,000. These products are made by school boys, and they in turn are paid regular wages of 7 cents to 20 cents an hour.

D. E. Rebok, President of China Training Institute, is now visiting schools and colleges in the States, and was at Madison only a few weeks ago. Mr. White read a recent letter from President Rebok, a portion of which we are giving for the benefit of SURVEY readers.

I AM more convinced than ever before that our Chinese church must become self-supporting. Mission offerings from the home base are becoming more and more unreliable and since they are diminishing year by year, how can our work in China expand and be finished unless you brethren take steps for a constructive program along this line? Just today here in New York City there are

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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.—Education.

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over four hundred leaders in foreign mission work of seven big denominations meeting to discuss the recommendations laid down by the Laymen's Inquiry Commission. One of the recommendations is that for the future no more American money be used for subsidizing local church work in India, China, and Japan especially, and the rest of the mission lands in general. They feel that the policy of such support tends to weaken the membership abroad, to build up a dependent church, to give rise to "foreign control," and to limit the natural growth of the churches. . .

"It seems by the falling off of our own Mission budget we will be forced to a similar program, and, after all, is it not the Bible plan? . . .

"To help the Chinese Church reach self-support, we shall have to depend upon many self-supporting, trained laymen who, because of special industrial or agricultural training at the Institute, are able to carry on a business for a livelihood, and at the same time carry the local church work. To do this we need to offer training in agriculture in a few special fields like poultry, vegetable gardening, bee culture, small fruits, etc. In a word, we need a well qualified farm manager who is a teacher and who will carry on a vocational agricultural department. That teaching along with the school farm and cannery will give full work to any man, and mission work of the highest type.

"We should train a large number of young men as medical evangelists. We need a doctor who will carry on the much needed medical work in the Institute, in the community, and in a hospital unit along with teaching the medical subjects in a two-year course beyond our present premedical course. A doctor-teacher along with the others would be able to start this work and give a course in medical evangelistic training that would turn out medical workers (not fully trained doctors) who could open up self-supporting clinics or offices and who, because of their evangelistic training, could build up and carry the local church work in the centers where they locate. Here is a wide field of endeavor and one which will give employment to a large group of our young people. We must train our young folks so that they can work for the Lord and at the same time make their livelihood. Otherwise we shall come to the place our schools have reached here in America—turning out scores of young people from our colleges with a general education, and no money to employ them in our cause—a sad condition! Can we not plan with a vision for the future and avoid such a situation? Vocational, industrial, and agricultural training will overcome it. . . .

"**T**HERE are tremendous possibilities if only we could plan and then work our plan. There is another phase of this program which I might as well mention here as later. I think we should plan

very definitely to build up and strengthen the industry in each of our junior middle schools. We should put in simple mechanical machinery where it is needed, and a trained foreign worker to handle each industry and make first-class products for the market. The little shop for assembling, finishing and distributing the steel furniture from the Institute could also sell foods from the Canton school, towels from the Shaantung school, brooms from the Hankow school, cloth from the Wenchow school, etc. . . .

"I have been studying the question of industrial work for girls for ten years and I have looked everywhere in Europe and America as I have passed through on my travels to find something which they could do profitably. In Germany I was impressed that the girls could make mattresses as they do at the Darmstadt school. That still looks good to me, but now I have a proposition to submit, and it seems to me to be the solution to our immediate problem.

"On my visit to the school at Madison, Tennessee, imagine my surprise to find the White Brothers establishing a department of tinting bromides and slides of China by American student labor at 10 cents gold an hour. Doctor Sutherland sees a future for his students in this work, and there is. I regretted that we had lost an opportunity; for our Chinese girls can do this work better than American students.

"The Chinese girls can earn 10 cents Mex. an hour or about \$2.00 Mex. on each picture. The school will be paid 5 cents Mex. on each hour put in by the girls to cover our overhead and yield a profit to help support the school. About 40 girls can earn their entire way by working all the year round. The school should earn a net profit of at least \$1.00 Mex. on that work. . . .

"Do you believe we could support our schools on such a program for China? I do, and we can do this whole program of industrial training. . . .

"A vocational school of the type outlined can do a mighty piece of work for our boys and girls and for society as a whole. It deserves support. . . ."

## Laymen in Chinese Turkestan\*

YOU perhaps have heard of the man who was looking for Dr. Brown. He was directed to a Dr. Brown who was a preacher, and upon reaching there began telling his symptoms. The preacher said, "Hold on, you are in the wrong place. The one whom you want is Dr. Brown, the physician." The man replied, "Yes, I want the Dr. Brown who practices, and not the Dr. Brown who preaches." That is what the world wants today. May this experience come to each one of us, that we neglect not the things of greatest importance. A life that is dedicated to God must take time to look into its own heart. When we find wrongs there we are to repent and return. . .

Due to the so-called depression we have been forced to tarry, and too, the greatest blessing has come to this people because we have had to wait and tarry. Soul winning has quadrupled as to what it was in times of prosperity. Showers of blessing are being poured out on those who are tarrying. . .

We often hear our medical work spoken of as the "right arm" of our message, and indeed it is. It has seemed to me that our literature is the "feet" of our message. The Chinese people, among whom I have worked so long, are great hands to stay at home. Many of them have never been but short distances from where they were born. A little time ago we wanted volunteers who would go away out to Northwest China to Chinese Turkestan, and remain there for a period of three years. There were eight who volunteered. From these we chose two farmer boys. The conference paid their expenses to get there, and then they were to be self-supporting. Some of their experiences have been most interesting. . .

Further on, a general sent for them and made inquiry as to why they were there. They explained their work and were permitted to continue. A little later

\*Excerpt from talk by Frederick Lee, *The "Feet" of This Message*, quoted in *The Medical Evangelist* of December 22, 1932. Mr. Lee has spent twenty-five years in mission work in Central China.

he sent for them again and wanted that they should tell him more of their work and plans. He told them of the hardships they would have to meet, but showed a great interest in their work and tried to cheer and encourage them. Before leaving he, of his own accord, went to another room and brought out a roll of bills and told them to take this to help cover their expenses. When they got where they could count it they found that this general had given them one hundred dollars.

Later on they were traveling with others who had small carts on which to carry their luggage. About Thursday night our brethren told the company that they must stop over Sabbath. The others said they could not do this; so they took the boys' things off the carts and they trudged along carrying their heavy loads until Sabbath, and on Sunday morning started out again. They soon met soldiers and learned that the company who had gone on ahead of them had had a serious battle with the bandits, many of them had been wounded, and they had lost everything they had. Does not the Lord have a special care for His own?

It took them months to reach the border of the field to which they were going, and upon arrival there the general refused them entrance and told them to go back where they came from. They wired back for instruction, finally purchased camels, packed their books on these, and having been refused entrance at the front door, went away around and in at the back door. They are there carrying on their work.

## Alumni News

A LETTER comes from Marguerite Osborn, a member of the normal class of '32, from Livermore, Iowa: "I do like my work. My school is not large, just a family school of five children. One in the first grade, one in the second, two in the seventh and one in the ninth. We are located on a farm, four miles Northeast of Humboldt, near the Des Moines River. We cannot list much as far as equipment

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is concerned but we have plenty of books, blackboards, and pictures. Our Laboratory of Nature is well equipped. There are some things the depression does not affect. That is the scenery of rolling farms, plenty of good things to eat from farm and dairy; and plenty of fresh air and sunshine and snow".

FROM the Rest Haven Sanitarium, Sidney, British Columbia, a letter comes from Edna Kendall of the Nurses' Class of '25. She is employed in the dietetics department and says she is enjoying her work very much.

A RECENT letter from Dr. John R. Peters who is connected with the United States Veteran's Hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio, says: "We are very glad to get the good reports of the progress at Madison. We get the SURVEY regularly and keep in touch with the various activities. Three hundred fifty students is quite different from the forty or so in 1916 when we were there. I have several young people in mind who desire to attend the school at Madison next fall. The big thing in my mind concerning the work in the South is to get good, conscientious young people in the school and then educate them to become interested in the South and its problems." Dr. Peters and his wife (who was Gertrude Mann), after completing their high school work at Madison, entered the nurses' training class and were graduated in 1916. They appreciate the experience they had in work-

ing their way through school and have been faithful in doing their bit toward helping Madison to meet the required standards of a senior college.

WITH a picture of himself and bride, a letter comes from Alfonso Baez, of the Nurses' Class of '31. Mr. and Mrs. Baez are carrying on medical missionary work in Tacubaza, Mexico. He inquires concerning the progress of the senior college and says he hopes the enlarged scope of work thus provided will be the means of sending many self-supporting missionaries to that part of the country. He says the mission fund is sinking, and now as never before is the time we need people trained to enter the mission fields at their own expenses.

WE hear from alumnus members in various ways. The Food Factory reports an order from Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Bean of the Memphis Treatment Rooms, Memphis, Tennessee, for 150 recipe booklets, *Vegetable Milk and Cheese*, 10 cases of Breakfast Crisps, 1 case of Soybean Cheese, and 1 case of Nut Meat. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are graduates of the Nurses' Class of '22.

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### Notice

THIS is a reminder that the annual dues for the Madison Rural Sanitarium Alumni Association should be paid by February 15, 1933. Please do not send stamps. New members are welcome. Address Mrs. Violet Wille, Secretary, Alumni Association, Madison, Tennessee.

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## The Fundamentals of Nutrition

MUCH interest was aroused in the subject of nutrition and balanced rations during the recent series of lectures given at Madison by Julius Gilbert White. For a number of years Mr. White has been field director of the Sanitarium and Health Extension Service, given through the courtesy of the New England Sanitarium and Benevolent Association, Stoneham, (Boston district) Massachusetts. He believes thoroughly in the doctrine, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." His burden is to teach the fundamentals of preventive medicine in a way that will induce people to safeguard their health. We are told that in spite of advanced knowledge in medical science, we are not making the headway we should. A few high points from one of Mr. White's illustrated lectures is given for the benefit of SURVEY readers.

LIFE for you tomorrow depends on how you live today. The riches of health lie largely within the grasp of each individual. It costs little to live a healthy life—it costs less to keep well than to get well. Living according to the rules of health will help you to live longer. Therefore, learn how to be well.

Since the year 1800 the average length of life has increased from 33 years to 58 years in 1920. This is a cause for rejoicing. This gain has been made through the reduction of contagious and infectious diseases of infant and maternal mortality, and the better care of children.

However, there is another side to the story. This is not the whole truth. This information alone would be misleading. The truth is we are facing a physical crisis. Warnings are continually being sounded by men who are studying conditions and who are on the lookout. The gains mentioned are being made, but at the same time there are losses which must be taken into account. While we have been conquering germs and infections and extending the lives of babies, another group of diseases has been making serious inroads. Of every 100 men who are healthy

at the age of 25, at the age of 65, 36 of them will be dead.

Fifty years ago the population of the United States was 50,000,000. There were then 4,000 centenarians. In 1929 with a population of about 120,000,000 there were 2,841 centenarians. Fifty years ago there were three times as many centenarians per thousand population as now. This shows rapid degeneracy. Of these, 974 were men and 1867 were women. With all our boasted advance in hygiene, sanitation, and preventive medicine, fewer men reach advanced ages than in the days of our grandparents. Therefore, *Father Time* says, "More of the crop matures now-a-days, but I harvest just as early as ever." Thus the Grim Reaper is harvesting men and women at younger ages every year. All that we are gaining at the bottom we are losing at the top.

Because of this, multitudes resort to,—

### SOMETHING IN A BOTTLE

For every ache and every pain,  
For every ill of toe or brain,  
So many folks have the belief  
That they will surely find relief  
From something in a bottle.

And so, many a road to the graveyard is paved with bottles. Were I to look around in your cupboards, on your shelves, in your attics, basements, and back yards, would I find bottles every where? If you could pile up all the old bottles in this city, it would be a grim reminder that many are searching after health but do not know where or how to find it.

#### THE CAUSE OF DISEASE

**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.

By the count of the letters you will see that d-e-a-t-h is three-fifths "e-a-t". While that of course, is a joke, it states a mighty truth. Scientific men have stated the same thing in other ways.

The Doctors Mayo tell us that eighty to ninety per cent of all surgical work done in their hospitals is done upon the stomach and intestines, with their related organs as the gall bladder, appendix, etc.

Dr. Hindhede, the great medical authority of Denmark, has said: "The two chief causes of disease and death are food and drink."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who is chiefly responsible for our pure food laws says: "I believe I would not be far out of the way if I should say diet may be said to be a factor in every disease to which man is heir."

The late Wm. Osler, eminent English physician, said: "Ninety per cent of all conditions other than acute infections, contagious diseases, and traumatism, are traceable to diet."

Sir Arbuthnot Lane, noted London Physician, says: "The food question is infinitely the most important problem of the present day, . . . and if properly dealt with must result in the disappearance of the vast bulk of disease, misery, and death."

That our most common and serious diseases are produced by wrong eating and drinking has been proven by scientific experiments in the past few years.

Robert McCarrison, M.D., L.L.D., D.Sc., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, by feeding pigeons, guinea pigs, and monkeys upon "deficiency foods", such as are commonly consumed in civilized countries, induced in them every known disease of the digestive tract and also disease of every organ of the body.

We are told that: "Disease is an effort of nature to free the system from conditions that result from a violation of the laws of health. In case of sickness, the cause should be ascertained. Unhealthy conditions should be changed, wrong habits corrected. Then nature is to be assisted in her efforts to expel impurities and to re-establish right conditions in the system."

#### A CONFUSING VARIETY OF HEALTH SYSTEMS

**W**ITH some, fasting is a favorite. I believe fasting has its place and sometimes is a great aid in correcting diseased conditions. If one has a little stomach trouble, often it will correct itself if we fast for a meal or two. It allows the stomach a little rest which it sorely needs. Some fast one day out of each week. That is a good plan if one lives so fast in the other six days that the digestive organs need the seventh in which to catch up. I have a plan, which for me, is even better than that. I fast every day in the week! Seems unbelievable, but it is very simple. I skip one meal every day, the evening meal; eat but twice, so my stomach never becomes exhausted and is always anxious for the next meal and well prepared to handle it in a manner to give me the most there is in it. One who lives this rule will not need fasting periods. You may not want to do that, and it may not be necessary that you do so.

Another recommends raw foods. These, too, have their place. We should have some raw fruits and some raw vegetables every day, but I do not believe all our foods should be eaten raw. I know that some have achieved wonderful things, doing so, but many others have added

their troubles. Many stomachs cannot handle everything raw.

Still others advocate certain periods on special diets. These, too, are most helpful if we have carelessly drifted into such a condition that we need a house-cleaning.

I believe that if we could learn what a rational ration is and use it, and learn how to have good digestion and 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 a reasonable old age.

I grant that many conflicting, confusing teachings are prevalent concerning health procedure. One man says one thing and another the opposite until we are in a quandary to know who and what to believe. It has reached the place where it is almost as perplexing as the many religions offered to us. But even so, I believe it is possible to know the truth of the matter. . .

When you sit down at the table, or go to the restaurant, or plan the meals, do you ever raise the question whether or not the elements needed by the heart, brains, nerves, gall bladder, and all other organs and tissues, are there? No! Nineteenths of the people never give a thought to these things; we raise but one question, do we like it or not! That and that alone settles it!

"If man and beast are to live and thrive, they must take unto themselves the same substances as those of which they are composed"—Arnold Lorland, M.D., Carlsbad, in *Health Through Rational Diet*, page 57.

The importance of three or four things must now be apparent:

- (1) These elements must be our daily rations.
- (2) They must all be obtained.
- (3) Their proportions must be right.
- (4) Nothing else must be put in the body. Other things would be foreign substances.

If we could learn these four things and find out how to plan our menus and prepare our foods, it would be *wonderful*,

would it not? That would give us a perfect ration, one in which every need of every organ of the body would be supplied.

All of these elements of which the body is made are all in the soil of the earth; that is the source from which they must come to nourish the body.

If we can learn to get right proportions of these elements in our daily rations we will have our heat, energy, and a good supply of "pep"; the wastes of the body will be perfectly repaired and nothing left over to become a burden to the eliminative organs; and all the life processes will be provided for, such as the processes of digestion, metabolism, and elimination, the function of all the various glands, and activity of all the organs of the body, and the protective forces against disease invasion.

Eat whole grains, more vegetables, and more fruits. Get your minerals and vitamins. Start your glands to working. Get the minerals into your digestive juices to make them work.

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## Looking For An Easy Job

IN the April, 1931 issue of *Clinical Medicine and Surgery* some excellent advice is offered to young physicians by the editor. It is also applicable to beginners in any other profession. An abstract follows:

Go out into some country town, forty miles from the nearest hospital and learn how to practice general medicine on your own responsibility. After five years of this, if you want to specialize, you will know enough about human beings and their physical and psychic maladies to furnish a basis for sound and enduring success in any line.

The chief reason for this advice is that it is the only way now visible for forcing our modern, hospital-trained medical men to tackle any hard jobs by their own strength and knowledge, and thus progress by meeting obstacles and failures and overcoming them.

During his internship, and even his residency, if he spends that extra time in the hospital, the embryo doctor takes

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certain small responsibilities in simple cases; but if a tough problem comes along he promptly asks for two hundred dollars' worth of laboratory reports and phones for the attending man. That may be fine for that particular patient, but it doesn't put much stiffening in the intellectual or professional spine of the youngster.

The country doctor has to be a specialist on the human skin—and its contents. He has to find out what is wrong with his patient (doing much of his laboratory work in person) by his own efforts, aided by a stethoscope, a clinical thermometer, and a sphygmomanometer; and then, by the sweat of his cerebral hemispheres, to figure out what to do for him. If he is too eager about calling the older men or the city specialist in consultation, his patients will presently decide to save time and money by calling the other fellow in the first place.

It isn't so much what we know that counts, but what we *know how to do* . . .

The man who never tackles hard jobs—physical, intellectual, and professional—and grimly sees them through to a finish, will have a soft mind, and a soft career. He will be a disappointment to everyone who depends upon him and, when the bloom of his bumptiousness has been rubbed off by repeated failures, a bitter, heartbreaking disappointment to himself.

But he who rolls up his sleeves and wrestles with the tough problems, to a solution, finds, at the end of the strenuous effort, a thrill and an uplift that comes

from nothing else in life. He becomes *conscious of his power* . . .

Let us thank God for hard jobs and for the indomitable spirit within which can make us—

“Feel not strain and struggle, only thrill.”

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## New Items

THE Madison Young People's Society was privileged to have the Rev. F. S. Eastman, Secretary of St. Philip's Society of Akron, Ohio, show his splendid collection of religious pictures at a recent meeting. St. Philip's Society was founded about fifteen years ago and has since been doing a wonderful work in teaching principles of truth through the method of visual education. They have the largest collection in the country of the many paintings of Christ. Mr. Eastman has kindly contributed to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Library a large book of about four hundred religious pictures by master artists. This gift is greatly valued.

AMONG recent guests of the Sanitarium are Mr. and Mrs. Byrd Allison of Gallatin, Tennessee. Mr. Allison is the Gallatin postmaster.

THE meeting of the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association was held in Nashville January 10, 11, and 12. Those from Madison attending the meeting were Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Dr. Floyd Bralliar.

WORD comes from Professor E. C. Waller of the Pisgah Industrial Institute and Rural Sanitarium that their teachers are now qualified to meet the state requirements for a standard high school. Their library is ample, but they need more room and science equipment. He says they expect to begin work on the second unit of the hospital this week.

A RECENT letter from J. T. Wheeler of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital says: “We have been quite busy since returning home. Nearly all of the sanitarium rooms are full and we have four new patients coming this week.”

AMONG those registering at the Sanitarium this week is William H. Magness, banker of McMinnville, Tennessee. Mr. Magness is a believer in biologic living and an annual physical check up. Other guests recently arriving are Mrs. Mary Gibson, Owensboro, Kentucky; Mrs. C. F. Gilbert and Mrs. Frank Worsham, Corinth, Mississippi; Mrs. James Warner and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Nashville, Tennessee; B. F. Carter, Goodlettsville, Tennessee; Dr. and Mr. R. E. Harris, Kingston Springs, Tennessee.

# The Madison Survey

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No. 4

## Mountain Sanitarium Has New Auditorium\*

THE beautiful new chapel of granite blocks for religious and school activities at the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital is nearing completion. It will have a seating capacity of 250 with a well-lighted library and Sunday School class rooms.

The Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital is one of the busiest places to be found anywhere. Around the institution are grouped a large number of cottages and a school which makes up a small town. Then there is a large barn and dairy operated in connection with the institution.

During the year 1932, many improvements have been made, and other projects started which are to be completed during the coming year. The sanitarium started as a two-room rest home in 1916, has steadily grown until now it is equipped to care for all types of medical and surgical cases. During the past year, the institution has been equipped with full diagnostic facilities including laboratories and X-ray which are great assets. Patients may get a complete diagnosis without going outside of the institution.

\*Digest from article appearing in the Asheville Citizen-Times, January 1, 1933.

### AIDED BY DUKE FUND

During the year 1931, 330 patients were cared for, and in 1932, there have been 377 patients. The institution maintains itself by its own earnings. It receives aid, however, from the Duke Endowment—a 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.

### OBJECT IS SERVICE

The hospital maintains an out-patient department, and on Wednesday morning medical service is given free to needy 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 of each month to which the public is cordially invited. The institution has a well-equipped maternity unit with large sunny rooms for the patients and every convenience of the larger hospitals.

The Battle Creek plan of diet is followed in the sanitarium and school. The institution has a modern bakery with a weekly output of 600 loaves of bread besides other bakery goods. The bakery sup-

LIFE in the open air is good for body and mind. It is God's medicine for the restoration of health. Pure air, good water, sunshine, the beautiful surroundings of nature,—these are His means for restoring the sick to health in natural ways. . . Seeing the flowers, plucking the ripe fruit, listening to the happy songs of the birds, has a peculiarly exhilarating effect on the nervous system. —*In The Country.*

plies the Good Health Cafeteria in Asheville which is operated in connection with the institution.

#### ADDED EQUIPMENT

During the past year, the mechanical shop has been enlarged by addition of a planing mill shed. The shop is equipped with planes, rip-saw, re-saw, and swing cut-off saw. This enables the shop to produce dimension lumber for building from its own forests. Connected with the mechanical shop is a blacksmith shop equipped with electrical machinery so that repair work and sheet metal work may be done. There is a cabinet shop and a paint shop equipped with the necessary tools and machinery for the manufacture and finishing of all cabinet work.

#### ROCK GARDEN

During the past year a great deal has been done in beautifying the grounds. A sunken garden, including a rock garden, adds beauty to the sanitarium entrance. Another pretty spot is the pool with its fish and water plants. Flowers bloom profusely from early spring until late fall bringing cheer and brightness to those who seek rest and health in this quiet and peaceful spot among the hills.

### The College of Medical Evangelists

AN interesting report is made in the December Diplomat, the official organ of the National Board of Medical Examiners. In the September examinations five of the students of the College of Medical Evangelists ranked among the highest and received honorable mention. We are told that forty-two states now recognize the certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners. The territories of Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and Hawaii also recognize it.

From *The Medical Evangelist* of December 29, it is learned that the College of Medical Evangelists has graduated 600

physicians. The movement represented by this institution has grown from a very small beginning until today there are many evidences everywhere that the seed is bearing fruit. Throughout the world there are more than 100 medical institutions including sanitariums, hospitals, dispensaries, and schools of nursing which are standing for the principles of the mother institution. It is not an uncommon thing to meet those who will tell you that they owe their lives to having learned and lived sound health principles through the work of these institutions.

It may be of interest to readers of the SURVEY to know that Dr. Percy T. Magan, president of the College of Medical Evangelists, was one of the founders of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. He was for a number of years a leader in the development of the institution and its allied centers. Dr. Newton Evans, dean of the Los Angeles division of the College of Medical Evangelists, was at one time superintendent of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. O. R. Staines, co-ordinator, for years was associated with Madison in self-supporting missionary work. There are a number of others connected with the College of Medical Evangelists who have been associated in one way or another with the work at Madison, such as Miss Martha Borg, superintendent of nurses, and Dr. Ethel Brownsberger, medical director of White Memorial Clinic. For these and other reasons there has always been a close bond of sympathy between the two institutions. Madison desires to do its bit toward helping the College of Medical Evangelists and the White Memorial Hospital carry out their wonderful plan.

### The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Recommended to The Southern Association

UNDER date of November 28, Dr. P. P. Claxton, president of Austin Peay Normal School, wrote to the secretary of

the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States:

"Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at Madison, Tennessee, writes me that this school is applying for senior college membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

"I have had opportunity to know this school rather intimately. I am convinced of the soundness of its work and of its ability to undertake the senior college work. No doubt you know of its unique character, particularly the character of its support. Without more intimate knowledge of the school one might well suppose that the facts that it has no financial endowment and that students are required to pay their way by manual labor of various kinds might result in inferior study and teaching. However, I am sure that this is not true. Careful management, sound administration, and earnestness of purpose make up for the time which students give to their manual work. And this work in itself has great educational value. The fact that members of the faculty are members of the self-supporting, democratic educational community makes it possible for the school to obtain and retain the services of men and women of first-class ability and preparation without the expenditure of large amounts of money."

Dr. Claxton was United States Commissioner of Education for ten years and has for years yielded a great influence in the educational affairs of the country. Both Dr. and Mrs. Claxton have visited the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute many times since its establishment twenty-nine years ago and have always loyally supported its efforts to promote practical education.

### Another Use For the Soy Bean

CONCERNING the value of soy bean milk in changing the intestinal flora, in a recent letter to the editor of the SURVEY, Dr. J. H. Kellogg says:

"We find soy acidophilus milk a wonderful help in changing the flora. By the aid of this wonderful culture of the protective germs, I do not hesitate to challenge any case that needs changing of the flora. I am thoroughly convinced that in many of these bad cases the acidophilus has been lost entirely, and in these cases feeding with Lacto-Dextrin, although highly beneficial, will not restore a normal condition because it will not bring back the protective flora. But this the soy acidophilus milk will do and do it quickly."

### Heated Milk or Raw Milk?

THE *Public Health Reports* of September 23, 1932, which is issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service, carried a report of the results of studies on feeding heated milk and raw milk to children.

Over 3,700 children were observed from ten months to six years of age and it was found that there was no significant difference between the average weight of children who received no milk except heated milk and the average weight of children who received raw milk. A shade of difference was in favor of the children who received heated milk. The height of children fed on both kinds was also found to be slightly in favor of heated milk. The conclusion is drawn that "the growth, promoting capacity of heated milk plus the supplementary diet received by the average American child of ten months to six years is not measurably less than the growth-promoting capacity of raw milk plus the supplementary diet received by the average American child of ten months to six years."

Milk should be Pasteurized when its purity is questionable. This applies especially to milk purchased on the market.

### New Items

LAST week the College and Sanitarium received two fine hampers of string beans from Kraemer, Florida, with the compliments of V. H. Waggoner. They were enjoyed by all and we certainly thank Mr. Waggoner for thus remembering us.

A PROMINENT business man who was recently a guest at the Sanitarium writes to the business office: "I want you to know how well pleased I am with your institution, and from

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a standpoint of prices as well as the most excellent results obtained by myself. I am a convert to your dietetics idea and am using eggs, dairy products, and nuts in the place of meats. I have eaten no meat since I left your institution. I am a walking advertisement of the Madison Rural Sanitarium as my own rapid improvement while there most eloquently warrants. I am enjoying a marked degree of health and vigor. In fact I am so well pleased that you may expect a visit sometime whether I am sick or not."

**T**HIS week F. B. Worsham and son, Clifford and Miss Christine Gilbert, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Gilbert, of Corinth, Mississippi, were registered among the guests of the Sanitarium. They came to visit Mrs. F. B. Worsham and Mrs. C. F. Gilbert who are spending a few weeks at the Sanitarium.

**A**MONG recent arrivals at the College is Burnell Burdick of Melrose, Massachusetts. Mr. Burdick is an experienced printer and we are pleased to have him added to the Printing Department corps of workers. Mrs. Burdick is now assisting Julius G. White in health lecture work in Boston. She will join the Madison family a little later.

**T**HE Garden Department reports that tomato, cauliflower, and early cabbage seed have been planted. Tomato plants will be grown in the greenhouse for early market.

**A**NNOUNCEMENT is made by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cothren of the birth of James Fredrick, January 23. Mr. Cothren is a member of the Madison Sanitarium staff as supervisor of men nurses.

**T**HE college was given a splendid treat over the week-end by a visit from Dr. B. G. Wilkinson, who is secretary of the Department of Education of the Columbia Union Conference and dean of theology at Washington Missionary

College. Four times in the chapel he spoke to a crowded audience on a most interesting subject, "The Church in the Wilderness," showing the activities of God's people down through the ages. Many of these activities have not been credited to the church in the wilderness. Dr. Wilkinson gave instance after instance where the church in the wilderness was responsible for keeping the Bible intact and the faith of Jesus from being polluted when pressure by a worldly church was brought to bear upon the loyal servants of God to yield up some important points of faith and doctrine. His lectures were greatly appreciated by all, and many a person who listened to him will become more earnest in the study of the Bible and church history.

**A**N interesting write-up appears in the *Nashville Tennessean* of January 14 concerning the Nashville Vegetarian Cafeteria conducted in connection with the Dietetics Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. It is carried as a project at the present time by Howard Davidson, Vera Davidson, Esther Sanford, and Mrs. Karl Erickson. The *Tennessean* says the slogan is "Eat to live and enjoy good health."

**A** LETTER comes from J. T. Warren, president of The Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Merkel, Texas, enclosing a check for the College Craft Department. He says, "Too many are going to school at the expense of tax-payers and are not working. It is better that all of us should work. I wish you success." W. W. Templeton, cashier of the Planters' Bank, Atoka, Tennessee, writes: "We have received the necktie and are very much pleased with it, a beautiful color, well made and we believe will wear well and hold its shape."

**A**FTER spending several days visiting friends and relatives in Madisonville, Kentucky and Evansville, Indiana, Miss Florence Fellemeinde has returned to her work in the office of The Layman Foundation. Miss Fellemeinde is secretary to Mrs. Lida F. Scott.

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**The SURVEY is sent subscription free to those who desire it. Each notification from the Post Office Department of change in address costs us two cents. Before you move we shall appreciate your dropping us a card, giving old address as well as your new address. The SURVEY also appreciates contributions to the publishing fund.**

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# The Madison Survey

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## Counsels Educational Institutions

AN interesting article written by S. A. Ruskjer, President of the Southern Union Conference, appears in a recent number of *Southern Tidings*. The article is entitled "Saturday Night" and deals with a serious problem to many of our educational institutions. An abstract follows:

"No wide-awake, observing individual can question the statement that Saturday night has become the night of sin in its most bold and soul destroying recklessness. People out in the world who are said to be reasonably good and sensible, seem to throw off all restraint on Saturday night. More gambling, drinking, dancing, and carousing take place on Saturday night than at any other time during the week. As the world views the matter, it reasons that Saturday night is the night of real opportunity of staying out late and 'going on a spree' because there is no need of getting up early on Sunday morning. . .

"But the above fact concerning Saturday night is not primarily the matter we wish to discuss in this brief article. We have observed over the years that there is a tendency among our own people to make

Saturday evening the exception to the rule. . .

"The Sabbath day is the day of holy time. During the hours of the Sabbath

IF thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. — *Isaiah 58: 13, 14.*

we meditate, we pray, we study, we worship God. In short, we give our attention to soul culture and spiritual as well as physical rest. This is as it should be. But why is it that just the moment the sun sets the tendency is to throw off restraint and to seek something different for Saturday evening than we

have during the other evenings of the week? Does it mean that the devil has undertaken, with more or less success, to lead us to adopt a program for Saturday night that shall in a large measure undo the good work that has been done in our souls during the hours of the Sabbath day that has just closed?

"If this tendency to make Saturday evening an evening of amusement, of cheap entertainment of so-called innocent fun, in other words an evening of shallowness, were confined to any one locality, it would not be such a serious matter; but it seems that the spirit of hilarity and the tendency to reach out after the superficial on Saturday evening is very general.

"Our schools have this thing to contend with every Saturday evening during the entire school year. It seems that no matter how spiritual the services of the Sabbath day are and no matter how wonderfully God blesses His people during the Sabbath hours, and no matter how excellent the revival and consecration meetings of the Sabbath day are, it is almost impossible to arrange a program of study and sobriety for Saturday evening without a very general protest on the part of the student body. It seems that as surely as Saturday evening comes, there must be something different planned for that evening. Either it is a social gathering, or it is a march, or it is a campfire gathering, or it is a party, or it is a musical program, or it is a taffy pull, or whatnot.

"These varying forms of entertainment and social culture, planned and properly supervised by our school authorities, as they usually are, are undoubtedly innocent and very beneficial; but why is it that there is only one evening in the week that seemingly must of necessity be devoted to that type of pastime? We wonder whether, in this practice that has become so general, we are giving Satan a wonderful opportunity on Saturday night to take away from us the blessings we have received during the Sabbath hours, and very largely undo the work that the spirit of God has done upon our hearts just a few hours previous. . .

"After seeking God most earnestly during the hours of the Sabbath day, let us be on guard lest the tempter come and snatch away the seeds of truth, and the new resolutions we made, and the blessings that have been poured out upon us, while we plunge into a sort of dizzy-headed and shallow evening of frivolity."

THESE words are timely and should be carefully considered by every faculty and student body. It is true, as the writer has said, that Saturday evening seems to be a different evening from any other of the week. It is an evening when students demand that they shall have entertainment and that their minds shall run in channels different from other nights of the week.

After long observation, some of us know that Saturday night of all nights of the week tends to breed trouble among young people because they expect freedom not permitted any other night of the week.

Young people should have relaxation and recreation; but it would be much better to choose some other evening during the week for recreation and entertainment such as is usually given on Saturday nights. A spirit of restlessness indicates that the Sabbath has not been properly observed. We are told in Isaiah 58 the cause of the restlessness. Ancient Israel did not get out of Sabbath Keeping the real promised rest. We should get from the Sabbath that blessing which ancient Israel did not get; and when we have this promised rest, we will be willing to settle down to regular work when the Sabbath is over.

### Items of Interest Concerning Colleges

IN the SURVEY of December 14 mention was made of the *College Bulletin* of the Chicago Fisk Agency. In response to this item the secretary of this agency, Mrs. Bertha Goodell writes: "May I tell you how much we appreciate the tribute you paid us by quoting from our Bulletin in your December 14th issue. I don't know of a finer compliment you could have given us. I have been reading each issue of the MADISON SURVEY. There is such a fine spirit pervading it that I know you must be doing excellent work. I found myself wanting to know more about your Sanitarium. May I have your bulletin that contains prices and other matters of interest to one contemplating a stay there? Some of my friends here in the city are often interested in such information.

The *College Bulletin* of January, 1933 contains some interesting information that is encouraging to institutions that are carrying forward practical education.

Professor L. C. Emmons of the department of institutional administration, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, is quoted as saying that sixty per cent of the students, including women, are earning at least a share of their col-

lege expenses. He says further that some are subsisting on as low as ninety cents a week. From all parts of the country come reports of the difficulty teachers are having in finding positions. One college executive graphically depicts the situation his college faced in helping to find places for their graduates in these words: "I know of many cases where employed teachers bought cars and travelled from one town to another, beginning Friday night and continuing through Sunday."

The *Bulletin* describes a Danish folk school carried on at Dannebrog, Nebraska, a Danish community center. The term runs from December 1 to March 1. Students from twelve states are now enrolled. The purpose of the school is to create leaders, not followers. Students range from seventeen to seventy years of age. Teachers are chosen with slight regard as to whether they have a college degree or not, but on the basis of achievement.

Mention is made of the conference at the White House called by President Hoover to consider "The Crisis in Education." The idea is to seek methods for making necessary retrenchments in school expenditures. This meeting is under the chairmanship of Secretary Wilbur. Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying at different times that when he is through with his present work, he would rather devote his life to the child welfare movement than to any other one thing.

The *Bulletin* published by the Chicago Fisk Agency contains many interesting and helpful items concerning doings in the educational world.

### Letters That Inspire

THE Madison Sanitarium family appreciates hearing from former patients as to their progress. One of these, who has arthritis and has not been able to walk for a number of years but whose sweet, sunny disposition is well remembered at the Sanitarium, writes:

"Five and a half years ago I began to fight arthritis. I was encouraged at that time to believe I could get relief in a few months. When I came to Madison last

summer you told me that I could never be completely restored. Any way I shall always be thankful that God gave me good legs for fifty years, and I rather think I made them do seventy-five years service. I did not realize during that time that I was using up my nervous energy and lowering my resistance, but ignorance does not save us. I am trying to be ready to accept whatever comes.

"I am sorry I can't tell you I am perfectly well, but I can assure you that I am doing nicely. Once more I thank you and your co-workers for the part you have had in bringing me thus far along the road to "Well-ville." Everybody who see me remarks on my improvement.

"I am following the Madison plan of diet as nearly as possible, because I am sure this is the course for me. You taught me this. Thanks for the Survey. May 1933 bring you and your co-workers, in double measure, the happiness that comes from helping others."

### Scores Fads and Frills of Education

A READER of the SURVEY sends a clipping from one of the Detroit dailies, giving a radio address by Edward H. Williams, member of the Detroit school board, on "Fads, Frills, and Foolishness" taught in our schools. He said in substance:

If the fads, frills, and foolishness were eliminated, ample funds would be available for carrying on sensible education in Detroit schools. In other words, if we could eliminate these things plus curtailment of excessive administrative expense, it would be no trouble to provide funds for the essentials of education.

Position in dancing is taught, according to an instructor in one of the schools, to make the boys less girl-shy; in other words, to eliminate danger of having "wall flowers" around. They are taught how to play bridge, rummy, five hundred, pinochle, cribbage, and last but not least a game called "fish." Those who avail themselves in this course in so-called higher education receive two and a half hours credit toward graduation.

The teaching of such foolish, idiotic,

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and unnecessary subjects is one of the reasons why the school year has been curtailed from ten months to nine months, and by their elimination there is no reason why there would not be ample funds to carry on the school year for the full ten-month period as heretofore.

### News Items

**A**FTER a two week's visit in Washington, Dr. P. A. Webber, head of the Chemistry Department, and Herbert C. White, Director of the Visual Education Department, have returned to Madison. Both Dr. Webber and Mr. White are trustees of the Associated Lecturers, Inc. They have been contacting various government bureaus in the interest of the Association. Much interest was shown by various bureau officials, they report, in the line of health educational work which is being promoted by the Associated Lecturers' Bureau. These officials promise their co-operation in this undertaking.

**T**HE Mechanical Arts Shop reports an order from the Cohen Furniture Company of Nashville for fifty radio tables and fifty magazine baskets. One hundred stools have just been completed for the new laboratory in the Science Building. The shop provides work to enable twelve students to meet their school expenses.

**T**HE Broom industry is prospering, is the report of F. A. Quackenbush, manager. With their present quarters they are unable to fill the orders which have been received for brooms. Plans are under way for enlargement of the plant.

**F**ROM Austin Peay Normal School the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute had as guests last week, Miss Evalyn Wallace, head of the Home Economics Department, Mrs. Patch, and Mrs. Sprait. These teachers were especially interested in our Home Economics Department and came at the request of Dr. P. P. Claxton, President of Austin Peay Normal.

**T**HIS week Mrs. Alta Canright and Mrs. Mary Frye Peterson of Chicago, Illinois,

were guests of Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber and Miss Icylene Lawrence. They were enroute to Florida.

**T**HE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is pleased to have as guests for a few days, Professor and Mrs. J. G. Lamson. Professor Lamson has been a leader in educational work for many years. Professor and Mrs. Lamson recently came from Walla Walla College, Walla Walla, Washington where he served as dean of the Theological Department. Because of his health, Professor Lamson finds it necessary to recuperate in a milder climate. They are enroute to Florida. His sermon at the Sabbath service and his talks at the evening chapel period are very much appreciated.

**O**NE of the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well Lecture Series" was given by Dr. P. A. Webber, Saturday evening, January 28, in the auditorium of the Uplands Sanitarium and Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee. These institutions are carrying on medical and educational work for the mountain community. Dr. May C. Wharton who has been a leader in this work for many years was delighted with the visual matter presented and assured us that this method of presenting the gospel of health will be very adaptable and useful to that and like communities.

**A** LETTER from Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, Secretary of the Mountain Sanitarium and Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina says, "We have had so much rain and snow that our roads are in bad shape. The county, however, has promised to send over their rock crusher and crush all the rock we wish to gather and haul to the road. They will also put it on the road and have promised some aid from federal men who are working in the state. The Sanitarium work has been hindered of course, by the bad road, but the patronage is good in spite of this difficulty." A later letter says: "County men are working on the road now and we are much pleased."

**T**HE Sanitarium reports among its guests this week Mr. Thomas H. Elliott of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Mr. Elliott has spent considerable time over a period of years as a guest of the Sanitarium. He comes at least once a year for a thorough physical check-up. Though ninety-eight years old he has remarkable health and is unusually spry and jovial. He uses glasses for reading only and his hearing is good. He contributes his strength and good health to observing the laws of health. The staff of workers and the guests are always happy to have Mr. Elliott as a member of the sanitarium family.

**A letter from Azusa, California, encloses a contribution for the publishing fund and says: "We enjoy reading the SURVEY. You are doing a wonderful work in teaching young people to be self-supporting while getting their education."**

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

February 15, 1933

No. 6

## High Points On Digestion\*

THE plan of these lectures is that in the first three you have the general principles by which to secure a perfect ration; the Chittenden standard of protein 10 per cent, fat 25 per cent, carbohydrates 65 per cent.

With this we have included all of the minerals and a preponderance of foods with alkaline reaction and then have included all the vitamins. This is the way we get a normal ration with normal nutrition. This, however, is but the scientific description of very simple foods which we term "natural foods."

Sickness does not come without cause nor uncalled. You do the things that produce it. You must learn what these things are and change your habits.

"Pain is an angel in disguise," meaning that we have violated nature's laws and are suffering in consequence. If you are not willing to change, there is not much hope, but if you are willing, then we can hope for everything.

Tonight you are to learn twenty-one "varieties" of acid stomach. In other words, there are twenty-one bad habits that people love that cause sour stomach. You can live above it if you want to after

\* Digest from lecture Number Four of a series of lectures by Julius G. White, Boston, Massachusetts, author and lecturer on health subjects and president of the Associated Lecturers' Bureau, given at Madison during his recent visit to the South.

this lecture. It will give you the facts and then it will be up to you to be sick or well as you please.

### THE CAUSE OF SOUR STOMACH *Meals Eaten Too Close Together.*—

Five hours should elapse between meals. Not more than three meals daily should be eaten, and for many people two meals are better.

*Eating Between Meals.*—This is a very injurious habit and lays the foundation for a great deal of future trouble. Do not think you can make your stomach work all of the time and also have it last till old age. Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of the American Public Health Association, at the age of ninety-nine, when asked to explain the secret of his unusually good health and long life said, "Take care of your stomach the first fifty years of your life, and the next fifty, the stomach will take care of you."

*Eating Too Fast.*—You have not the time to masticate your food properly? Very well, you will take time to die by and by, cutting your life short by many years. Take your choice.

*Eating Too Much.*—This is a common fault. The stomach is so burdened that it has more than it can do, and so fermentation and putrefaction must result.

*Eating Late at Night.*—The stomach can work only half as fast when you are asleep as when you are awake, and therefore, food then in the stomach is almost

**B**AD men live that they may eat  
and drink, whereas good men  
eat and drink that they may live.  
—Socrates

sure to ferment. It is not fair to your stomach to make it work both day and night. If you follow that plan from your youth up, your stomach will go "on a strike" some time after forty, and, too late, you will bitterly repent of your mistakes of earlier years.

*Eating When Tired.*—When the body is exhausted, the stomach shares in this condition and cannot do its work; consequently, the food will remain in the stomach till it ferments. Rest awhile before eating, or skip the meal entirely, or take some fruit juice.

*Mental Anxiety.*—This slows up or entirely stops the work of the stomach so that the food is held there until it ferments. Do not eat while in this condition. Drink freely of water, or take some fruit juice.

*The Use of Tea, Coffee, or Cocoa.*—These are all harmful in many ways besides upsetting the digestive organs and nerves. We do not need them. Save your money and your health.

*Combination of Milk and Sugar.*—This is a common and injurious habit. In place of sugar on your cereal, put in some sweet fruit such as dates, bananas, or figs and you will soon learn to enjoy your cereal in this way as much as you ever did with sugar added.

*Mixtures of Foods.*—Foods made of many mixtures, or the mixture of many kinds of food in the meal, place a very taxing burden upon the stomach. Use simple foods, natural foods; simplify your cooking; get variety by changing from meal to meal and from day to day so as to get all the natural elements from the variety of fruits, grains, vegetables, and nuts.

*Loss of Sleep.*—Sleep is of more importance than food. Get sleep first. Do not go to sleep with food in the stomach.

*Too Much Sugar.*—Sugar ferments rapidly. Teach yourself not to eat candy, not to put so much sugar into foods, and to discover the wonderful flavors and sugars in natural foods.

*Poorly Baked Bread.*—Bread should be well done all the way through. Eating underbaked bread is not economy.

*Fresh Bread.*—No yeast bread should be eaten until it is twenty-four hours old. You may have to change your mind about this, but change it and live longer. If you want warm breads, use our recipes for unfermented small hot breads.

*"Soft Drinks."*—These often contain harmful sweetening; also the flavoring is not natural fruit acid, and is irritating to the lining of the stomach.

*Too Much Liquid Food.*—The excess taken with the meal dilutes the digestive juice until it is too weak to do its work, and the food must wait in the stomach until the fluid is disposed of. This waiting time is fermenting time. Eat more dry and solid foods that need chewing.

*Drinking With Meals.*—Two hours or more after eating begin to drink until within one-half hour of the next meal and so make sure that you get six to eight glasses of water between meals and between morning and night every day.

*Starch Hastened Through Mouth With Fruit Juices.*—Acid fruit juice inhibits the action of the alkaline saliva upon starch foods. Swallow one before taking the other in the mouth.

*Lowered Mineral Supply of the Body.* This is a whole subject by itself. It is said that half of the food eaten in the United States today is robbed of more or less of its minerals. Consequently the body's supply of minerals runs low, and the digestive juices suffer along with the other parts of the body, and their digestive power is impaired—hence fermentation.

It Should Be Remembered,—

(a) That food eaten cannot become nutrition unless properly digested and assimilated;

(b) That foods which ferment turn to poison;

(c) That food which has turned to poison becomes a burden and a menace to all the eliminative organs;

(d) That this makes health impossible and disease sure.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF SOUR STOMACH

When food ferments in the stomach it is turning to poison. From there it passes

into the small intestine and continues to progress toward the point of decay and becomes more poisonous while there. This nutrient and poison are picked up by the blood in the intestines. In this way the blood carries poison to every cell, nerve, tissue, muscle, and organ in the body, even to the brain, feeding this poison with the nutrient.

#### WHAT TO DO FOR SOUR STOMACH

Follow the suggestions made in this lesson. Do not take soda which is injurious. It is better to drink from three to six glasses of lukewarm water, emptying the stomach of its contents. Then do not have sour stomach any more. Correct your habits.

### Lawrenceburg Sanitarium

IT will be remembered by SURVEY readers that the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium burned about two years ago. The new sanitarium has been in operation a little over a year. At the recent annual meeting of the board I. H. Sargent, chairman, reported a hard but wonderful year. All bills have been paid except the workers' pay. Improvements made during the past year include the erection of a silo and a manure shed. The men's treatment rooms have been completed and the appearance of the grounds is improved.

The business people of this farming community are very friendly and helpful and have shown their good will in many ways. The reputation of the institution is extending to other towns and counties with patients coming from a distance, even as far as Nashville. Their surgeon, Dr. J. H. Tilley, is considered outstanding in his profession. This week preceding the meeting they had nineteen patients.

Many patients who cannot pay cash clear their accounts by turning in cows and products from their farm. They have been supplied with sweet potatoes, turnips, and other food stuff during the past year.

They are buying a pump for the water system and in another month they expect to have drinking water in every room.

Their day school is continuing to grow and now includes the ninth grade. Mr. and Mrs. Ovid Nivison have charge of the school.

Along with the sanitarium and school work they are endeavoring to emphasize agriculture. Mr. Sargent was made superintendent of the Middle Tennessee Fair. He has also been asked to superintend six other fairs in Columbia, Lawrenceburg, Fayetteville, Pulaski, Tennessee; and Athens and Florence, Alabama.

### Colds\*

COLDS are catching. Don't broadcast the germ if you are unlucky enough to have a cold. Have some pity on the other fellow. Sneeze or cough into your handkerchief and use a paper handkerchief or one of some material that can be destroyed or burned. Don't go visiting while you have a cold. If you have to keep going, observe the golden rule and treat others as you would be glad to have them treat you. Don't shake hands, don't exchange pens or pencils or any other thing you have been carrying in your pocket. Little children are particularly susceptible to colds. Protect them from your germs. Don't give a child a taste of something from off your plate. Don't kiss a child, or anybody for that matter, squarely on the mouth, at any time—cut out all kinds of kissing while you have a cold.

The laboratory workers have discovered that the cold producing germs are to be found in the secretions from the nose and throat of persons who have colds. Innumerable quantities of the germ are sprayed out into the air with every sneeze or cough. Some of this infectious material is deposited on the victim's hands and on everything he touches such as cups, glasses, spoons, dishes, pipes and pencils. That is why the doctors tell you to have your dishes and table utensils boiled before using the second time whenever you have a cold.

\*Abstract from advice on colds by Dr. R. H. Riley, appearing in Bulletin of Maryland State Department of Health.

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The quickest way to get rid of a cold is to go home and go to bed if possible and stay there until you are better and no longer a source of danger to others. Drink plenty of water. Go on a light diet. If you ache all over and have any signs of fever, send for your doctor and follow his instructions.

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### News Items

THE College was honored this week by a visit from Mrs. Hubert Bell, Chairman of the Department of Health of the Parent-Teachers Association; Mrs. J. W. Turrentine, President of the County Council of the Parent-Teachers Association; Mrs. E. R. Doolittle, County Treasurer of the Parent-Teachers Association and editor and business manager of *The Tennessee Club Woman*, official publication of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, Vice President of the County Council of the Parent-Teachers Association and also of the State Founder's Association. They were shown through the various departments of the institution by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Miss Florence Dittes, and Mrs. Belle C. Hall.

AS the SURVEY goes to press this week, the ground is wrapped in a blanket of snow. The cold wave which has been quite general over the country has reached this section and is giving us a breath of real winter, making those who are used to a sunny climate shiver.

AMONG the guests registering at the Sanitarium this week is A. M. Burton, President of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, and manager of WLAC Broadcasting Station, Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Burton is a thorough believer in the biologic life. He finds the Madison Rural Sanitarium an excellent place to rest occasionally from his arduous business and philanthropic duties. The Center for the Blind is also represented by Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Owenby, Idris, and baby Carline. Dr. and Mrs. Owenby and their associates are doing an excellent work in the Sand Mountain community in forwarding health education. They are also conducting an excellent grade school.

WE are pleased to have with us this week Judge M. P. O'Connor, attorney, from Nashville. Judge O'Connor has been with us several times and we are always happy to have him as a guest of the sanitarium.

RECENT talks with national and state prohibition and temperance workers, Dr. P. A. Webber reports, proves conclusively that there is a great field for the visual education department of the Associated Lecturers, Inc. in connection with supplying visual matter for the crisis which faces this class of workers in the United States. The Associated Lecturers' Bureau is co-operating with them at the present time in getting to them matter which will be useful in the presentation of the fight against alcoholism and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

A LETTER from A. A. Jaspersen of the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, says: "We have been enjoying some very pleasant weather and have been making good use of it. We are getting out rock to resurface our road from the highway. The state is co-operating with us in this and also the county. At present they are furnishing us eight men to work here on the road. We are also doing some landscaping. We have set out more than one hundred and fifty white pines and hemlocks around the place, and we expect to do quite a bit more."

AT the regular meeting of the Physiotherapy Study Group held in Nashville, Thursday, January 26, the paper for the evening was read by Dr. Lew Wallace. The subject was "The Carbon Arc Light and Some of Its Uses."

IT was our pleasure last week to entertain Miss Lucy Niblock, who has been a teacher in the Presbyterian Mission School in Chienquai, Siam, for twelve years. She is now taking some special class work at George Peabody College. Miss Niblock expressed special interest in the industrial phase of education which is being carried on at Madison.

A letter from Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Oliver of Wallowa, Oregon, encloses a check to help the work along and says: "We get the SURVEY and appreciate it. We have followed with interest your activities in the South as the years have come and gone. A reader in Salem, Oregon, sends a list of names for the SURVEY mailing list including her own and says, 'A copy of the SURVEY has fallen into my hands and is heartily approved and appreciated.'"



# The Madison Survey

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## Industrial Education At Roorkee

IN the *Review and Herald* of December 22, 1932, appears a very interesting article by A. H. Williams on industrial education, giving the writer's experience in school work in northwest India. A brief synopsis follows:

A piece of property was purchased at Roorkee, India, about five years ago for the establishment of a training school to train young men and young women to be helpful laymen, to be helpful Christians, and to co-operate with the regular missionary workers.

Due to poverty many of the young people cannot afford to pay much for an education. After supporting themselves they have little or nothing left for an education. So the school at Roorkee has opened its doors to receive students of the right type however poor, who will support themselves while obtaining an education. These students receive instruction in self-support as an element necessary to a good education. They are taught the "perspiration equivalent of a rupee." They are also taught that the "something for nothing" idea is taboo at Roorkee. Everyone in the school must work.

The small tract of land was utilized in every practical way possible. Students did the work of clearing the land and renovating the buildings. They do their own

laundry, cooking, janitor work, chopping wood, house decorating, etc. As the plant grew more land was added, an irrigation well was sunk, and conduits were built. Sugar cane was planted as the main crop with some cereals, vegetables, and fodder.

Scientific farming is stressed and the students are impressed by the results of deep plowing, green manure, and other common-sense methods of farming. The attention of neighbors was gained by seeing the results of good farming.

Recently with little money an island near by was leased for six years. This island has timber for fuel and pasture for cattle with plenty of good farm land which can be irrigated.

Originally the school farm consisted of seven acres. It now comprises 100 acres, and is under the supervision of a competent agriculturist.

Roorkee started with the time honored scholastic year of nine months. But it was

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*

soon learned that this program does not fit into a school which makes it possible for students to earn, on the school campus, their school expenses. A three-months period of unbroken vacation was found impractical, so the school is now conducted during the time that was formerly given to vacation, allowing students sufficient time to study and to earn their support. When the harvest of sugar cane comes, students work eight hours a day on the farm which is the peak load, giving them a credit for periods when work is more slack.

Opportunity is now given to students who desire a vacation to have it in the winter. Though the vacation period is shorter, yet the weather is much more favorable than during the hot summer for those who wish to earn colporteur scholarships. In other words, Roorkee is adjusting its program so students can get more out of the industries of the institution for self-support.

It is found that the experience of students in working to support themselves while at the same time working to get an education is of inestimable value in the development of character and training for usefulness for future work. The writer as he looks back over the past and sees the development of the institution and the ability with which they have adjusted themselves to the practical problems, gives credit to the wisdom of God for guidance. Roorkee has already become a valuable asset in supplying steady, substantial, and efficient workers for the field.

### Diplomatic Corps Appreciates The White Art Exhibit

LAST week Herbert C. White returned to Madison after a visit to Washington, D. C. where he and his brother, Henry White, made a showing of their Chinese pictures before the Diplomatic Salon of that city.

A letter from Dr. A. Maris Boggs, founder and director of the Diplomatic Salon, has just been received in which she expresses the appreciation of the distin-

guished audience who attended these lectures by the White Brothers:

DEAR MESSRS. WHITE:

Cold words seem inadequate to express the thanks on behalf of the members of the Diplomatic Sunday Evening Salons for the colorful, picturesque presentation that you gave us last night of the "High Lights of Chinese Civilization." Your voices carried clearly to everyone. Not only was your exhibit of 100 camera paintings of enormous interest and beauty, but the addresses of both of you have left a lasting impression upon the minds of the distinguished audience numbering more than 500, composed of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, high United States Government officials, and Washington's most exclusive society. Last night about 125 Ministers, Ambassadors, and high officers of the Diplomatic Corps were present, which consists of almost half of the entire Diplomatic Corps.

Permit me to extend to you in the name of the members of the Diplomatic Sunday Evening Salons and their guests their thanks for a wonderful evening and congratulate you upon the work you are doing for China in bringing to the people of the United States the high points and beauty of the civilization and culture of China.

Wishing you every success in your work and assuring you of the co-operation of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. MARIS BOGGS, Director

### Hylandale Academy

A RECENT bulletin, published by the Hylandale Academy, gives some interesting information in regard to the character of the school. This school was established seventeen years ago at Rockland, Wisconsin, by Professor A. W. Hallock and his associates. The school is built upon the lines of practical education allowing students to earn the major part of their school expenses. It is located on a farm of 350 acres. Such industries as carpentry, blacksmithing, canning, and home economics are well developed.

The institution has a sawmill, a planer, and a blacksmith shop. They grind their own plowshares, and do their own soldering. They have enough woodworking machinery so they can make simple furniture as well as repair it. They also have a handle machine that turns out all kinds of handles, singletrees, etc. The shoe and harness repairing department is quite

complete. The poultry department is equipped with an incubator that does custom hatching. They have an interesting rug weaving department under the supervision of Miss Whalen. All of the work of the institution is done by the teachers and students.

While their shops and tools are not in the best of condition and they do not pretend to be as well equipped as large firms in the city, yet they have enough equipment to look after the institution's needs and also to take in considerable outside work. Having comparatively little overhead expense, they can do their work at very reasonable rates. The small print-shop does job printing and specializes in stationery, blotters, and small forms.

Hylendale Academy is not supported by taxes or by any denomination, or by endowments. Teachers and students make their own way from the farm and industries. Their equipment has come through gifts of friends. They believe in the institution and its work to the extent that they have been willing to work on a most self-sacrificing basis. Hylendale has sent from time to time a number of students to Madison for their college work. These students are an excellent recommendation for the character of work done at Hylendale.

Boys and girls are worthy an investment. Perhaps you would like to make a contribution to this noble work. If so, address Professor A. W. Hallock, Hylendale Academy, Rockland, Wisconsin.

### THE JOY OF BEING AN EDITOR

- Getting out this paper is no picnic.  
 If we print jokes, people say we are silly.  
 If we don't, they say we are serious.  
 If we clip things from other papers, we are too lazy to write ourselves.  
 If we don't, we are stuck on our own stuff.  
 If we stick close to the job all day, we ought to be out hunting news.  
 If we don't print contributions, we don't appreciate genius; and,  
 If we do print them, the paper is filled with junk.  
 If we make a change in the other fellow's write-up, we are too critical.

If we don't we are asleep.  
 Now, like as not, some guy will say we swiped this from some magazine.  
 —WE DID!

### Rural School Offering

FOR a number of years a general offering has been taken for the rural educational work in the Southern states. This offering has been a great blessing to the rural schools. There are many reasons for making an effort to secure a liberal offering this coming April. We trust that friends of practical education will keep in mind the date and will see that proper attention is given to the needs of the rural school work and that a liberal offering will be made when the day arrives. The SURVEY will run a number of articles between now and April 8, when the offering will be made with the hope that more interest will be created and that friends of the rural school work will make a greater endeavor to interest people in contributing to this work. Articles or items of a character to arouse interest in the rural school work will be appreciated.

### News Items

MADISON has enjoyed two weeks of profitable and pleasant experience in having as guests Professor and Mrs. J. G. Lamson of Walla Walla College, Walla Walla, Washington. Professor Lamson joined the educational work at the time when Battle Creek College was making efforts to connect industries with its educational program. He was a very enthusiastic supporter of practical education and after remaining with the institution for one year, he obtained leave of absence for the purpose of establishing the first industrial academy among us. The academy was established at Cedar Lake, Michigan on a farm covered with pine stumps and is known as Cedar Lake Academy. That was thirty-five years ago. Since that time Professor Lamson has been instrumental in launching several industrial academies which has given him a wide experience in manual training education. During more recent years he has been connected with Emmanuel Missionary College and Walla Walla College as dean of theology. Professor and Mrs. Lamson are enroute to Florida where they will spend the month of March.

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AFTER spending several weeks at the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital Leaton Irwin of Quincy, Illinois, left this week for Tampa, Florida, where he will spend the remainder of the winter. Mr. Irwin is president of the Irwin Paper Company of Quincy, Illinois. He also has business interests in Florida. He is a great booster for Madison and makes it a point to spend some time with us each year on his trips to and from Florida. His friendly suggestions in matters of business administration are very much appreciated.

IT is with sadness that we report the death of one of our students, Miss Mildred Robinson. She died at her home in Nashville, Sunday, February 12. Three years ago she came to Tennessee with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Robinson, from California, and was a student at Madison until her health prevented her continuing in college last fall. She is a sister of Misses Mable and Gladys Robinson who were for years connected with the work at Madison. She is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Putnam, members of the Madison faculty. Mildred was an unusually promising young woman and was loved by all who knew her.

ON Friday, February 10, the Centennial Club of Nashville was delighted with the showing of the White Brothers' Chinese art exhibit consisting of about seventy camera paintings. The exhibition was accompanied by a stereopticon lecture on "The High Lights of Chinese Civilization," showing the background of Chinese art, literature, architecture, and education. All who see these pictures appreciate deeply that a great work is being done for China by the White Brothers by way of interpreting the civilization of these wonderful people to the Occident.

WE are glad to have Miss Frances L. Dittes, head of the Home Economics Department, back at Madison after several months absence. She took special work in nutrition and chemistry at Columbia University during the winter session.

ACCORDING to the January issue of *The Diplomat*, official organ of the National Board of Medical Examiners, during 1932 there were 521 physicians who completed their credits in the National Board's examinations by passing Part III, all of whom have been awarded certificates. These were graduates from fifty-nine medical schools. Harvard stands first with sixty-eight and the College of Medical Evangelists, second with fifty-nine.

AMONG the visitors at the College this week is Earnest Lloyd, of Mountain View, California, editor of *The Little Friend*. His son, Gordon Lloyd, is a student at Madison.

IT is a pleasure to have old students drop in for a visit now and then. John R. Samson, superintendent of the woodworking department at Washington, D. C., is spending several days with us. Mr. Samson spent six years at Madison in the early days of its history. He superintended the construction of the first water plant and erected a number of the first buildings of the institution.

### Madison Survey

Dear Editor:

I had the pleasure the other day of stepping into the new rooms in the science building where the SURVEY is printed. I am so glad to see the commodious quarters, the stock room, the equipment, the splendid lighting, and large office room. Such a worthy little paper as the SURVEY deserves all this equipment and these conveniences. Since I was compelled to lay down my work on account of sickness last year, I have spent some time in the Pacific northwest, considerable time in the Lake Union, and have visited some across the continent. I have been happily surprised to find the MADISON SURVEY in many of the homes where I have been. I frequently ask the recipients how they enjoy the MADISON SURVEY. The invariable testimony thus far has been that they enjoy it very much. They like its spirit, the subject matter, and especially are many of them interested in the development of the industries mentioned in the SURVEY. Just now when people all over are endeavoring to find a better way to eat, the recent articles in the SURVEY along dietetic lines have been royally received.

I take pleasure in making a small contribution to the publishing fund. So far as I can see every issue of your little paper is doing real practical missionary work.

Yours very cordially,  
(Signed) J. G. Lamson

# The Madison Survey

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## Meeting The Depression In The South

IN the *Literary Digest*, February 18, 1933, is an interesting account of a recent visit made by Mr. Roosevelt, President-elect, to Muscle Shoals, Florence, Alabama, and "his plan for launching his first great drive against the depression in the historic valley of the romantic Tennessee River."

For a number of years the plant at Muscles Shoals has been practically idle due to politics and influence of the great power and light plants of the country. Mr. Roosevelt has a vision of what can be accomplished by putting this plant to work, and has the courage to launch plans, that, if carried out, will revolutionize a large portion of the South.

The Tennessee River drains over half a million square miles of territory including parts of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Kentucky, and is more than 900 miles long.

It is Mr. Roosevelt's idea that electricity should be conveyed to the entire region within a practical distance from the dam at less than a half a cent per kilo-watt hour.

In a nutshell, Mr. Roosevelt's plan contemplates the reforestation of the high-

lands drained by the Tennessee River; a great dam for flood control beginning at Cove Creek, a huge water power development to spread cheap electricity throughout farms and cities, reclamation of flooded bottom lands for agriculture; a back-to-the-farm movement that will restore the balance of population; and improved navigation.

The carrying out of these plans would make the Tennessee Valley one of the

garden spots of the country.

There are many thousands of people today suffering from the economic situation in our cities, who ought to be on small garden farms where they can raise their food. Land is comparatively low in price in this section of the South, and it is a favorable time for those who are rural-minded to possess a small farm in this wonderful Tennessee Valley, where they can raise their own food and become kings and queens. Anciently the location of the home was recognized as vital by those who desired to follow God's plan for his people.

### GOD'S PLAN HAS NOT CHANGED

THE people who were under His direction still pursued the plan of life that

DO not get the idea that the farmers are all broke nor that they are on their hands and knees crawling through the halls of Congress looking for a handout. The thing to do is to forget this talk of hard times and depression and get down to work. Let's get back to the spirit of our forefathers who sacrificed blood and comfort to build up a land. — *Los Angeles Times*

He had appointed in the beginning. Those who departed from God built for themselves cities and congregating in them gloried in their splendor, the luxury, and the vice that makes the cities of today the world's pride and its curse. But the men who held fast God's principles of life dwelt among the fields and hills. They were tillers of the soil and keepers of flocks and herds. In this free independent life, with its opportunities for labor and study and meditation, they learned of God and taught their children of His words and ways." —*Education*

"If God's people followed His instructions, their land would be restored to fertility and beauty. God Himself gave them direction in regard to the culture of the soil, and they were to co-operate with Him in its restoration. . .

"Obedience to the law of God would make them marvels of prosperity before the nations of the world. If obedient, they would be preserved from the diseases that afflicted other nations and would be blessed with vigor of intellect." —*Christ's Object Lessons*

Ancient Israel, however, was not rural-minded. They had received too much of the Egyptian education which led men to centralize into great cities.

The following excerpts from *Ministry of Healing*, chapter, "The Unemployed and Homeless," are pertinent to the subject of getting back to the farm:

"In God's plan for Israel, every family had a home on the land with sufficient ground for tilling. Thus were provided both the means and the incentive for a useful, industrious, and self-supporting life. 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 exist today."

"Within the vast boundaries of nature there is still room for the suffering and needy to find a home. . . Hidden in the depths of the earth are blessings for all who have courage and will and perseverance to gather her treasures. The tilling of the soil, the employment that God ap-

pointed to man in Eden, opens a field in which there is opportunity for multitudes to gain a subsistence."

"If the poor now crowded into the cities could find homes upon the land they might not only earn a livelihood, but find health and happiness now unknown to them. Hard work, simple fare, close economy, often hardships and privation would be their lot. But what a blessing would be theirs in leaving the city, with its enticements to evil, its turmoil and crime, misery and foulness, for the country's peace and purity."

"If they ever become industrious and self-supporting, very many must have assistance, encouragement, and instruction. There are multitudes of poor families for whom no better missionary work could be done than to assist them in settling on the land and in learning how to make it yield them a livelihood. . .

"These people must be educated from the very foundation. . . Christian farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land, and in teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive."

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

"Missionary families are needed to settle in the waste places. Farmers, financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various arts and crafts should go to neglected fields to improve the land, to establish industries, and 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 un-

sightly. This is the work we are called to do."

"He who taught Adam and Eve in Eden how to tend the garden, desires to instruct men today. There is wisdom for him who drives the plow and sows the seed. Before those who trust and obey Him, God will open ways of advance. Let them move forward courageously, trusting in Him to supply their needs according to the riches of his goodness."

FOR many years there have been groups of men and women in the Southland who have had faith in these great fundamental principles. Believing that an awakening would come and that there would be a desire on the part of many to get out of the cities onto small farms where fruits and vegetables can be raised for food and where simple homes can be enjoyed, they have gathered a considerable portion of land. The present financial disturbance and upheaval of the industrial structure of the country, it is found, is arousing much interest in the "back-to-the-farm" movement.

Are there readers of the SURVEY who feel interested in helping families out of the cities to garden farms? If so, let them correspond with Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Director of Extension Division, Madison, Tennessee.

### Back-to-the-Land Movement

THE back-to-the-land movement today is being led by men who know the significance of that fact, farmers like myself. They are the retired farmers who sold their property, moved to the city and made investments which they thought would carry them comfortably through the balance of their lives without hard work. Now they are cashing in what is left of the wreckage of those investments and going back to the land where they can retain present standard of living by reducing the cost of it. . .

"The second class of people that are going back is the great multitude of younger people, sons and daughters of farmers, who left the country in the days of easy money and luxury to come to the city—where they never belonged. They have seen the illusion of the city. They are cashing in life insurance policies today and getting back to the land, starting all over where their forefathers did.

"The third class is the great pride of white-collared clerical job-bidders who have seen the

futility of a routine office existence. They will go back to the land to live in simple, substantial comfort. They have seen too many men, after fifteen and twenty years of service, thrown hopelessly on the street by business depression." —D. D. Watson, quoted in *Los Angeles Times*.

### Ode To Tennessee

In Tennessee God paused a while  
When all the earth was young  
And there He threw the mountains blue,  
And there green hills were flung.  
But here and there with utmost care,  
To mark some vale Elysian  
A row of jade and emerald hills  
He strung with great precision.

The deep dank dark at woodlands mark  
The vales between the hills,  
And in these glades between the shades  
Some joyful streamlet thrills.  
In Tennessee the hills are green  
With cedar, spruce and pine.  
Tall tulip trees invite the bees  
With golden cups of wine.

The wandering road wends in and out  
A sinuous serpentine.  
Each turn reveals hearth fire and fields—  
A home with love divine.  
When once you feel her quiet charm steal  
A sunset to your heart  
You'll know the mountain's secret spell  
From which you ne'er can part.

For tho' you roam far far from home  
To find the rainbow's end  
Your quest will be to Tennessee  
Where God's name is penned  
In mountains tall, bold waterfall,  
In sun and cloud together.  
For Tennessee's a sample case  
Of birds, trees, flowers and weather.

—Dorothy Lovell

### The Highlander Folk School

THE school family was delighted to have Don West, Principal of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, speak at a recent chapel hour. He recited some poems and mountain ballads composed in mountain dialect by himself.

Don West was brought up in Devil's Hollow, Georgia, twenty miles from Ellijay, the nearest railroad station. He

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knows well the hardships and ruggedness of life in the hills. The house in which young Don first saw light was a log shack. It was a single room, 16 by 20, with one window without panes.

He had never been able to attend school more than four months out of the year, and that irregularly, until, through the efforts of his uncle who had returned from the trenches, he succeeded in getting into Berea. Here he not only worked his own way through school, but helped to send his sister to school.

Later he went to Vanderbilt University where he was awarded a scholarship to study in the International People's College at Elsinore, Denmark. After traveling on the continent, learning what he could in regard to methods of teaching, he returned to his native hills to work among the people he understands and loves and desires to benefit.

With Myles Horton he has established on a farm near Monteagle, the Highlander Folk School which opened in September. Though this is its first year, the Highlander Folk School is already doing a good work in the Monteagle community. It is modeled after the Danish folk schools and teaches all grades and all ages.

Much interest was manifested by the student body in Mr. West's work, and at their earnest solicitation, he has promised to return on March 11, to tell more about the Highlander Folk School and to sing and recite some more of his mountain poems and ballads.

## News Items

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**A** LETTER from W. C. White of St. Helena, California, gives an interesting account of his recent visit with W. D. Frazee and his group of workers at Ogden, Utah, where they are establishing a medical missionary enterprise. They have just secured a two hundred-acre farm containing considerable pasture land, some alfalfa, fifteen acres of orchard, and five acres of vineyard with a good variety of fruit. A stone building is being overhauled for a bakery. All of the work in making improvements is being done by themselves and there is little cash outlay. Some young people have recently joined the company and their work is progressing nicely.

**A**T a recent meeting of the Davidson County High School Teachers' Association, at which Superintendent W. C. Dodson, and W. A. Bass, State high school inspector, were principal speakers, members of the association voted to turn half of their dues to the State Teachers' Association into a fund to be used to help the poorer school children of the county. The teachers have bought more than one thousand pairs of shoes for the children this year, but find they need more. The teachers were urged to take advantage of the depression days to teach the children spiritual meanings and to make them conscious of the underlying principles of life.

**I**N today's mail a letter comes from Miss Mary Fortner of Little Rock, Arkansas. She writes: "My work here in teaching Social Science gives me contact with about 300 children daily. You know I like that, but the time I have with them is all too short. . . I read the SURVEY and pass it on every week. The Lord smiles on Madison because its motives are so unselfish. It is good to know there is such a plant in the world." Miss Fortner has for years carried heavy administrative and teaching responsibility in the schools of Little Rock. She often spends her summer vacation at the Madison Sanitarium, and says she is looking forward to being with us again this summer.

**A**S the SURVEY goes to press this week the sun is shining brightly. The daffodils are budding, the bluebirds are here again and there are signs of early spring everywhere. The river bottoms are overflowed and it is too wet for plowing, but the Agricultural Department is busy getting tools in condition and making plans for the coming year.

**A** reader of the SURVEY writes from Harrington, Delaware: "You will find enclosed a contribution for the publishing fund. It isn't as much as I wish it were. I do enjoy reading the little MADISON SURVEY."



# The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

March 8, 1933

No. 9

## Students Protest Compulsory Military Training

IN the *Literary Digest* of February 18, 1933, an interesting account is given of the "first blood in the fight against forced war drill." It is suggested that "the whole system of compulsory military training in colleges may break down if two students at the University of Maryland win their fight." Those interested in the subject should read the article in full.

Two young men, Wayne Lees and Ennis H. Coale, students of the University of Maryland, who on the basis of conscientious scruples refused to take military training, which is compulsory in the institution, were suspended by the faculty. They appealed to the Board of Regents who upheld the University faculty. They then appealed to the Superior Court of Baltimore. It was brought out in the case of Coale that the rule which requires military instruction is a university rule, but is not a state law; for in 1818 when the charter was granted to the University, it was obliged to accept students "without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test."

Judge Joseph N. Ulman of the Superior Court in rendering his decision and ordering the University to accept Coale as a student and exempt him from military training says the youth, "while perhaps

fanatical," is sincere in his religious beliefs and is certainly a conscientious objector.

The decision in the case points out that the Methodist Episcopal Church of which

Coale is a member has taken the stand that any member who has conscientious objections should be relieved of military training. This same position is taken by the Society of

**WE** hold that our country is benefited by having as citizens those who unswervingly follow the dictates of their consciences.  
—General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church

Friends and other religious denominations and has been recognized for years "not as a matter of grace, but a matter of right, resting upon the fundamental law of the state and nation."

According to Orvel Johnson of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Association, the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Minnesota, and the City College of New York are experiencing difficulties with student objectors to military science courses. He protests that the stand of the boys at the University of Maryland against military science is but a part of a carefully planned campaign the country over—a Communistic propagandization of college youths.

Commenting on Judge Ulman's decision, *The Army and Navy Register* declares the case "involves a principle that is vital to the very life of the nation." If misguided youth are to claim exemption

from military training on account of religious beliefs, they should be confined to those sects which have through the years steadfastly held to the doctrine of non-resistance. These are well known and do not include the great denominational churches of the country.

J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun*, calls attention to the fact that the Department of Interior has stood upon the proposition that compulsory military training is not to be required by the government. "The question of compulsion," he writes, "has been forced by the colleges themselves with the aid and encouragement of the professional military men attached to their faculty. And that is the question which has come to an issue, not only in Maryland, but in Wisconsin and a number of other states." He quotes from a ruling of the Department of the Interior: "It does not appear from the Federal legislation that instruction in military tactics is any more obligatory on the individual student than is instruction in agriculture or mechanical arts."

## Jap and the Bean-Stalk

IN *Commerce and Finance*, February 8, 1933, an article appears entitled, "Jap and the Bean-Stalk." The following interesting statements are extracted from the article:

"In eastern Asia, where its cultivation is mentioned in records dating to 2700 B. C., the soya bean has long been called 'the poor man's meat, and the poor man's milk,' and ranks second only to rice as a food product."

"More than 500 bean mills exist in Manchuria, ranging from steam mills of the Chinese and hydraulic presses of the Japanese down to simple stone mills worked by hardy ponies."

"Soy bean oil, by expert treatment, becomes a substitute for salad and frying oils, butter, lard, and margarine. It is used also in making glycerin, paints, soaps, linoleum, rubber substitute, printing inks, and other products."

"Soy bean milk, fed to thousands of Chinese and Japanese babies, is produced by crushing the beans, adding water, and then heating. Chemical treatment of the milk produces bean curd, or tofu, which may be described as the principal food of both China and Japan. This is eaten, in one form or another, at every meal."

"Properly roasted the soy bean has a coffee odor as well as a coffee color. Then there are soy bean flour and meal. Soy bean flour is a

concentrated food containing in itself what can be produced in western countries only by combining different products. In soups it resembles beef extract; one of the most famous European brands of soup cubes has a soya bean base. For troops in the field, the soy bean is almost indispensable. Bean soups, curd, flour, meal, and coffee can be a field diet in themselves."

## Soy Bean Recipes

### Soy Corn Pones

$\frac{1}{3}$  cup heavy cream (cold)

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup ice water

Salt—sugar

Meal ( $\frac{1}{2}$  corn meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  soy meal)

Combine cream and water. Add salt and sugar to meal. Beat cream and water constantly while adding meal slowly. When mixture is thick enough to fall from a spoon and hold its shape, drop on tin and bake in hot oven.

### Soy Muffins

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup whipped cream

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup ice water

$\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt

$\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. sugar

Fold in soy meal and a bit of finely ground corn meal to make a batter which will drop off spoon. Drop into hot, oiled iron muffin rings and bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

## Depression Ulcers\*

RECENTLY there has been recognized a type of stomach and duodenal ulcer known as the "depression ulcer," resulting principally from worry. It might better be called worry ulcer for the economic stress under which a large group is suffering as a result of the depression has caused so many to develop the disease that the name given runs back to the basic cause.

Dr. E. S. Judd of the Mayo Clinic holds that whatever the direct cause of stomach and duodenal ulcers may be, violation of the laws of hygiene is at least a contributor. He gives as three of the most common contributing causes drinking of alcoholic beverages, smoking too much, and worry. Some cure themselves entirely by abstaining from these habits.

\*Abstract from Dr. W. A. Evans' "How to Keep Well" column in the *Nashville Banner*.

There is one type of person on whom it is generally worthless to operate as a means of curing ulcer. He is about twenty-five years old, intelligent, sensitive, high strung. He is likely to be a Jew. He is emotional and he worries, usually about business, but almost any other subject for worry will work. If a person of this kind has his ulcer removed by surgery, he will have a new one, generally in about the same part of the digestive tract within a few months after the operation. In the treatment of such cases, it is more important to cut out the worry than it is to operate on the ulcer. Unless the subject can train himself in equanimity and conquer his fears, he will merely trade new ulcers for old.

It has been discovered that many times ulcers in young people who are rather stable, self-reliant, courageous, not given to introspection and worry, cure themselves by medical treatment rather than surgery in about a year. But if the symptoms have continued for several years, the likelihood is that the ulcer will have a rather firm, well-scarred wall and will not readily heal.

### Atlantic Union College Recipient of New Science Building

FROM *The Lancastrian*, school paper of Atlantic Union College, we learn that the college is the happy recipient of a most generous gift—a new science building. The donor is E. E. Miles. Faculty, students, and friends of the institution are asked to contribute \$4000 with which to equip the building. The students have organized to raise \$2000.

Atlantic Union College finds it necessary, if they continue to train young men and women for medical work at Loma Linda and for teaching in secondary schools, to meet the required standards.

“Our larger union conference training schools in various parts of the field should be placed in the most favorable position for qualifying our youth to meet the entrance requirements specified by state laws regarding medical students. The very best teaching talent should be secured that our schools may be brought up to

the proper standard. The youth, and those more advanced in years, who feel it their duty to fit themselves for work requiring the passing of certain legal tests, should be able to secure at our union conference training schools all that is essential for entrance into the medical college. . .

“Inasmuch as there are legal requirements making it necessary that medical students shall take a certain preparatory course of study, our colleges should arrange to carry their students to the point of literary and scientific training that is necessary.”

Many changes have come in which make it more difficult to operate a school now than it was a few years ago. What we might have done under favorable conditions, we are now obliged to do under most trying difficulties.

Had we established our schools on large tracts of land and built up in connection with them sanitariums, factories, shops, and many other industries, in harmony with the great principles of true education, the financial difficulties confronting us today would be much easier solved; our schools would be leaders in practical education, “the head and not the tail.”

But let us be of good courage and recognize that while we have lost many advantages, yet by the help of the Infinite One, we can do what ought to have been done years ago. We can accomplish the feat.

Atlantic Union College is to be congratulated for receiving this fine gift, and we trust the friends of the institution will quickly respond to the call for equipment that the college may have the necessary facilities.

### Notice

CALLS frequently come for workers of varied capabilities to connect with some of the southern rural enterprises. The secretary of the Rural Workers Guild will be glad to receive the names of people who are interested in entering rural self-supporting work. At the present time we have calls for doctors, an X-ray and laboratory technician, experienced farmers, cooks, a college trained nurse with experience in administrative work, etc. We shall be glad to put interested persons in touch with the institutions needing help. Write to

Mrs. John F. Brownsberger, Secretary,  
Rural Workers Guild,  
Fletcher, North Carolina.

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### *Glimpse of Spring*

*Now tremulous upon pale air  
Glimmers a slender Daffodil;  
Oh, marvel that so small a flower  
Can out of mists this joy distil.*

—*Sylvia Meech*

### News Items

**A**MONG recent visitors at the college were Mrs. Mable Wheeler and Mrs. A. I. Cartwright of the Hurlbutt Farm School, Reeves, Georgia, and Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sargent, Mrs. H. L. Reese, and Miss Anna Sorensen of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and School, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Good reports are made of the work at both Reeves and Lawrenceburg.

**A** LETTER from J. T. Wheeler of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, says: "Our patronage has been holding up quite well. The city of Louisville is sending out four men tomorrow to work. These men come from the unemployed and are paid by the city from the R. F. C. funds. They tell us we can have as many as we want during the next ninety days, and we are planning to get some painting and repair work done."

**M**UCH interest is being shown in the newly organized class in health education. This class is under the supervision of Dr. P. A. Webber, and is held every Thursday night in the amphitheatre of the new Science Building. The hour and a half allowed for this work is used in the study of food values and methods of presentation of health information with actual practice in giving lectures aided by the stereopticon. At the close of the study, time is given to asking questions and offering criticism as to methods of presentation.

**I**T is true that sometimes our greatest teachers are those who do not pose as teachers at all and many times are not recognized as teachers. In a letter which has found its way to the SURVEY office, H. L. Rushing, special accountant for the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway, but a thorough believer in rural life, writes: "Mrs. W. F. Rocke is one of the finest teachers around Madison. She is a scientific tiller of the soil. She digs up rocks and makes artistic retaining walls of them which with age will moss over and will be even more picturesque. Children ought to make a beaten path to Mrs. Rocke's garden. Philosophy is there."

**T**HIS week Mrs. Burt Francis of the Isaac Litton High School, Nashville, Tennessee, brought out a class to visit the botanical and laboratory departments of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

**A**MONG the guests registering at the Sanitarium this week are Dr. R. C. Harris of College Grove, Tennessee, and Mrs. Hazel Lee Goff, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee State Nurses' Association.

**T**HE annual board meeting of the El Reposo Sanitarium of Florence, Alabama, was held last week. Those attending from Madison were Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Leo B. Welch, and Mrs. Lida F. Scott. During the last few weeks Mrs. Scott and other members of the Madison family have attended the annual board meetings of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and School, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; the Pine Hill Sanitarium, Birmingham, Alabama; the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Louisville, Kentucky; and the Sunshine Health Center, Reeves, Georgia. They bring back encouraging reports from these units.

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**The head of the woodworking department in a western college writes: "You have been sending us the little SURVEY for a number of years, and while we are not acquainted with your staff or the personnel of your college, and thus cannot enter into the spirit of the paper and the work as we otherwise might, we do enjoy the paper. We have wanted to send something to show our appreciation for your work and labor of love. Please find enclosed five dollars which may be of a little service to you."**

**If you are pleased with the SURVEY, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading this little paper regularly, send us their names and addresses.**

# The Madison Survey

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No. 10

## Rural Schools

IT is planned that on April 8, the rural school work will be presented by the Educational Department of the General Conference in the form of a Sabbath reading. Many interesting reports will be read concerning this important phase of the work. It is hoped that the offerings on that day will be liberal. The rural school offering is not to pay salaries, but to help provide needed equipment and to make necessary improvements.

The rural school worker is a self-supporting missionary. His means of support comes from the farm, garden, and orchard, with the added help from various trades, colporteur and medical work. Such a missionary has learned to practice the closest economy, trusting that God will supply his needs when he has done his best. A dollar invested in the rural school work goes about three times as far as a dollar usually goes invested in other types of work.

Having recently attended the annual meetings of some of the rural school centers, the writer will endeavor to give a glimpse of their activities and problems.

### Pine Hill

The first meeting attended was at Pine Hill, twelve miles out from Birmingham, Alabama. We found Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Beaumont, Mrs. Just and her son, Theodore, and several other workers carrying

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IN this field are the greatest possibilities for the missionary. The hill school must stay and must do its work among our people. These people need you. There is the broadest field of operation for these hill schools with their treatment rooms and little sanitariums.—E. M. Sanders, M. D.

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on a commendable community enterprise. The men were preparing ground for strawberries, fruit trees, and a larger vineyard. At a cost of less than \$5.00 they have made a good tractor out of a junked Ford. They have three patients in their little sanitarium. Two of these are enjoying their occupational therapy helping in the garden and on the farm. The good influence of this unit

is felt in the neighborhood.

### Pewee Valley

Next on the itinerary was the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital near Louisville, Kentucky. We found the sanitarium prospering. They do not turn down the poor who need medical attention, and their rooms are usually full. The report shows that the workers have sacrificed heavily in their personal earnings. But they have a beautiful country place in which to live, plenty of good, wholesome food, and in addition, they have a vital part in the Lord's work. The farm, garden, and orchard are being improved; they have been able to pay all their bills; and the workers are contented and happy. The eight-grade school employs two teachers. There is something about this unit that gives one a vision of a great laymen's movement.

### Sunshine Health Center

A visit was made to the Hurlbutt Farm School, the Sunshine Health Center, 10-

cated near Reeves, Georgia, on a 300-acre farm. Here is a small sanitarium and a ten-grade school with an enrollment of about thirty pupils. Besides the regular school work, they are given instruction in matters pertaining to healthful living. The undernourished are supplied with wholesome food, and special attention is given to each pupil's mental and spiritual needs. We heard of furniture, stoves, clothing, bolts of muslin, shoes, etc., being given by influential citizens who are interested in helping forward the work which is being carried on at the Sunshine Health Center.

#### **Beech Mountain Industrial School**

Situated among the highest mountains of the Blue Ridge Range, near Banner Elk, North Carolina, is the Beech Mountain Industrial School. It is located on a 100-acre farm in the heart of a people who hold their tilted fields in front of them. They think it is an advantage not to have to lean over when they do their hoeing. We found Mr. and Mrs. Pound giving about thirty students an opportunity to attend the day school. A few are permitted to live with Mr. and Mrs. Pound where they earn their board and room while attending school. The little sanitarium is just starting with a patient from Ohio, who is rapidly improving and happy in his quiet mountain environment. Some day there will be a strong work at Banner Elk.

#### **Asheville Agricultural School**

The Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, is a wide-awake institution where the isolated highlander of the Smokies finds a school for his children, a clinic and hospital for his sick, and a scientific solution for his soil problems. It is located on a 700-acre farm, mostly in timber and pasture. The school enrolls about ninety students. While the depressing times have affected them, yet the workers are of good courage. They grow their feed and a large part of their food supplies. The Sanitarium has been a blessing to them as a source of income. They are endeavoring to complete the new chapel and school building, and need

some help to finish this structure. It is a beautiful building, constructed by themselves, and made largely from the timber of the school farm. Liberal contributions have been made by business firms of Asheville and Fletcher. Last year fifty-four per cent of all the work that was done in the North Carolina hospitals was charity work. The Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital did its part in helping distressed persons who were in need of medical aid. Over 1135 visits were made to homes during the year.

#### **Pisgah Industrial Institute**

At the Pisgah Industrial School, Candler, North Carolina, we found sixty-eight students obtaining a practical, Christian education. The grades run from the elementary through high school. Here is a bee-hive of activity. Many of the students earn a large part of their school expenses. Others come from the neighborhood as day students. The sanitarium is well patronized. A new surgical department with wards and private rooms is under construction. This institution is also located on a farm. They are endeavoring to grow their own food products and sufficient feed for the stock. They are doing everything possible to be self-supporting. They, too, need help in providing necessary equipment for the conduct of their splendid work.

#### **Glen Alpine Farm School**

Across the mountains from the Mountain Sanitarium and School and the Pisgah Industrial Institute, we find, nestled among the hills in a little valley, a school that is serving a needy neighborhood. They are erecting a building for housing some of the teachers and boarding students. This little company is most self-sacrificing, trying to maintain themselves from the farm and from the sanitarium work. The Glen Alpine School needs your aid also.

#### **They Need Your Help**

A number of other rural schools in the South are doing the same type of work as those mentioned. The teachers of these schools are brave folk, who dare to enter these needy fields in order to help raise the standards physically, intellectually,

and spiritually. By their quiet, simple lives they are changing the complexion of things in their neighborhood. Fruits and vegetables are being raised instead of the one crop of cotton or tobacco. A better grade of cattle has been introduced, also poultry. These little rural schools are centers of wholesome, helpful activity, and are an inspiration to all who come in contact with them. They are letting their light shine before the people by their good works. They not only preach, but they practice what they preach in the neighborhood, which is having a most wholesome and uplifting effect.

When the time for the rural school offering comes, April 8, and the appeal is presented to you, we trust that every SURVEY reader will be a booster for this work. We are asking you to help make the offering this year the best that has ever been made.

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### Happy Returns

THE world grows better year by year  
Because some nurse in her little sphere  
Puts on her apron and smiles and sings  
And keeps on doing the same old things.

While the life of the medical missionary calls for considerable sacrifice, yet perhaps there is no profession in which there are more encouraging responses. The following letter is typical of many received by members of the medical staff:

"I have thought more often of late of the quiet and peace at Madison and wonder what is your attitude toward the present economic situation, or rather what you make of it all. Do you think the final wind-up is imminent, or will times have to be more perilous still?

"Personally, aside from the nervous strain of working in a bank and seeing the panic of the people, I am faring mighty well, and can enjoy many, many blessings. But the situation is most desperate, I realize.

"I have a very dear friend, a man of considerable wealth, who is about to go down under it all, though I am trying to the utmost to impart to him some of the

inspiration and courage I gathered from you. I have done all I can to persuade him to put himself in your care for a while, hoping to get his viewpoint changed and any physical ills he may have relieved. But so far I have failed, though I know I have given him a wonderful picture of the Madison Rural Sanitarium. I have not given up hope yet of his going.

"I am doing as you taught me from the Good Book, living one day at a time and leaving the rest to Higher Power; therefore I am getting along well. I shall always be grateful to you for the help you have been to me which enables me now to carry on."

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### In The Country

WE thank Thee, Father, that to us it is given  
to live in the spacious places of Thy world;  
that we can feel the widely stretching land;  
that we can know the wind, the rain, the trees, the sky.  
Forgive our faithlessness to beauty. Through the intimate revelations of Thyself in the world about us may there come into our lives an answering loveliness, that our spirits may be one with Thine.

We thank Thee for the gifts of the morning; for the cleanness and sweetness of the air; for gardens and white-washed fences and all home-made things; for the fragrance of wood fires; for morning-glories and children waking from sleep; for little houses astir with morning love. Forgive us for stumbling blindly through Thy world. Give us eyes to see, hearts to love Thy daily miracles.

We thank Thee for the people who live about us; for their friendliness, their neighborliness. Forgive the dullness of our spirits, the slowness of our understanding. Create within us new hearts each day, that we may be freshly aware of the splendor in familiar faces. Renew our spirits, that in the midst of our everyday world we may keep eternal eagerness, infinite wonder.  
—Abbie Graham in *Child Welfare*

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### Soybean On Exhibition At The World's Fair

ACCORDING to Sherman R. Duffy, the soybean will be the only vegetable crop having an exhibit all to itself at the Century of Progress Exposition, and will occupy 6000 square feet of space in the

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Agricultural Building. He states that the soybean, which to the urban dweller is known only as the material from which chop suey sauce is made, has an amazing variety of uses. One is the manufacture of high-grade paints and enamels. The interior of the Agricultural Building is painted with paint made from soybeans.

In the soybean exhibit will be soybean flour, diabetic foods, infant foods, macaroni, breakfast foods, and vegetable milk which is being used in a variety of ways in the manufacture of foods and confections.

The University of Illinois will illustrate the life history of various types of soybeans which came originally from Manchuria.

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### News Items

**A**MONG guests of the Sanitarium this week are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hawkins, Mrs. Mary Hawkins Waite and little Sally, and Miss Madeline Theringer, of Montclair, New Jersey.

**I**N co-operation with the Davidson County Department of Health, twenty-four pupils of the Joelton schools received medical and surgical attention at the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital this week.

**A**FTER spending several weeks at the Sanitarium, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Harris of Kingston Springs, Tennessee, have returned to their home.

**F**ROM the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, comes the announcement of the birth of Beverly Ann

to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Goodge on March 9. Mr. Goodge is laboratory technician for the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital. Mrs. Goodge is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sargent.

**T**HE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Library is the recipient of twenty volumes of recent publication on Child Health and Protection, a gift from the White House Library.

**I**N a recent letter Dr. May C. Wharton, Superintendent of the Uplands Cumberland Mountain Sanitarium, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, writes to make arrangements for the entrance of a student, and says: "You may like to know that we are enjoying the two nurses, Miss Ila Mary Speaker and Miss Dema Hooten, who came to us from your place. They are lovely young women and fit into the work here very nicely."

**L**AST week the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute had the pleasure of a brief visit from Professor C. A. Russell, Associate Secretary of the General Conference Department of Education, Mrs. C. A. Russell, and Miss Nannie May Smith, Educational Superintendent of the Tennessee River Conference.

**R**ECENT board meetings at the Mountain Sanitarium and School, Fletcher, North Carolina, at the Glen Alpine Farm School Morganton, North Carolina, at the Beech Mountain Industrial School, Banner Elk, North Carolina, and at the Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina, were attended by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. N. H. Druillard, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Herbert C. White, and Dr. P. A. Webber.

**A** reader of the Survey writes from Virginia: "I enjoy having the Survey in my home each week. Enclosed you will find some names for the mailing list. At the present time I am not able to contribute to the little paper as I would like, but you have my prayers and best wishes." Another reader writes from New Hampshire: "Dear Survey: I have enjoyed your weekly visits for the past four or five years, and I wish to confess that I have fallen in love with you. As a token of my appreciation, please accept the enclosed check and extend your visits to my grandson." There has been an unusually good response from Survey readers during the last week with names for the mailing list, contributions to the publishing fund, notices of change of address, words of appreciation, etc. We wish to express appreciation for these kind remembrances.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

March 29, 1933

No. 11

## Here Health And Wholesome Recreation Are Found

By P. A. Webber

NESTLED among the oaks and cedars, and surrounded by rolling hills and spreading fields, in a beautiful bend of the winding Cumberland, is the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. For more than twenty years, amid these quiet and beautiful surroundings, nature and skillful attendants have nursed thousands of sick and tired back to health and renewed vigor.

The sanitarium, with its twin institution, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, boasts a farm of eight hundred acres, the deeds of which go back to the original grant given Daniel Boone, who, with his companions in the wilderness days, made salt from the briny waters of Larkin Springs but a short distance away. Six miles across the river the youthful frontiersman, Andrew Jackson, destined to become the seventh president of the United States, built the "Hermitage" from which he later went alone to the White House. To this beautiful country home Andrew brought Rachel, his bride, who later died just as her lover husband was to fill the greatest place in all the land. Later, Andrew returned to

this same Hermitage to live, to die, and to be buried under the beautiful magnolia beside his beloved Rachel.

Ten miles distant, surrounded by famous Southern mansions, many dating

from antebellum days, lies historic old Nashville, the "Athens of the South," with its many churches, colleges, and universities. To the south and west of the city stretch great battle fields of the Civil War, where the Blue and the Grey were locked in mortal combat more than seventy years ago. Farther away to the north, south, east, and west, over unexcelled paved highways, the large Southern cities of Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Chat-

THE noise and excitement and confusion of the cities, their constrained and artificial life, are most wearisome and exhausting to the sick. The air, laden with smoke and dust, with poisonous gases, and with germs of disease, is a peril to life. . . Institutions for the care of the sick would be far more successful if they could be established away from the cities. And so far as possible, all who are seeking to recover health should place themselves amid country surroundings, where they can have the benefit of outdoor life. Nature is God's physician. The pure air, the glad sunshine, the flowers and trees, the orchards and vineyards, and outdoor exercise amid these surroundings are health-giving, life-giving.

—Ministry of Healing

tanooga, Knoxville, and Louisville are reached in but a few short hours of scenic driving.

Nature has been most lavish in furnishing an ideal environment for quiet recreation, the healing of tired nerves and sick bodies. The rural atmosphere everywhere is one of rest and quiet. Not only does the institution provide proper environment, but thorough-going instruction in health education is given. Patients

are taught how to get well and how to keep well. They are not only given temporary relief from ills and inconveniences, but an uplift to a higher level of physical existence with the advantages of increased vigor and efficiency—a new lease of life through knowledge of and obedience to the laws of living.

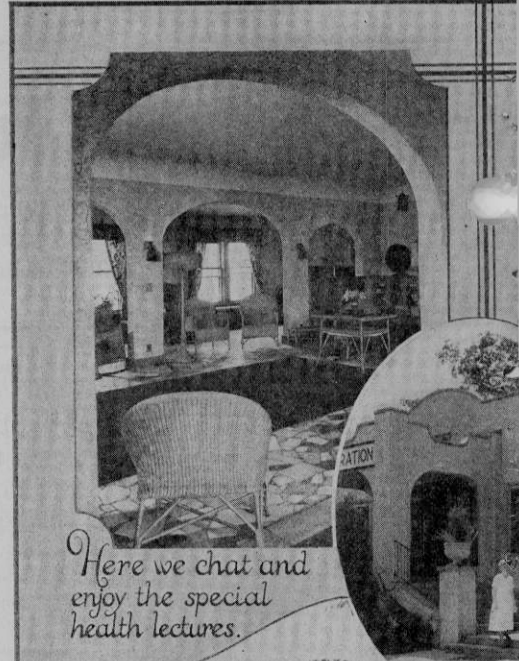
The story of the beginnings of the institution reads like a romance. A few brave hearts, with little material resources, but possessed of an ideal and a determination to establish a new kind of health institution, came to this quiet place. Nature with her sunshine, pure air laden with fragrance of flowers and cedar, songs of birds, color of leaf and flower, rustle of swaying branches, quiet roll of the distant river—all these were to be medicine to the sick and tired body and mind. From humble beginnings, facility after facility has been added until today a modern, fully equipped sanitarium and hospital of one hundred beds stands as a monument to these early ideals. No smoke fumes of the city, no clash and clang of city traffic intrude to mar its restfulness. A place of rest in the woods, it still maintains its early peace and quietude. A scientific diet, electrotherapy and hydrotherapy treatments, with proper rest and recreation, have proven the best way back to health.

Ideas and ideals, like seeds, sprout and take root. Students of the institution have caught the spirit, and now in more than a dozen places in the Southland sanitariums and hospitals have been established away from the smoke and din of the city, back among the everlasting hills where nature and nature's God can more fully have their way. These institutions speak most eloquently of the soundness of the ideals of the founders of the parent institution.

### Of Interest To Young Physicians

A RECENT number of *The Medical Evangelist* gives a gratifying bit of information for young physicians.

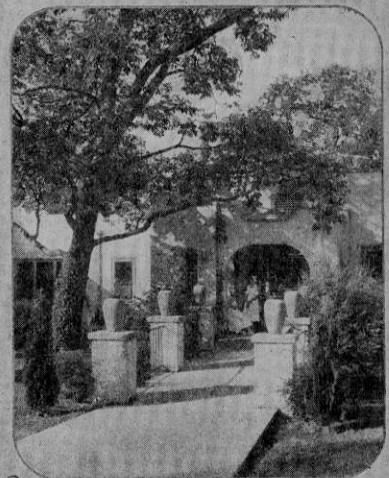
A. G. Daniells, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of Medical Evangelists, in an address before the Constituency, told of plans voted at the recent Fall Council to assist graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists in locating in the various fields where they expect to practice. In the past many of these



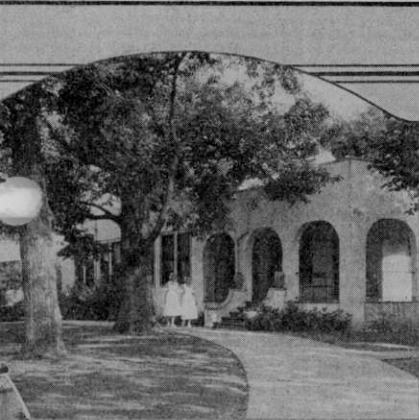
*Here we chat and enjoy the special health lectures.*



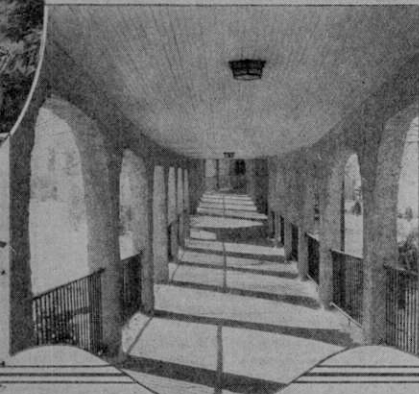
*We arrive here to rest among the oaks.*



*Here we go to see the doctor.*



*Skillful attendants and nature  
nurse us back to health.*



*Where breeze and sunshine  
hold full sway.*



*The bird carols and fragrant blossoms  
soothe nerves.*

**Madison Rural Sanitarium**

*Nashville, Tennessee.*

young doctors have been forced into private practice in California because of the lack of means to locate elsewhere. A fund is to be created in the various conferences of from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars to assist in transportation and in helping to secure modest office equipment. As soon as their work is sufficiently established, these loans are to be paid back into the fund where they will be used over and over again for the same purpose. This plan is enthusiastically received by many who are interested in medical missionary work.

There is a wide field here in the South for such workers, and we trust this plan will be the means of opening the way for many young graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists who desire to give their life to this type of work.

### The Country

I've wanted so long to be alone,  
Out of the crowds and crush,  
Among the hills,  
Where nature her true scepter holds,  
Granting freely the wholesome,  
Withholding ills.  
I've wished to escape from  
Tiresome feasts and sleepless nights,  
From dust and din;  
To dream, and cease my task begun,  
Or lie and rest and not  
My work begin.  
I've longed to feast my eyes on sky.  
My heart on silence,  
The strength of trees;  
Forget the clash and clang of steel,  
The roar of cars at night.  
Far from these,  
I'd wish to rid myself of those  
Of quick, impatient speech  
Or eager haste,  
Who seek the pavement's cruel glare  
In search of pleasure mad.  
I'd love to taste  
The nectar of a country dawn,  
And feel it on my cheek,  
To press the sod  
Where nature with her magic heals—  
Renew my soul with  
A touch of God.

—*Carline V. Patterson.*

### Healthful Cookery

THE gift of preparing food so that it is both healthful and appetizing may be regarded as the most valuable of all arts, because it is so closely connected with life. It should receive much attention, for in order to make good blood, the system must have good food. Good cooking is the foundation of good health.

Good cooks are few. Many mothers need to take lessons in cooking that they may set before their families wholesome, well prepared and neatly served food. Children and youth should

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be taught how to cook. The work of learning to cook need not exclude other skills, but to know how to prepare food that is wholesome and attractive is important and schools should give thorough courses in this art.

Providence places high estimate on those who do faithful service in preparing wholesome, palatable food. The one who understands the art of properly preparing food, and who uses this knowledge, is worthy of high commendation. There is religion in a good loaf of bread.

The Home Economics Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute wishes to call attention to special courses in cooking which will be offered during the summer quarter. There will be classes in Food Preparation, Home Cooking and Serving, Baking, Demonstration Cooking, Catering, Diet in Disease, Infant Feeding, etc. These classes will be taught on the college level, giving full college credit. Arrangements, however, are being made for special students to share in the benefits derived from these classes.

The summer term opens June 5, 1933. Those who may wish to register for these classes are asked to correspond at once with Miss Frances L. Dittes, head of the Department of Home Economics.

### News Items

A YOUNG man who has recently returned to his home in Kentucky after spending several weeks as a guest of the Sanitarium writes: "I shall never forget the seven weeks I spent at your splendid place. Nothing would please me more than to spend two or three weeks with you every spring, and that I may do this year. I have a friend living here at the Y.M.C.A. who is a thorough believer in the biologic life and a general check-up once a year. He usually goes North, but after talking to me he has decided to spend some time with you in the very near future."

WE are pleased to have among the recent guests of the sanitarium Mrs. W. C. Ross of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Ross is president of the East Tennessee Garden Club.

THE slogan of Madison this year is "Grow what you eat and eat what you grow." The Farm Department reports a full stand of small

grain in excellent condition. The spring has been very favorable for farm work. Grass seed is mostly all sown and early garden vegetables such as peas, mustard, and radishes are up. The orchards at Ridgetop and Union Hill are being sprayed and pruned. The Poultry Department has recently hatched twelve hundred baby chicks, and the hens are producing better than fifty per cent. Several farm projects have been let out to students. The Farm Department this year is under the supervision of Dr. Floyd Bralliar, A. E. Putnam, and E. C. Jacobson.

THE College orchestra has recently co-operated with the state and city prohibition forces by furnishing music for several temperance rallies in Nashville.

THE Woodworking Department has received an order for complete cedar furnishings for the Carroll Cafe, Old Hickory, Tennessee. Another order has come from the Cohen Furniture Company of Nashville for three hundred magazine stands, one hundred to be delivered every other day. The Cohen Furniture Company finds ready sales for the magazine stands. This is the second order in the last few weeks.

AMONG guests of the week we were pleased to have Mrs. O. S. Parrett and the Misses Truman of Washington, D. C. The Misses Truman are daughters of Dr. A. W. Truman, Medical Director of the Washington Sanitarium; and Mrs. Parrett is the wife of Dr. O. S. Parrett, also a member of the Washington Sanitarium medical staff. They are enroute to California. Other callers this week were A. W. Spaulding, Division Secretary of the General Conference, Washington, D. C., and Ernest Lloyd, Editor of *The Little Friend*, Mountain View, California. They are also enroute to California.

WORD reaches us of the death of J. C. Howell, early in the month, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Swank, at Glenwood, Michigan. For years Mr. Howell was a member of the Madison group, contributing to the comfort of the family in a multitude of ways as the result of his mechanical skill. He was deeply interested in the school and all its problems and only retired from the work when his health failed. Influenza and complications brought the end. Our sympathy is extended to his children and numerous friends who will long remember his sterling Christian character.

A reader writes: "Thank you so kindly for sending the Survey so many years. Especially have we been greatly benefited by the February 15 issue, containing the article, 'High Points on Digestion.' It is splendid. Please send ten copies, or as many as you can. I wish to give them to friends. I am enclosing sixty cents in stamps."

If you are pleased with the Survey, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading this little paper regularly, send us their names and addresses.

# The Madison Survey

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No. 12

## The Habit of Study \*

ON a hillside overlooking the Cumberland River, about ten miles out of Nashville, Tennessee, a certain Dr. E. A. Sutherland and a few colleagues bought a worn-out farm and a few dilapidated buildings twenty-five years ago, with all the money they had among them, and entered upon what most of us would consider a painfully serious experiment in education. The job that these men undertook was to build up a school, without incurring debts, without endowment, without state or church aid, and without charges for tuition, that would prepare boys and girls for teaching or for entrance into the professional schools. The manual labor of the instructors and students, on the land and in shops whose existence was purely hypothetical, was to pay for everything.

It is interesting enough to know that the experiment has been a success; that it has grown into a debt-free farm and industrial colony with all kinds of student-built quarters on 900 acres of productive land; that it has turned out thousands of young men and women with a junior college education and a trade or so to boot; and that it has now entered confidently into the throes of becoming a full-fledged

college so that the graduates can meet the higher modern requirements of the professional schools. Still more interesting to the educator is, however, the light which this experiment throws on the habit of study.

I HAVE seen many schools of all grades in many countries, but none more interesting than the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Nowhere else have I seen so much accomplished with so little money. I know of no other place where so much can be accomplished by the investment of the small amount of money now needed by this school to provide the buildings and equipment necessary for a logical expansion of its work.—*P. P. Claxton.*

If a poor boy or girl from the Tennessee mountains wants to go through this Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and earn board, lodging, books, clothes and incidentals, he or she must be prepared to work five hours a day for the school in shops and fields and full days throughout what

elsewhere are vacations. On top of this there is the usual classroom, laboratory and study routine; so the young devotee never has a chance during preparatory and college work to dissociate study from the business of earning a living, or to make any fine distinction between the dignity of intellectual exercise and the dignity of labor. When these manually capable young people leave school to find other employment it does not occur to them that their years of study are behind them and their years of work before them. They have acquired the habit of doing both together, and they continue to do both.

The result of this kind of schooling, it has been discovered, is that if the graduate cannot get a white-collar job it costs

\*Editorial appearing in the *New York Herald Tribune* of March 7, 1933.

him nothing in self-respect to turn to a blue-denim job, and that in either event he just naturally keeps on with the studies which were his favorites in school.

Ohio's younger experiment in student self-support at Antioch College has achieved national fame as "something different" in education. The student at Antioch alternates five weeks of industrial employment in the cold outer world with five weeks of college residence and study. But Antioch is not wholly supported by student labor and does not combine work and study in the same curriculum. So this Tennessee experiment is "something different" again, though it is like Antioch in yielding results that would be abnormal in the product of any orthodox system of education. The inculcation of the habit of combined work and study is the unique distinction of Dr. Sutherland's Spartan system; and while there can be little hope that it will become an educational vogue, the knowledge that such a result is attainable is a real contribution to pedagogic science.

### Medical Missionary Workers' Institute In New England

FROM March 6-15 an institute was held in Malden, Massachusetts, for about twenty people who desired to increase their efficiency in doing medical missionary work. Four hours each day were given to the following matters:

1. The complete series of "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures was given, accompanied by stereopticon pictures, just as they are given to the public.
2. The lectures were discussed, and questions were asked and answered.
3. Plans and methods for doing this work by both laymen and workers were suggested.
4. Ways and means of (a) getting audiences, (b) lecture halls, and (c) doing advertising were explained.
5. Methods by which one doing this work may receive some financial returns from it and so support himself were shown.
6. The relation that should exist between this self-supporting work and the conference-paid work was very carefully considered. It was made very plain that this self-supporting work is intended to be auxiliary, to help and not to hinder and to supplement the conference-paid work and

increase its soul-winning efficiency; that it is intended to give a keener edge to the "entering wedge" and so aid materially in the advancement of the gospel, and to help relieve the pressure felt so keenly because of the shrinkage of funds by increasing the number of self-supporting workers.

7. The place medical missionary work is to fill in the finishing of the Advent Movement was carefully considered.

8. The place healthful living occupies in Christian experience.

Very special emphasis was placed upon the importance of every Adventist home being a "Health Center," radiating health information to the entire community. The laymen attending the institute were urged to open their homes one night each week, this to be known as "Health Evening," and invite in their neighbors and friends and tell them what they have learned about "How-To-Be-Well," and then as openings are offered them in other homes or circles to follow on in the providences of God in enlarging their work. If every Adventist home were such a "Health Center" it would not be long until the whole earth would be lightened with the glory of the "Gospel of Health" and people everywhere would be inquiring after the whole of the gospel.

Those who attended this institute came from Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. A goodly number of them are planning definitely to take up this line of work in their communities.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE

### The Law Of Health

HEALTH is a blessing of which few appreciate the value; yet upon it the efficiency of our mental and physical powers largely depends. Our impulses and passions have their seat in the body, and it must be kept in the best condition physically, and under the most spiritual influences, in order that our talents may be put to the highest use. . . .

The misuse of our physical powers shortens the period of time in which our lives can be used for the glory of God. And it unfits us to accomplish the work God has given us to do. . . .

God's law is written with His own finger upon every nerve, every muscle, every

faculty, which has been entrusted to man. And every misuse of any part of our organism is a violation of that law.

—*Christ's Object Lessons*

### The Fletcher News Letter

THE first issue of the *Fletcher News Letter* has reached the SURVEY office with a "friendly greeting from the Hills O'Caliny." This little five-page *News Letter* is published by the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina. This institution has grown until it has about thirty workers and one hundred students, and the sanitarium averages about thirty-five patients.

This first number of the *News Letter* is brimful of interesting items. It begins with a description of the location of the institution under the caption, "We Like It." There is nothing imposing about the institution, we are told, but one is impressed with the beauty and simplicity of the place. The buildings are not large but are for the most part suited to the needs and are constantly being improved and enlarged.

We glean from the notes that the institution is self-supporting and students earn by labor on the school premises their board and room as well as their tuition. The school has no endowment for support. On any day one may find students working in the woods, in the dairy, on the farm, on the campus, in the shop, kitchen, sanitarium, laundry, et cetera. Every one works. The school gives three years of academic training. A state accredited nurses' training school is also conducted.

It would do any one good to read the article by Mildred Hanon, entitled "A Leaf From a Nurse's Diary," a description of a visit by the nurses in the little grey Whippet to a mountain home to help a needy family.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS

Many interesting items of news are given, such as information concerning the progress of the new combination school and chapel building, which on completion will seat two hundred and fifty persons

in the main auditorium besides providing adequate classrooms, a spacious library, and an office. A new cottage for teachers is being completed and three others are scheduled for the spring building program. Their work in the city, Good Health Place, is being operated by Richard Hollar and his sister, Miss Mary Hollar, a graduate nurse, and Miss Addie Allen.

Visitors are always welcome at Fletcher. Among those from a distance who have recently visited Fletcher are S. A. Ruskjer, V. G. Anderson, A. W. Peterson of the Union Conference office, H. R. Gay who is connected with the *Signs of the Times*, W. H. Holden of Berrien Springs, Michigan, Elder and Mrs. I. Pound of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Beck of Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Pound of Banners Elk, and Dr. D. D. McDougall of Cincinnati.

A lively campaign is being carried on by the boys to secure funds for the erection of a new bathroom. Some contributions have already been received and the indications are that the effort will be a success.

A beautiful electric clock has recently been placed in the sanitarium parlor by a former patient. The institution is indebted to another patient for her invaluable service in planning and supervising the planting in the sunken garden, the cottage gardens, the lily pool, and other landscape projects about the institution.

We find many other interesting items in the *Fletcher News Letter*, and trust we may be placed on its permanent mailing list. We wish it success.

### Rural School Offering

ATTENTION is again called to the Rural School offering to be taken on April 8, with the hope that many will respond with a liberal offering. In a recent letter to Dr. Sutherland, Professor C. A. Russell of the General Conference Department of Education writes:

"I am glad to tell you, Dr. Sutherland, that some of our workers in the South have responded splendidly and that we have all the material we can use in our papers in promoting the Rural

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School offering this year. We have sent some of this material over to the *Review and Herald* and other matter to the union papers. I am glad that you are planning to call attention to the offering of April 8 through the columns of *The Survey*."

### News Items

THE annual Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, held at Knoxville, Tennessee, March 28-30, was attended by Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, and Mrs. Lida F. Scott.

THE Future Health of Americans," first of the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" illustrated lecture series, was given this week at Meharry Medical College by Dr. P. A. Webber. Classes were let out that the entire school consisting of the faculty, medical students, and nurses might have the benefit of the lecture and the new slides which have just been completed by the Visual Education Department. They ask for the entire series.

HEALTH is one of man's greatest assets. Tune in at 10:00 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, over WLAC for Dr. P. A. Webber's lectures on various health topics.

AFTER spending a few months in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Herrick have returned to Madison to resume their work. They will have charge of the Sanitarium Kitchen. We are pleased to have them back again.

THE lawns are a variegated mass of green, white, purple, and yellow; daffodils, Nashville mustard, claytonia, and other early flowering plants are blooming profusely; and the gardeners are out with their hoes—all assuring us that spring has come to Tennessee. Bird lovers and students may be seen with books and pencils making notes concerning the many varieties of birds that are building their homes and flitting about the campus.

DOWN on the farm the boys are plowing and putting in spring crops. Madison is endeavoring to grow practically all of its food this year as well as sufficient feed and forage crops for the Farm Department. The greenhouse is supplying Kinne Kitchen daily with an excellent quality of green lettuce. The spinach crop is looking fine, and we expect to have it served fresh from the garden shortly. Other early garden vegetables are growing nicely in the warm sunshine which we have had for the past two weeks.

A LETTER comes from Dr. and Mrs. Henry Schneider, who have charge of the Louisville Treatment Rooms, Louisville, Kentucky, telling of the purchase of a hundred-acre farm, less than one mile from Mt. Washington and sixteen miles from the city limits. This farm is to be another country base for the medical work in the Louisville vicinity. They also announce the adoption of a blue-eyed baby girl from the Kentucky Orphans' Home. Dr. and Mrs. Schneider are both graduates of the Madison Nurses' Training School.

AT the chapel hour Tuesday evening Sidney Smith of Berrien Springs, Michigan, and Fred Green told of their recent visit to the tidal plains of North Carolina where a farm of 640 acres has been secured as a base for families who wish to leave the city and establish themselves on the land. They also plan to have an agricultural and industrial school where students may have the privilege of earning their way while getting an all-round education. It is an excellent farm and there are great hopes for the future. A number of Madison students expressed a desire to prepare themselves to help forward this new enterprise.



# The Madison Survey

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## The Farm, a Way to Life

THERE appeared recently in one of the popular magazines the story of a man and his wife who built a cabin on an acre farm in southern California and there lived "like a king and queen" from the production of the tiny farm. The idea is brought out that the purpose of the farmer and his wife was not to grow farm products for the market, but to produce their own living from the soil and "to make the farm a way of life." They had learned that the market is a perilous thing.

This farmer was reared in northern Michigan on a farm where they raised their own food and bartered farm products. They made their soft soap in a black wash kettle using ashes for lye. He remembered the tallow candles, the milk cows, the potatoes and apples in bins and barrels, the maple syrup and home-grown buckwheat flapjacks, where the farm was a world in itself, free from obligations to the banker. Today he and his wife live in an inexpensive but attractive little cottage built by their own hands and overhung with grapevines, surrounded by a garden with scarcely a foot given over to lawns. Two goats are tethered among the trees, and in plain view may be seen rabbits, chickens, geese, ducks, and tur-

keys. Everywhere there are fruit trees, vines, vegetable plots, chicken coops, rabbit hutches, and goat sheds.

The wife said, "My husband and I came out here for our health. We never lived so well nor had so little cash in our lives before. We have forty-eight fruit-bearing trees on our little farm. Our winter garden includes beets, carrots, cabbage, spinach, asparagus, egg

plant, green snap beans, lima beans, cucumbers, sweet corn, and all kinds of leafy, non-starchy vegetables. We try to use every inch of ground."

### Plenty of Land in the South

THE Layman Foundation, an organization for encouraging people to return to the farm, has arranged for a number of tiny farms, ranging from one to five acres, which can be bought on easy terms. Many people living on narrow city lots would appreciate a little place in the country where they can raise their own food and take care of themselves in a normal way. There is plenty of land in the South for those who desire to get away from the artificial life of the city to the natural, more simple way of living.

The desire for a real home in the country, where a garden farm like the one described above really converts a dwell-

TO leave the land to become a wage earner amounts to selling your birthright to become a fugitive and a vagabond. Conditions have never changed the fact that man is a rural creature and he is not a success in any other environment. —C. F. Alden

ing into a home, exists in the hearts of thousands. The nation's strongest and most useful men today, as ever, are men who spent their boyhood days on the farm where they learned the fundamental principles of thrift and prosperity. The hard times that many people are experiencing in the cities at the present time should arouse them to want to get back again where they can have enough to eat and a comfortable place in which to live. Life on the farm represents the normal way of living. The youngster, who starts life under these surroundings, has a far better chance to learn how to live and to succeed than the youth brought up in the city where he is surrounded by the artificial things of life.

#### Wage Slaves or Proprietors?

TODAY there is a strong sentiment for people who have employment in the cities to secure small places in the country where gardens and orchards may be cultivated. When trouble comes in the cities such people will have a foothold in the country that will provide their food. There are many advantages in this plan. It frees people from being absolute wage slaves. It brings to them their rightful heritage of independence and proprietorship and provides wholesome, healthful recreation. Too many are eating from tin cans and paper sacks. A small, properly cultivated farm guarantees a sure and safe way to get food. People are awaking to the idea that human life can be sustained normally only by depending on agriculture. Those who sell their labor and buy their living instead of growing it are selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. The person who can take care of himself on a little farm is independent of the job that may be taken from him tomorrow.

It has been suggested that we may have to return to the use of the time-honored horse and buggy which will not require money for gasoline, license plates, and expensive repairs. People brave enough to leave the cities and come back to the farm may not travel as fast as in

their automobiles, but it will not hurt any of us to travel a little slower and spare our nerves.

The present financial depression is upsetting many organizations, plans, and ideals, and is bringing people to give more thought to the worth-while things of life. Many things that have been considered absolutely essential, we are learning, are not necessary and we can get along as well without them.

"Fathers and mothers who possess a piece of land and a comfortable home are kings and queens."—*Fundamentals of Christian Education.*

I SEE the time soon coming when the farmer will not only raise raw materials for industry but will do the initial processing on his farm. He will stand on both his feet—one foot on the soil for his livelihood and the other foot in industry for the cash he needs. He will have a double security. Agriculture suffers from a lack of market for its product, industry suffers from a lack of employment for its surplus men. Bringing them together heals the ailments of both. That is my conviction and that is what I am working for.—*Henry Ford in "Forbes."*

#### AT SUNSET

I've seen the moon, with lifted wing—  
 A white hawk—over a cypress tree:  
 The lover's star, the bloom of spring,  
 And evening folded on Tennessee.  
 I've seen the little streams run down—  
 All smoke-blue, lost into faerie,  
 And, for the purple mountain's crown,  
 The darkness breathing on Tennessee.  
 I've seen the Beautiful, so clear—  
 It sure has gone to the heart of me—  
 And there'll be magic ever near  
 To me, remembering Tennessee.

—John Galsworthy

#### Southern Agriculture

AN interesting pamphlet has recently come to the SURVEY office entitled "Southern Agriculture." The author is

Earl S. Haines, Executive Vice-President of the National Cottonseed Production Association.

Mr. Haines advocates a type of farming which will place personality and human values above mere farming to make money. Farming should be a means of satisfying our needs and aspirations—social, cultural, moral, political, and recreational. To make this possible it will be necessary “to transform agriculture from the poor way of money-making to the rich way of life.”

America began as a rural civilization and then became the greatest builder of cities the world has ever seen. We are to face about and return to the farm, Mr. Haines points out, if we are to escape the disaster that has come upon other countries that have done the same thing. We must “restore to country life that position of dominant leadership in things social and political that gloriously characterized the South in the days before the Industrial Revolution and the allurements of urban life made our farming seem dull and unattractive.”

Factory farming, or the one-crop system, is largely responsible, Mr. Haines declares, for the flow of people from the country to the city. There is little inspiration in such farming. The remedy is to diversify crops and grow our own food, thus making farming a pleasure and a recreation.

The South offers an excellent opportunity for ideal farming with its wonderful climate and soil adaptable to a large variety of crops, cheap land, and abundance of building material, fuel, mineral products, waterpower, range of plant life, and nearly 365 days of production.

People need to get the thought that country life, with the economic order properly arranged, is better than city life, and there is no part of America which offers potentially such opportunities for the enjoyment of rural life as the Southland. There is no better place to undertake David Grayson’s “adventures in contentment” or to experience Channing’s Symphony:

“To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly, act frankly, talk gently, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common—this is my symphony.”

The little pamphlet, “Southern Agriculture,” gives some valuable statistics, gathered from government documents, on the results of farming in the cotton belt as compared with the corn and dairy belts, as well as an interesting symposium of opinion in regard to Southern agriculture, quoting a number of prominent authorities on economic and agricultural problems. If you desire this little book, write to Earl S. Haines, 2610 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Health is the ability to take food, and to transform that food into energy, and then the ability to direct that energy in whatever way you may desire.—*The Medical Evangelist*.

## Practical Education in Mission Schools

AN interesting report comes from Roorkee School in northwest India to the effect that a strong effort is being made in the school to get away from the ordinary educational program to a more practical industrial program. In India there is a strong public sentiment arising in favor of practical education. The depression in India is revealing that a college degree does not solve a man’s economic problems. The Punjab Mission Boys’ School is developing a number of industries, and is giving special attention to the growing of the school’s own food products. Plans are also under way for the development of a more practical program for the Punjab Mission Girls’ School.

A similar report comes from the Kenya Training School, Kenya Colony, in East Africa. In a recent issue of the *Review and Herald* W. W. Armstrong, member of the executive board, writes that there is a growing sentiment in Kenya Colony that manual work should be incorporated in all of the curricula of our training schools. “For this reason, theoretical and practical agriculture has been given. . . Today the advantages of improved methods of agriculture are so obvious that pride and rebellion have practically died out. In most cases the

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subject is eagerly looked for. Carpentry and practical hygiene are also taught. Apart from the fact that these subjects have produced a more practical worker, who knows how many ills of the indigestion family have been avoided during the training?"

Kenya Colony also conducts a school for girls, one at Luos and the other at Kisiis. These schools are supervised by young European women, and the government has recognized their work by making grants for the support of the schools. The homes accommodate sixty girls and are always full.

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### News Items

A SERIES of consecration services is being held this week by V. G. Anderson, Home Missionary Secretary of the Southern Union Conference. Much interest is being manifested in these meetings and the chapel is well filled each evening.

LAST Tuesday, M. B. Huntley, Executive Secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and College Inspector, spent the day looking over the college and its various industries. He also visited the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium.

MADISON is a busy place this week.

The Food Factory is calling for all the help available in order to get out a large order of Three-Minute Breakfast Wheat. The Printing Department is working overtime to carry its regular work and get out extra labels and cartons for the Food Factory. The weather is excellent for farming and the Agricultural Department is calling for help down on the farm. The Woodworking Shop is endeavoring to fill a large hurry order

and is using an extra force of workers. Mr. Goodge, the labor distributor, is having quite a time to satisfy the calls for extra help, but says he is happy to see the industrial work moving along.

THE garden peas, spinach, and other early vegetables are looking well. Eighteen thousand Bermuda onion plants are being planted at the present time. Professor Jacobsen reports that the Garden Department has several thousand tomato plants ready to set out. They have Break O'Day, Early Detroit, Marglobe, and some other early varieties for sale at twenty-five cents per dozen.

GUESTS from the Columbus Rural Rest Home, Worthington, Ohio, were Elder Atkins, chaplain; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Tanner; Mrs. C. D. Walker; and Miss Eva Holly.

AMONG the guests of the Sanitarium are Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Liddon of Corinth, Mississippi, and Dr. Margaret Kesler of Nashville. Dr. Kesler expects to join Dr. May C. Wharton in medical work at the Cumberland Mountain Sanitarium.

THE College was favored with a visit recently from Dr. Warren Wilson who heads the rural church work of the Presbyterian denomination. He had previously visited Madison about twelve years ago. At that time he was very much interested in the character of the work being done at Madison and its allied centers—all established in country places. Dr. Wilson has recently returned from India where he visited a number of our industrial schools. He feels that the principles guiding in our system of education give our schools a great advantage over schools that do not recognize the importance of practical education and country life.

AMONG the visitors of the week were Miss Jessie Brody and Miss Mary Priscilla Wilson of Nashville. Both are professors in the Home Economics Department of George Peabody College.

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## Technocracy

RECENTLY much has been written and said on the subject of Technocracy. The term indicates that machines are displacing people to that extent that it is becoming a serious menace. The unemployed are making a problem that is causing much concern. This problem would be simplified if every home and school realized the value of hand work, not only for productive purposes, but as a developer of character and intellect. There is science in hand work which Christian education should recognize. Symmetrical physical and mental development is impossible if the individual is not taught the skilful use of the hands. An important area of the brain controls the hands, and it cannot be properly developed without well directed exercise. The united powers of head, hand, and heart gives poise, stability, and culture which is impossible without this co-operation.

It is said that a certain noted man had the habit of taking one companion only and going into the forest once a year for one month during the fall. He took no food of any kind except a little salt and no tools except a hunter's knife and a few

simple things to enable him to secure food. With these meagre facilities he was obliged to provide his food and shelter. He did this to keep himself fit so that he could take care of himself even under the

most trying circumstances. After a month spent in this fashion, he returned to the ordinary conditions of life with more confidence and renewed vigor.

Goethe found in his experience that intellectual work went better when practical work went side by side with it and he disciplined

himself to keep the two always balanced. The same was true of Schweitzer, who was a great admirer of Goethe; and he found the practical side of his education very valuable when there came a time in the African forest when his hospital was endangered by famine. To provide food, he found it necessary to make a clearing in the forest and start a small plantation. The native workers would bow to no authority but that of the "old doctor," as they called Schweitzer, who was not yet forty; and for weeks and months he stood in the forest directing and helping in performing the simplest tasks of cutting down trees, pulling roots, and planting seed.

THE well-known Dr. Lindsley, founder of the University of Nashville, now George Peabody College, was an earnest advocate of manual labor. He "would have attached to schools of all grades, farms and workshops. These farms and workshops would serve a three-fold purpose. They would furnish the needed exercise, they would be useful in teaching trades, and they would give poor boys an opportunity of making a living."—*Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia.*

The schools of the prophets were established by men whose mission was to root and ground young men in the fundamental principles of government and religion, self-support and self-government. These schools formed the bulwark of the nation of Israel and tided it over many stormy periods by furnishing men qualified to lead the people back to the simple, fundamental principles of life when they had become enmeshed with the luxuries and follies of the nations round about.

A school is obliged today, if it operates on a self-supporting basis, to recognize the value of machines and labor-saving devices. Competition is keen, and it is necessary to reach a certain production in order to succeed. But every student who works with a machine should be taught not only how to operate the machine but how to do by hand the work that the machine does. Machines may not always be accessible. Today, the farmer who owns a small tract of land, free from debt, is able to maintain himself, providing his own food and the other necessities of life, if he has the ability, experience, and skill to operate his farm in a simple, efficient manner. Many farmers are abandoning heavy tractors and other expensive machinery and are depending again upon horses and mules for motor power. Feed can be raised for these animals when it may not be an easy matter to sell farm produce to advantage to buy gasoline and to keep heavy machinery in repair.

FOR many years the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has identified itself with the plan of practical education. It conducts lines of activity where students can develop the motor part of their intellect while having the privilege of self-support and learning to exercise self-reliance, courage, and independence. As a result of such training many have gone out from the school and secured small tracts of land and are operating farms upon which are conducted schools and health work, such as sanitariums and treatment rooms, and are accomplishing much good in their respective communities.

It has been difficult at times to impress teachers and students with the importance of practical education. Recently, however, there has been a decided awakening to the value of a training that provides facilities for and teaches the fundamentals in industry and living. Students are taking a deep interest in the production of the things that they need here in the institution, such as the growing of food for themselves and feed for the stock, preparation and preserving of food, the erection and furnishing of their own buildings, the providing of equipment for laboratories for school purposes, the making of furniture, the manufacture of clothing, etc.

The Textile Arts Department is strengthening itself and increasing its facilities so that students can make their own suits, work uniforms, and garments at a suitable price. There is an opening in the college at the present time for young men and women who are interested in this particular effort. For more information address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

### Information Concerning the Soybean

MANY calls have come to the SURVEY office for information concerning the soybean as a food. The Nutrition Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has issued a leaflet of eight pages, giving a brief history of the soybean as a food, its chemical composition and nutritive value, and telling where these beans may be procured. Information is also given in regard to the soy milk, both sweet and acidophilus, and how it may be made in the home. Other recipes are given for soybean foods, such as soybean meat, soybean vegetable soup, soybean salad, etc. This little leaflet may be had for six cents. The Nutrition Department also puts out a book containing about eighty choice soybean recipes which sells for twenty cents. If you desire one or both of these collections, enclose coin or stamps and address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

## How Old Are You?

Age is quality of mind—  
 If you have left your dreams behind,  
 If hope is cold,  
 If you no longer look ahead,  
 If your ambition's fires are dead—  
 Then you are old.

But if from life you take the best,  
 And if in life you keep the jest,  
 If love you hold,  
 No matter how the years go by,  
 No matter how the birthdays fly—  
 You are not old!

—Anon.

## The Irish Potato

FROM *Health Progress* of February we glean the following interesting points concerning the value of the Irish potato as a food:

There is no single article of diet ahead of the mealy, well-cooked potato. The best way to cook a potato is to bake it or roast it, and the jacket may be eaten if thoroughly cleansed before going into the oven.

The potato includes sixteen famous popularized catch-word names, such as protein, mineral, starch, gluten, calcium, nitrogen, vitamin, albumin, and fat, from which bones, flesh, nerves, brain, and teeth are created.

During the war the Danish people sold their meat to Germany at fabulous prices and lived largely on potatoes with greatly increased national health and efficiency.

The Irish potato is suitable for everybody, everywhere, everyday. Children and even babies, thrive on potato food as part of the base for their nutrition.

Acidosis is likely to result from the excessive use of meats, fat, and from the too exclusive use of cereals. Outdoor life, sunbaths, increased activity of the bowels, limited use of fats, and the free use of fruits and fresh vegetables are mainly to be recommended. Irish potatoes should be used freely. Cereals and breakfast foods in general should be eaten sparingly.

## Why Not Tax Water?

AT a recent meeting held at Charlotte, Tennessee, Dr. P. P. Claxton, President of Austin Peay Normal School, challenging the argument that the repeal of prohibition will increase state and federal revenue, declared that a more sensible method would be to place a tax on one glass of water a day for each citizen. "If every citizen in Tennessee were taxed \$3.65 a year for drinking water, it would amount to seven and one-half million dollars in revenue, and this form of tax would result in no saloons, no drunkenness, no waste of talent and lives, and no debauchery."

## News Items

A TEN-DAY series of consecration services conducted by V. G. Anderson, Home Missionary, Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, closed with the meeting Sabbath afternoon. His clear presentation of Bible truths for this time and earnest appeals to the young people resulted in a baptismal class of more than twenty-five students.

THIS week Mrs. J. E. Hansen, Miss Lucile Putnam, Reuben Johnson, and Mike Wiley left Madison for Loma Linda, California, by automobile, where they will spend a few weeks visiting friends and relatives and looking after some business affairs. Mr. Johnson has completed the pre-medical course at Madison and will enter the College of Medical Evangelists as a student.

THE Madison Food Company this week begins an extensive campaign for putting before the people of Nashville a new breakfast cereal, Three-Minute Wheat. More than twenty young men students are making a house-to-house canvass of every home in the city. The Quality Service Stores, numbering about eighty, are handling the Three-Minute Wheat and other Madison Food Company products. The Food Company is also making a specialty of a very fine grade of honey and pure maple sirup. The students

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expect to complete their campaign in about five weeks.

**A**MONG recent visitors of the College we were pleased to have Henry E. Jackson, advisor to President Roosevelt in matters pertaining to reforestation and development of industries in the South.

**T**HE Student Nurses' Association was favored at its regular meeting Monday evening with a lecture by Miss Hazel Goff, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee State Nurses' Association. She spoke on the value of co-operation in group activity.

**A**MONG recent guests of the Sanitarium are T. G. Binnion, Holland, Kentucky; Dan E. Motlow, Lynchburg; Mrs. N. D. Overall, Miss Myra Goldberg, J. W. Bauman, Sr., and E. L. Doak, clerk of the Federal Court, Nashville; Miss Mildred Hicks, Home Economics Demonstration Agent of Warren County; J. L. Coville, McMinnville; Mrs. I. L. Baker, Springdale, Arkansas. Mrs. Baker and her husband were missionaries in the South Sea Islands for many years.

**A**BOUT thirty-eight pupils from the Goodlettsville, Bellevue, Bordeaux, and other schools of Davidson County received surgical and medical attention at the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital this week.

**W**ORD has just reached us of the birth of Barbara to Drs. Leonard and Yolanda Brunie of Santa Barbara, California, on April 13. Barbara is the only

granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland.

**L**AST Monday Miss M. Bessie DeGraw received a telegram stating that her only brother, Paul DeGraw, was in a very critical condition. She immediately went to Buffalo, New York, where her brother had gone for surgical attention. Miss DeGraw reached Buffalo in time for her brother to recognize her, but he was very low and soon passed away. Mr. DeGraw for many years was engaged in commercial work in Cuba. His son, Fred DeGraw, was a student at Madison a few years ago. Miss DeGraw and other members of the family have the sympathy of the entire school family in this hour of bereavement.

**A**FTER spending several weeks as guests of the Sanitarium, Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Hawkins, Mrs. Peter Waite and little daughter, Sally, and Miss Madeline Theringer motored to their homes in Montclair, New Jersey. Mrs. Waite and Miss Theringer frequently come South for a few weeks' rest and recreation at the Sanitarium. Mrs. Hawkins has also been a previous guest. Their visits are looked forward to with delight.

**T**HE SURVEY office is pleased to have a line from Miss Mabel Robinson. She gives notice of change in address, also a name for the SURVEY mailing list, and encloses a contribution for the publishing fund. Miss Robinson, with her sister, Miss Gladys Robinson, was for a number of years associated with Madison in sanitarium, cafeteria and treatment room work. She is now visiting Drs. B. E. and Blanche-Noble Nicola at Independence, California.

With a contribution for the publishing fund, a Michigan reader writes: "I enjoy every issue of the Survey and would feel quite lost without its weekly visits. I always pass it on to others."

The Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you are pleased with the little paper, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading it regularly, send us their names and addresses.



# The Madison Survey

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## Work and Study Plan of Antioch

THE *New York Herald Tribune* published in the March 7 issue an editorial entitled "The Habit of Study," giving some interesting facts concerning the policy and operation of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. A reprint of this article appears in the *SURVEY* of April 5. President Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College read the editorial and responded by a letter to the editor which appears in a recent issue of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

President Morgan is conducting his school on a very practical plan, giving students an opportunity to carry both study and manual work during their college course. This institution, it will be recalled, was founded by Horacé Mann, who, in a large measure, was the father of organized public school education in the United States.

If the plan of education followed by Antioch, Madison, and other schools giving a practical training, had been carried on by schools in general, there would now be an entirely different showing in our country. We are suffering from a one-sided

educational system that has failed to develop symmetrically the physical, mental, and spiritual side of the individual. The popular plan of education, it is being recognized, does not develop a sturdy,

**S**TUDENTS who have gained book knowledge without gaining a knowledge of practical work, cannot lay claim to a symmetrical education. The energies that should have been devoted to business of various lines, have been neglected. Education does not consist in using the brain alone. Physical employment is a part of the training essential for every youth. An important phase of education is lacking if the student is not taught how to engage in useful labor.—*Industrial Education*

substantial, and efficient individual able to cope with problems such as the country is facing at the present time. A reform in education is greatly needed and every educator should do his best to bring about such a reform.

President Morgan expects to pay Madison a visit in a few days. His letter to the *Tribune* sets forth in a clear, concise manner the scheme of education carried on successfully at Antioch for more than ten years.

### Dr. Morgan's Letter To Herald Tribune

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO  
March 13, 1933

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE:

In your admirable editorial on the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute you say that "Antioch does not combine work and study in the same curriculum." May I venture to refer to this statement in what was otherwise an excellent reference to the Antioch College programme?

Since the word "curriculum" is commonly restricted to formal studies, I will say that at Antioch work and study are combined in the same organized and integrated educational program. There are four ways in which part-time work is co-ordinated with teaching. A considerable number of freshmen, both men and women, have part-time jobs on the campus at Yellow Springs. Under experienced direction they are taught accuracy, thoroughness and responsibility in preparation for outside jobs on which they will not have immediate faculty supervision.

Some upper-class students have very responsible positions at the college, in administrative offices, in the college infirmary, and as faculty secretaries. Most upper-class students have part-time outside jobs, alternating with college work in five-week shifts. During the last calendar year this "co-operative" work has been with more than 175 firms or institutions in about twenty states. Often it is necessary to go a considerable distance to find just the right opportunity. Thus students in education have part-time teaching jobs in some of the most advanced schools from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Coast. Students in Journalism are working on some of our best newspapers. Science students are in widely varied laboratories. The same is true with students in industry, merchandising, banking, social service, engineering, government and other fields. Sometimes it pays to go hundreds of miles to fill the most educational job. Those jobs are co-ordinated with guidance at college.

But there is another way in which the work program is co-ordinated with study. Various firms and institutions have employed Antioch scientists for research work, until \$100,000 a year is being spent at Antioch on research projects. These cover a wide range, including such diverse subjects as photosynthesis, endocrinology, human heredity, X-ray mineralogy, reduction of difficult ores, including iron, chromium and beryllium, radio recording, problems in organic and physical chemistry, meat packing, automobile design, hygiene and footwear and the casting of art bronzes.

Antioch students help on some of these projects, and some Antioch graduates find better opportunity with them than with graduate fellowships. Through faculty guidance all this kind of work is co-ordinated with the life purposes of the students. Your editorial is correct in saying that few Antioch students pay their entire expenses by this work. The highest income may result from remaining indefinitely on one job, whereas the best educational results may be obtained from occasional changes of jobs and firms. Self-support at Antioch has been valued primarily for its educational worth and only secondarily to save the students money, yet it serves both purposes.

It is significant of the success of this work-and-study method that after eleven years it ranks

higher than ever before as an educational process, in student and faculty opinion, that even with the present industrial conditions practically all Antioch co-operative students have positions, and that about half the graduates of Antioch remain with firms they worked for as students.

I have profound respect for the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in being self-supporting for students and faculty. The future holds promise for other such institutions, as higher education continues to be a social and economic luxury. We could wish nothing better for Antioch than that it should train men and women with the ability, courage and high purpose to originate or take part in such undertakings.

ARTHUR E. MORGAN

*President of Antioch College.*

Those who recognize science in the humblest works will see in it nobility and duty.

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### Don't Quit

When things go wrong as they sometimes will,  
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,  
When the funds are low and the debts are high  
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,

When care is pressing you down a bit,  
Rest, if you must, but don't you quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns,  
As everyone of us sometimes learns,  
And many a failure turns about  
When he might have won had he stuck it out;  
Don't give up though the pace seems slow—  
You may succeed with another blow.

Success is failure turned inside out—  
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,  
And you never can tell how close you are,  
It may be near when it seems far;  
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—  
It's when things seem worst that you must not quit.

—Selected

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### Bethany Rural Rest Home

THE Extension Division of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has received a letter from R. C. Cordis of Woolum, Arkansas, stating that a little company of workers has started a small orphanage, the Bethany Rural Rest

Home. It is located on a farm of 160 acres, which is free from debt and included in the corporation. The group of workers consists of a teacher, a gardener, a farm manager, a carpenter, and five nurses. The new enterprise is to be a school for orphans conducted on the industrial plan. They expect to have in connection with the home simple hydrotherapy treatment rooms.

At the present time an eight-room house is under construction. Two of the rooms will be used for school purposes, two for the kitchen and dining room, and the remaining four will be used for bedrooms. Already they have eleven orphans and twenty awaiting accommodations.

None of the workers are guaranteed a salary. All are responsible for the financial success of the enterprise. This enterprise is located seventeen miles from Leslie, Arkansas, the nearest railroad station.

Mr. Cordis says they are not asking for furniture to equip their rooms (they will make this), but they do need bedding, mattresses, sheets, etc. Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Secretary of the Extension Division, in order to become better acquainted with this enterprise, wrote to Mr. Garner Frazer, attorney living at Clinton, Arkansas, for his opinion of the effort being made by Mr. Cordis and his associates. Mr. Frazer writes that it is his opinion "that the work started is a good and great work, into which these people are putting their souls and it deserves to succeed. . . Furthermore any assistance rendered them will be worthily bestowed and carefully administered."

Those interested in aiding this new enterprise with bedding or other needed equipment should correspond with Mr. Cordis at Woolum, Arkansas.

### Alaska Agricultural College

THE MADISON SURVEY goes to many places. We were interested a short time ago to receive a letter from a reader in Alaska, John Meggitt, describing the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines. This institution is located in Alaska at a longitude similar to that of

the southern tip of Greenland and a longitude almost equal to that of the Hawaiian Islands. It is three miles from Fairbanks, Alaska, which is the interior terminus of the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. Meggitt is editor of the college paper, *Farthest North Collegian*. From his letter we are passing on to SURVEY readers the following interesting information concerning the college:

The school is just closing its eleventh year of academic activity. Eight students are candidates for graduation. Full four-year courses leading to bachelor degrees are offered in Agriculture, Arts and Letters, Business Administration, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, General Science, Geology, Mining Engineering, and Home Economics.

Many people have the idea that most of the days are nights in this latitude, but Mr. Meggitt tells us this is not true; neither do they live in snow houses. They have warm, long days from April to September, and several months during the summer they experience no darkness. The sun dips down for a few minutes into a sunset and comes up again in a glorious sunrise. During this time gardens thrive luxuriantly. They raise Irish potatoes, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, and other garden truck. The farm produces hay, oats, and other grains. The school is located in Tanana Valley where there are a number of prosperous farms.

Their fall months come in September and October, but the weather is fine and the freezing nights are refreshing. The winters are cold; the mercury runs as low as sixty below zero Fahrenheit. In spite of this, the students of the college, as a rule, do not wear heavy clothing, and many of them do not wear hats or caps of any kind. They have much exercise and keep in good health.

Close to the college are many quartz and placer mining activities in which the students in Mining Engineering are much interested as they can obtain practical experience along with their theoretical training.

The college, Mr. Meggitt says, is not a lonesome place. They have many social

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activities, lectures, concerts, et cetera. Mail reaches the school once a week. They have daily airplane service with other parts of Alaska. They also have the advantage of the radio which is a great joy to them. They knew of the attempted assassination of President-elect Roosevelt and the California earthquake as soon as the rest of the world did.

Mr. Meggitt states that the management of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines extends to us an invitation to visit the college. The Collegians will show visitors their musk-oxen and take them for a reindeer ride. Pete, the pet mountain sheep, is always ready for a little playful romp.

If any of the SURVEY readers should be fortunate enough to be near this wonderful institution, be sure to visit it.

### News Items

THE many varieties of early flowering plants and shrubs on the college campus are attracting much attention this spring. The Japanese cherry trees and the redbud trees are especially beautiful at this time. About twenty-five members of the Goodlettsville Garden Club and about fifty members of the East Nashville Garden Lovers Club were recent visitors. Many of the plants, shrubs, and trees are the gifts of friends.

STUDENTS recently entering Madison are: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gorich, Patmos, Arkansas; Rachel Wheeler, Louisville, Kentucky; Beverly June Pruette, Asheville, North Carolina; Leland Jacobsen, Candler, North Carolina; Ruthmae Shasky, Gull Lake, Michigan.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Tennessee College Association was held in Nashville, April 12 and 13. Those from Madison attending the meeting were Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. P. A. Webber, and Dr. Floyd Bralliar.

son attending the meeting were Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. P. A. Webber, and Dr. Floyd Bralliar.

RECENT guests of the college were C. P. Crager, Associate Secretary of the Educational Department of the General Conference; A. W. Peterson, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference; and W. I. Smith, Secretary of the General Conference Department of Education, and who for many years was president of Walla Walla College, College Place, Washington. Professor Crager spoke at the regular Sabbath service on the need of practical training for the mission field. We were also favored by a few words from Professors Peterson and Smith. It has been a number of years since Professor Smith previously visited the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. He recalled Dr. Sutherland's talks on Christian education in the early days when he was president of Battle Creek College and helped launch the first church school work, and said he had followed with interest the progress of the work at Madison since its beginning. He expressed himself as being very happy to see the improvements and progress since his previous visit.

AMONG those recently registering at the sanitarium are: Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Harris, Mrs. Lillian Walling, and Mrs. J. C. Edwards of McMinnville; Miss Ida Root Hall, Jackson; F. R. King, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Mrs. Clyde F. Fuller, Cullman, Alabama; Miss Mary Considine and Miss Theresa McKeon, Nashville.

THE Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital was represented at the annual meeting of the Tennessee Medical Association by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. G. A. Droll, Dr. Lew Wallace, and Miss Florence Dittes.

THIS week Dr. E. A. Sutherland attended a meeting of the Rotary Club in Louisville, Kentucky, which was held in the interest of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital.

A Survey reader writes from California, "The Survey has been coming to me for a long time. You are doing a good work, and I wish I could send you a big donation."

A Florida reader expresses appreciation for the little paper and encloses a contribution. A number of corrections for the Survey mailing list have been received this week from Survey readers. We appreciate these corrections very much. Each notice from the Post Office Department of change in address costs us two cents.

The Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you are pleased with the little paper, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading it regularly, send us their names and addresses.

# The Madison Survey

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Vol. XV

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No. 16

## America Returns to the Soil and Barter System

UNDER the caption, "America Returns to the Soil," Donald Wilhelm writes in the *Review of Reviews*, May, 1933, of the great movement from urban to rural districts. The article is inspiring and full of information.

"The greatest retreat in all of the war-time or peace-time history of the United States," Mr. Wilhelm says, "is now taking place. People—all manner of people in all manner of conveyances with all manner of ideas about farming—are bolting from our cities in a veritable land rush. Our two-decade trek toward the city has stopped. The trek landward, especially to small plots within automobile reach of industrial cities and towns, beginning well before 1930, has already restored to our rural population its 1910 peak and it is still going apace. Through all of three bitter years this exodus has proceeded at an average rate of 100,000 a month. Today, with spring in the air, this retreat has become a headlong rout packed full of meaning to our industrial leaders, our agricultural population, realtors, and even President Roosevelt."

### Land Values are Rising

Discouraged land owners, real estate agencies, and business men are realiz-

ing that land values are rising. This new interest in small farms is sending people to farms that have been deserted during the years when the movement was so strong toward the cities. There is an

ever-increasing number of folk desiring a simple home in the country where they can raise a garden and have their own chickens and a cow.

The writer continues: "Literally millions have turned to the land, to build cottages, tar-paper

shacks, or other shelters on it, and to wrest subsistence from it. . . . This movement to the farm, this new working of idle or marginal land, can be considered a blessing only when the colonists or experienced farmers whose adaptivity and willingness to work intelligently for themselves and others promises subsistence and survival, no matter to what low levels the farm commodity prices may sink. But part-time or subsistence farming is another story.

"There are few if any sound arguments against such subsistence farming. Many industries, the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company, for example, have advocated it heartily for many years. Today we find nearly all of our states, communities,

THOSE who departed from God built for themselves cities, and, congregating in them, gloried in the splendor, the luxury, and the vice that make the cities of today the world's pride and its curse. But the men who held fast God's principles of life dwelt among the fields and hills.—*The Education of Israel*

and industries strongly encouraging it by providing part or all of the cost of seeds and tools and, in a few instances, helping hand-picked men to acquire farms. School children are urged to attempt back-yard gardening. We are told that even one-fiftieth of an acre intelligently worked will provide vegetables for a family of six. Thus it becomes self-evident that home gardening, desirable even in a time of nation-wide prosperity, quickly assumes the importance of a panacea during a major depression.

"During the hey-day of prosperity, as the census of 1930 first demonstrated, we became in majority urban—we who have more land per capita, nearly three times more, than the English, Germans, French or Italians. Our cities grew vertically. Our skyscrapers having ascended to the point of diminishing returns, are now, as it were, being sheared off."

#### Land, the only Relief

Our states and cities, we are told, are suffering a heavy social and financial drain from the ten million of unemployed men—a situation with which they are unable to cope. Land, and shelter on it, represents the only conceivable relief with a semblance of permanence. Accordingly, every alert community is striving to get its people back on a part- or whole-time basis to the *good earth*, and literally thousands of industries are lending a hand.

"Whatever our opinion," Mr. Wilhelm declares, "the fact is that the greatest retreat to the land in our history is going on apace. For better or worse, it is populating in a more healthful fashion the areas around our industrial centers and is giving millions a new outlook and way of living. If the depression is prolonged, such folk will be better off if they have a humble roof over their heads and a cellar or closet reserve of food."

The head of one of our greatest industries is quoted as follows: "With all its destruction, the depression will not have been wholly in vain if the drift to the cities has been checked and reversed; if more Americans have learned to love the soil and found thereon, even on a half-

acre plot, not only a refuge but also some measure of security. No apartment is a fit home for a family. To my notion even a log cabin or a tar-paper shack close to the soil may be better. Besides mighty few Americans will be content with such shacks for long. As a matter of fact, thanks to the depression, I look for the greatest increase in home building we have ever seen just as soon as the air has cleared and the depression is gone, but not forgotten."

#### One Hundred and Fifty Ways to Live without Money

IN the same magazine, Marlise Johnston writes in an article headed "Back to Barter": "Approximately a million people are going back to the principles of their childhood, to those annual spring marble-swapping days when ten megs were traded after careful thought for one aggie.

"Barter as practiced today is a direct offshoot of unemployment. It is an answer to the riddle asked on all sides—Why must people go without the necessities of life when there is more than enough to go around? The *old* answer had been that there was no money to oil the wheels of the exchange. The *new* answer is that there is no real reason why they should not get together and every reason why they should. And so they do. They are going back to elementals, exchanging what they have for what they want, without benefit of money.

"About one-twelfth of the unemployed in America are subsisting on barter and finding it not so bad. One hundred and fifty ways to live without money are being practiced in as many different communities in twenty-nine states. The movement is still spreading rapidly, and if the depression continues, many more of us will be working for corn meal."

#### Antioch's Students Barter Labor

"Certain cities," we are told, "have become classics in all conversations dealing with barter. One of the best known is Yellow Springs, Ohio, home of Antioch College, which has long been engaged in barter of an indirect kind. The students—even before the depression—

work six weeks in shops and trades, as part of their college course, and then attend classes six weeks. Their work pays for their education. This system has in the past been studied by educators, as its barter exchange is now being studied by economists. The Yellow Springs Exchange, a non-profit corporation, resembles a general store. Canned goods line the shelves, new and second-hand clothing hangs on the racks. The scrip used is backed up by foodstuffs which in many cases are put up by members. . . .

"President Morgan of Antioch College, director of the group, sees the possibility of a national system of barter with inter-state swapping on a large scale."

The barter system is proving successful in many instances in relieving want and poverty, and is doing much to bolster up the morale of the unwilling idle.

#### Madison Teaches Rural Life and Self-support

For years the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has been urging through the SURVEY and otherwise the importance of families having their homes on small tracts of land where they can be more secure in times of financial stress and where children can be brought up in a more ideal environment. It has also since its establishment twenty-nine years ago maintained various industries as a part of the curriculum, giving students opportunity not only to learn trades and how to be self-supporting, but at the same time to earn their school expenses by labor.

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### News Items

THE college entertained the Civitan Club Tuesday evening, April 25. The Civics Club of the Madison village community has recently been merged with the Civitan Club, an international organization that has for its great object the prevention of tuberculosis, the suppression of crime, and the development of better citizenship. The occasion of the evening was the presentation of the

charter by Secretary Arthur Cundy of the International Civitan's organization to the Madison group. A vegetarian lunch was served by the young women of the Home Economics Department. E. R. Doolittle, our banker and postmaster, was toastmaster. He has for years been a leading spirit in the community Civitan organization. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is represented in the Civitan Club by W. F. Rocke and P. A. Webber.

A PLEASANT week-end trip was reported by Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar and Mr. and Mrs. Nis Hansen on their return from the Pleasant Hill Academy and Upland Sanatorium where Dr. May C. Wharton and Pastor Edwin E. White, and their associates are doing an excellent community work up on the Cumberland Plateau. Misses Ila Mary Speaker and Dema Hooten of the Madison Nurses' Class of '32 are assisting Dr. Wharton with the health work at Pleasant Hill.

AMONG the visitors last week were about twenty-five members of the Goodlettsville Garden Club and about fifty members of the East Nashville Garden Lovers Club. This week we had about one hundred and fifty members of the Better Homes and Gardens Club. Miss Bamba Finger, Home Demonstration Agent, accompanied the group. Much interest is being shown in the large variety of flowers, shrubs, and trees of the college arboretum.

ON Tuesday evening the college was favored with a program by Dr. Erich Sorantin, violinist, accompanied by the Tennessee Philharmonic Orchestra. Dr. Sorantin, famous Viennese violin virtuoso, has received much commendation as conductor of the Tennessee Philharmonic Orchestra. He is classed as an artist of highest rank in the field of musical activity.

GUESTS of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge last week were Mrs. E. L. Fowler of Chicago, Illinois, sister of Mr. Goodge, and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Nesler of Harrisburg, Illinois. Mrs. Nesler is Mrs. Goodge's sister. They were called

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to Madison by the recent illness of Mr. Goodge. We are glad to report that he is making good recovery.

AMONG the recent guests of the college were John R. Sampson and Leslie Smith of Washington, D. C. Professor Sampson and Mr. Smith have charge of the woodworking department of Washington Missionary College. They also visited the rural centers at Lawrenceburg, El Reposo, and Fountain Head. Madison was also favored by a visit from H. H. Hamilton, President of Washington Missionary College. He expressed much interest in Madison's industrial activities.

ON a recent visit to the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Herbert C. White, Stanley Hall, and Dr. Sutherland were happily surprised to see the foundation for a new one-story building 40 by 104 feet. The money for this building is being raised by the Kiwanis and other clubs and by individual citizens of Pewee Valley, La Grange, and Louisville. This building is to be the new home for the surgery. It will also house the X-ray and laboratory departments. The location is close to the main building and will be a very valuable addition to the sanitarium work. The physicians, patrons, and others who have come in contact with the Pewee Valley Sanitarium are showing in this substantial manner their interest in the work. This cooperative spirit is certainly an encouragement to Mr. Wheeler and his associates. They expect to have the building completed in about two months.

IN a recent letter Dr. John F. Brownberger of the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital, Fletcher, North Carolina, writes: "The work at the sanitarium is progressing and we are quite busy. The sanitarium patronage is a little low at the present time, but this time of year is always slack with us. We received our allowance from the Duke Fund which amounted to \$2,131.00. We feel that this is a real blessing. We are working hard to finish the chapel and hope to have it completed some time in May."

THIS week Miss Florence Fellemende was made very happy by a visit from her father, Fred Fellemende, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mann of Madisonville, Kentucky. Mrs. Mann is Miss Fellemende's sister. This was their first visit to Madison.

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute band furnished music at the recent temperance rally held at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Mrs. S. B. Goodge sang two solos. They report a very successful meeting. The tabernacle which seats about five hundred persons was filled to its capacity. I. H. Sargent, Superintendent of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, is chairman of the anti-saloon organization of Lawrenceburg County.

WE were pleased to have for a weekend visit the following members of the faculty of Southern Junior College: Miss Pearl Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clark, Miss Ellen Anderson, and Miss Elizabeth Tollman. Dean Clark spoke at the regular service Sabbath morning.

WORD has just reached us that Pacific Union College is now accredited as a senior college by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. The faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute extends its hearty congratulations to Pacific Union College.

The Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you are pleased with the little paper, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading it regularly, send us their names and addresses.



# The Madison Survey

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No. 17

## Prospective Revolution in Tennessee and Alabama

WE are on the very verge of a revolution. This is the prediction of Brainard Cheney, a writer whose article, "Tennessee and Alabama are Facing a Revolution," appeared in the *Nashville Banner* of May 6, 1933.

It is not to be a revolution of chaos and disorder, misery or tyranny, he says, but a revolution that will be orderly, well planned and eagerly entered into by the people, provided the Muscle Shoals Bill now before Congress becomes a law. The writer feels that the Tennessee River Valley development will become the spearhead and the most concrete accomplishment of the Rooseveltian "new deal" affecting ultimately the entire central South.

The plan contemplates bringing a mighty river under control by means of power and storage dams and turning the entire force of the river into productive work. It is stated that the Tennessee River has a flow of water about fifty times as great in volume as the Hudson River, and that the harnessing and controlling of this river with its power which can be generated will benefit all the people who live along its long course, and many who are miles remote from it.

### Electric Power for Rural Homes

This river has a fall, from Knoxville to Muscle Shoals, of about 400 feet, an average of one foot a mile. During the last fifty miles before reaching the Muscle Shoals dam the fall is 150 feet, making it possible to develop an immense horsepower. When the river is harnessed as it is planned, it is estimated that five or six million horsepower of electricity can be generated, fifty thousand men

FROM the time of Cain two principles of life have been in the earth; one centering about the farm and the rural home; the other leading to the forsaking of the country and congregating in cities. The struggle between the two ideas, or methods of existence, has accompanied every world crisis since the fall of Adam.

---Rural Life

will be employed in the various construction projects, and forty thousand tons of nitrate fertilizer per year can be produced. The production of nitrate will use only about one-fourth of the power developed, leaving the remainder of the power for light and for homes, farms, mills, and manufacturing plants throughout this section. The cost of this power will be much lower than the present price.

These benefits to agriculture and industry will be indeed revolutionary. The Tennessee and Alabama section lying along this river is rich in ores and minerals useful for electro-chemical products. The writer states further that the contemplated dams will supply a navigable

depth of water for large steamboats and barges from the Cover Creek dam to the Ohio River.

Another feature of this remarkable revolution will be the carrying out of the plan to reforest the entire Tennessee River watershed which will mean the planting, growing, and care of trees. This project will take in sixty-two of Tennessee's ninety-five counties, will extend over fourteen million acres of ground, and will develop eight million acres of forest land, bringing employment to thousands of people.

#### **The Layman Foundation Has a Farm for You**

This development is not to be merely economic, a means of making a living, but will bring a redistribution of the population and an addition to it in this part of the country. The development of power for farms, cheap fertilizer, electric lights, and river transportation will bring many people from urban to rural districts. Plans are now being laid for cutting up large plantations into small farms, not haphazardly but by a well-directed plan, controlled by the government. Thus great syndicates will be unable to profiteer at the expense of the prospective garden-home seekers. This, too, is new and revolutionary from a political, social, and economic standpoint.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and a number of units which have sprung from this institution lie in the territory of the great Tennessee Valley. The Layman Foundation has considerable land that is being divided into small garden farms in favorable locations for people who desire to take part in this bloodless revolution.

#### **Bible Students Recognize Importance of This Movement**

Every Bible student should be able to recognize the plan of God for the homes of families as outlined in His Word. To practice God's plan is true religion. The Saviour came to this earth to do His Father's will, to reveal to the world and the universe that the plan of God for man is good and practical. His obedient followers should now be interested in the plan of God for a home—every family

on a little farm. This idea is certainly revolutionary when compared with the present custom of families living on small lots or in crowded apartments in a city or town.

In the beginning, God intended that families should have their homes in the midst of a beautiful garden. He has never changed this plan for man. Cain built the first city and thus started rebellion against God's plan for homes—a rebellion which is still in full swing. Seth and his descendants were tillers of the soil; but Cain and his descendants built, before the flood, many cities with their splendor, luxury, and vice which in time broke down the loyalty of God's people to the rural idea. When the flood came there was only one family that was truly rural-minded. People either lived in the cities or felt that they were mere slaves held by circumstances on the farm.

#### **Social and Economic Cancer**

Human congestion in towns and cities proves as serious and ruinous as a chronic congestion in the human body or the insane massing of cells in the body, producing a malignant growth, a cancer, which demands drastic treatment, even surgery, to save the life.

In a few years after the flood, the spirit of Cain was manifested in Nimrod who started to build Babylon. The Lord hindered this city program by a confusion of language.

Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob for years stood out prominently in the world as advocates of the rural life, and their descendants were finally settled in the land of Canaan with every family a possessor of a small garden farm. But their Egyptian education and experience in Egypt made the Jews a miserable failure as far as being a rural people was concerned. They were continually selling their land and drifting into the cities to engage in trade and commerce. Finally the Jew distinguished himself by doing most anything except farming.

While the Jewish nation failed to grasp God's plan for the family home, yet God never changed His mind. Since the failure of the Jews, the battle between God's plan for the home and Satan's plan

has been raging. The war is on today, and man is being continually lured by all kinds of inducements and deceptions and attractions to the cities. Even the schools to which the farmer sends his children are taught by city-minded teachers who start the young, plastic minds to become dissatisfied with the natural advantages of the country with its wonders and beauties. The tinsel and artificial display, the amusements and so-called opportunities of the cities are constantly kept before the minds of rural children in their readers, geography, arithmetic and other school books which have been prepared by city-minded writers. Finally the young minds become changed and these young people leave the country for the city as soon as opportunity offers itself.

#### Shall We Repeat the History of the Jews?

Thus the majority of the followers of Christ at this present time see little need for a movement from the city to the rural districts. We have, however, reached a time in the history of the world when this truth is to shine so that all who desire to obey God may know the Creator's plan for the family home. If the church is wise and far-seeing, its leaders will arise and call the attention of the people to this fundamental truth and will make it possible for the rural-minded to obtain little farms where they may more fully care for themselves and carry out God's plan. It is well known that in the past God has been obliged to use men who were not recognized as regular church men to bring about His reforms. Cyrus, Ahasuerus, and others are examples. It is interesting to those who have for years stood for this reform to see that many statesmen, business men, and social leaders are earnestly working to help those who desire to do so to leave the city for a home in the country. The spirit of God is as truly at work at the present time in this manner as when the early Christians fled from Jerusalem during the little space of time that the Roman army withdrew from the city. The wise and truth-loving will be impressed by the spirit of God that now is the time to act.

It is true that there is a strong influence at work, lulling people to sleep so that they do not comprehend the tremendous issues at stake. Their city minds are easily deceived by the lure of the cities.

#### Join the Revolutionists

There is a revolution on—a revolt against the cities and the complex, impractical organizations for which the cities stand and which are now dragging down to destruction our social, economic, and civil standards of truth.

Remember Lot's wife who was city-minded, and while she left Sodom with her body, her mind was still there. She became a monument of warning to all who are tempted to be deceived as she was. There never will be, probably, in the future a better time to make the change from the city to the country than at the present time. It is not only an economic question. It is more far-reaching, more vital; it is a question of loyalty to the plan of God, which is fundamental in Christian experience.

#### FOREST PATHS

*Ellis T. Williams*

They held a lure that fascinates and awes;  
To me they are the paths that lead to  
God.

Here is found the working of His mighty  
laws

That produce both giant tree and  
dainty goldenrod.

When tired nerves are wracked and torn,

When your spirit needs a soothing balm  
You'll find that peace the forest paths  
adorn

With the enrapturing power of quiet  
calm.

And then the still silence may be broken

By the stirring rustle of some cooling  
breeze.

There comes a welcome whisper that  
proves a token

Of a Father's love as you rest upon  
your knees.

O, why seek the weary jostling multitude

For a solace that it cannot give

When forest paths will give you heaven's  
food

And there you learn just how to really  
live?

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### What a Rural School Has Done for Me

READERS of the SURVEY will be interested in the story of a student of one of our rural schools as told by himself in an article, "What a Rural School Has Done for Me," appearing in the *Review and Herald* of April 6.

This young man has been attending the Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina. His story in brief is as follows:

I was born in the mountains of East Tennessee. When I was a small lad, my father moved out of the mountain section for a time, hoping to find a more desirable home. After a brief stay on the plains, my father returned to the mountains where his ancestors had lived and died for generations. I grew up in this out-of-the-world place, dissatisfied with what my environment had to offer and with a protest always in my soul. There was limited opportunity for school in the gully-marked mountain sides and hilltops, and I was desirous of a better opportunity.

Moonshine was common to all. Even infants were cured of their ills by corn whisky. The sole ambition of the average young man was merely the acquiring of a wife—"the old woman," he called her—a cabin in which to live, a few necessary rude pieces of furniture, a dog, and a gun. In summer he tended his small crops, and in winter he spent his time hunting for small game for food. There was little need of money. Blue-denim shirts and overalls were his year-round suit.

My home was a typical mountain one, with its lack of many conveniences, much poverty, and lack of educational opportunity. We yearned for something better. One day opportunity knocked at our door. A man came to our home and told us of a school at Fletcher, North Carolina, where boys and girls could work their way. Within a month I was there

and found a happy group of boys and girls, like myself seeking knowledge. I found a small but earnest group of Christian teachers giving their lives in unselfish service. For three years I studied, worked, and learned in this school. Through daily association I was given a vision of what constitutes real education. The vision that had begun to grow dim brightened as a wider outlook was opened before my eyes.

It was with sadness and a feeling of homesickness that I left Fletcher at the close of my last year. But before I left I had the pleasure of seeing my brother and two sisters enrolled in the school. It makes me happy to know they are there. I will always feel indebted to the school at Fletcher. It gave me ideals. In another year I shall enter college to pursue my studies further in preparation for a place of usefulness, however humble it may be.

### News Items

AMONG those registering at the Sanitarium this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. A. White, White's Creek; W. A. Overall, Nashville; Miss Annie Knapp, Franklin; Mrs. Horace Jones, Murfreesboro; Mrs. G. S. Parrish, Nashville; J. T. Peeler, Huntington; Miss Helen J. Daugherty, Nashville; Miss Betsy Davis, Elkton, Kentucky; Miss Kate Green, Birmingham, Alabama.

A COLPORTEURS' institute is being conducted at Madison this week by H. F. Kirk, Field Missionary Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, and I. O. Wallace, Field Missionary Secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference. Mrs. Kirk accompanies her husband. It is a pleasure to have Mr. and Mrs. Kirk and Mr. Wallace as guests of the institution during the institute.

AT the request of the West Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs, Herbert C. White presented at the annual meeting, held at Parkersburg, West Virginia, this week, the White Brothers' illustrated lecture, "The High Lights of Chinese Civilization."

**The Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you are pleased with the little paper, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading it regularly, send us their names and addresses.**

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

May 24, 1933

No. 18

## Chronic Good Health

By LEW WALLACE, M. D.

"NOTHING speaks more eloquently of one's intelligence than to be chronically well." In practicing medicine the word "chronic" refers to the disease as being either incurable or of prolonged duration.

To be chronically well carries the thought that the individual's good health is a continual fixed condition. He wears well; his resistance is good; he stands up under strain. Such a condition does not depend upon the numerous tonics or blood-builders offered the general public; neither does it depend upon the much advertised pep-specifics. These have a place, but the corner-stone of good health is the habitual observance of physical law. There is no short cut. Barring accidents, the shaping of our health depends upon heritage and habit. Certain inherited weaknesses may never be entirely overcome, even by the most careful living. However, not infrequently semi-invalids far outlive those who by birth are endowed with perfect health, but who squander their inheritance in wasteful and careless living. A very wise man once said, "The surest way to live to be one hundred years of age is to acquire an incurable disease at the age of twenty."

FEW people give any attention to the climate of their emotions or to brushing their mental teeth or to giving their minds a bath or their memories a cathartic.—*Meninger*

The average individual of the chronic good health type burdens his mind but little with the rules of right living. With him they are more or less a matter of routine. If you look into his daily habits, you will find that his observance of health laws, while at times imperfect, will in the main adhere to the major principles of

right living. He is not a fad-addict. He is not given to excesses or extremes in anything. He has accepted the health program as a whole. His steady consistent habits have built up a reserve that carries him

over the irregularities and rough spots. He has a balanced body, controlled by a balanced mind.

Many mechanical devices when purchased are accompanied by a card or leaflet giving information as to operation. Usually the instructions are not difficult to follow, and if obeyed, insure long life and efficiency. Health rules are similar in that they are both simple and effective. No one needs a college education to understand them. In fact, it is not necessary to know all that there is to know about the human body. It is necessary to know that the human body is a machine that needs regular care. If your machine is not running properly, make the necessary

repairs. If you are unable to do this, call in some one who can. No one runs a car with a flat tire. If the laws for running human beings were as strict as those for motor vehicles, many of us would be compelled to keep off the highways.

Is it not strange that with the wealth of information on how to live there are still about us many sick people? And some of these know all there is to know on how to keep well. Perhaps the hardest thing to do is to put this knowledge into practice and take enough time each day to keep well. Remember that it takes time and thought to drink sufficient water, to eat simple foods properly and in the right quantity, to see that your elimination is complete, that your posture helps rather than hinders, that out-of-door air and sunshine combined with exercise are wonderful tonics, and that a good night's sleep is the best way to get ready for tomorrow. These, coupled with the proper mental attitude, are worth a trial, and will bring satisfactory results.

### Letter of Appreciation from County Health Department

IN a recent letter concerning the success of the Blue Ribbon School Hygiene Program, Dr. John J. Lentz, Davidson County Health Officer, says:

"This success would have been impossible without the aid of the agencies which co-operated with the County Health Office in carrying out the program, and of those agencies I regard the Madison Sanitarium, through your kindness, as having played a major part. I feel that your work in correcting tonsil defects among so many children has been of inestimable value to those you served. The record made by the Edenwold school would have been completely lost if it had not been for the tonsillectomies performed by your institution for one-half the school enrollment. Please allow me to express my sense of deep personal obligation to you and extend my thanks and those of the County Board of Health for your aid."

### The Line Shall Not Break Where I Stand

I will stand in the pathway of duty  
For a cause which shall never retreat;  
'Tis with God-given strength I shall conquer  
And the foe in the conflict defeat.

I will stand 'gainst a great host of darkness  
And list to the Master's command  
Sent down from the heavenly portals—  
"The line must not break where you stand."

The line shall not break where I stand,  
For I'll answer the Master's demand,  
And shout with God's armor around me,  
"The line must not break where you stand."

I will stand in the pathway of duty,  
Though the dark clouds of sin o'er me roll,  
For with prayer and the sword of the Spirit  
Despair shall not enter my soul.

I will fight against Satan, the tempter,  
By faith holding firmly God's hand,  
By the sign of the cross I'll be the victor—  
The line shall not break where I stand.  
—Laura D. Whitmore  
in "Medical Evangelist" (Adapted)

THE Author of natural laws is also the Author of spiritual laws. God's natural law is unchangeable. If you or I violate one of nature's laws of health we pay the penalty. We may think we get by and sometimes seemingly we do. But we are drawing only on our reserve. We are piling up an expensive bill which, sooner or later, we must pay with a slice of our constitution, or even death itself. . . . If things are going wrong with us we should make a careful examination. We will find out, no doubt, that we are out of step with our Creator. We are disobeying one or more of his immutable laws. . . . Today while you have time and opportunity is the day to think on these things.—A. M. Burton

### Child Health Week

DURING National Child Health Week the school family heard from Miss Elma Rood of the development of blue ribbon standards of child health now so widespread in the schools. Miss Rood spoke from experience in the first Child Health Demonstration (Mansfield and Richland

Counties, Ohio) where she was director of health education, and from more recent experience in the South and elsewhere. Since a few years ago when Miss Rood was a member of the Peabody College faculty she has made a number of visits to Madison, and is now spending some time with us before going to a summer teaching appointment at the University of Kentucky.

Child Health Week also meant a time of recognition of attainment for elementary school children who during the year have been forming certain health habits and have reached a definite standard of health. Thirty-five "blue ribbon children" from Madison Demonstration School and the school at the Southern Publishing Association joined over four thousand children in this county in a review before health and educational officials at the state fair grounds, and with them helped to demonstrate some of the health measures they have been learning and putting to use. Those from Madison were: Austin, Frances, and Helen Bush; Ruth Dye; Anella Ewaschuck; Sarah Ann Goodge; Ethelyn, Mary, and Robert Jacobsen; Florence and Irma Kinsey; Elizabeth Meyers; William Patton; Venessa Standish; Mignon Straw; Alfred and Harry Webber; Dorothy and Kathryn White; and LaVerne Wilson. Five others, two of whom will qualify as blue ribbon children during this month, received special mention. They are: Alice Brest, Esther Brown, Jack Kennedy, Rosalynd Moore, and Juanita Standish.

THEY succeed best who attempt their most difficult task with determination, finish each one before they take up the next, and refuse to dissipate their strength and purpose by worrying in advance.—*Atlantic Union Gleaner*

### News Items

AFTER three months of field work in New England, J. G. White, president of the Associated Lecturers, Incorporated, has returned to Madison where he will make his future headquarters. He gave an interesting report to the faculty Sabbath afternoon of his

recent experiences in placing the illustrated Learn-How-To-Be-Well Lecture Series before the people of Boston, Middleburg, and Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mr. White feels hopeful for the future of the Associated Lecturers' Bureau work. Since last August the Learn-How-To-Be-Well Lecture Series and slides have been placed in eighteen states and four foreign countries, and several orders are waiting to be filled.

WORD comes to us of the death of Mrs. Lynn Doughty at Los Angeles, California, on April 19. She was a graduate of the Madison Nurses' Class of '21 and will be remembered as Pearl Rannels. After her graduation she was married to Lynn Doughty who was also a Madison student. They made their home at Bonnerdale and Malvern, Arkansas, until about four years ago when they went to Los Angeles. We regret exceedingly to learn of her death and extend to the bereaved members of her family our sincere sympathy.

STUDENTS recently entering the college are Donna Jeffrey, Minnesota; J. H. Shrock and son, Cledith, Florida; John Ulrich, Kentucky; Shuburt Lia, Kiangsi, China; Richard DeLoach, Georgia; Clifton Dreyer, Iowa; Allan Munroe, Massachusetts; Vincent Small, Wisconsin; Eugene LeMaster, Ohio; Earnest Biggs, Michigan; K. C. Donald, Georgia.

WE were pleased to have Dr. Estella G. Norman and her mother for a brief visit this week. Dr. Norman is a member of the Battle Creek Sanitarium staff of physicians and is enroute to the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan, after several months' stay at Battle Creek, Inc., Miami Springs, Florida.

RECENTLY Miss Lucy Brown of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was the guest of Miss Elizabeth Windhorst and also of the institution. Miss Brown is a graduate of the Madison Nurses' Class of '19.

AMONG the guests registering at the sanitarium this week are Mrs. Frances Brooks, Madison; Robert Gardner, Nashville; Mrs. Harry T. Adams, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Ophelia Dudley, Nashville; Col. J. L. Jordan, Nashville; Mrs. Naomi Lester, Nashville; Mrs. Mollie Coleman, Madison; Mrs. J. D. Finley, Knoxville.

MUCH interest is being shown in the visual education matter and the Learn-How-To-Be-Well Lecture Series which are being sent out by the Associated Lecturers, Inc., Madison, Tennessee. Recent orders have come in for ten full sets of more than 500 slides from ministers, physicians, and other health workers. The capacity of the Visual Education Department of the College, employing more than twenty students, is being taxed to its capacity to meet the demands.

## THE MADISON SURVEY

Published Weekly

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### Special Summer Courses

READERS of the SURVEY will be interested to learn of plans for the forthcoming summer school at Madison. With the regular summer quarter of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, special feature courses, helpful to those interested in self-supporting medical evangelistic work and related vocational lines, will be offered. This summer school is being sponsored jointly by the Layman Extension League, the Associated Lecturers' Bureau, and the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

Specialists are being brought in to conduct intensive short courses in their various fields of endeavor, and this summer session promises to be one of the most helpful and practical ever offered at Madison.

While this special work has been planned primarily for the benefit of the students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, arrangements have been made to admit a limited number of other students, preferably graduate students who have completed their regular courses and are looking for special help in preparing themselves for active self-supporting missionary work.

The summer quarter begins June 5 and closes August 28. This period will be divided into two terms of six weeks each, the second term beginning July 17.

The special feature courses with dates and amount of credit given, in addition to the regular summer courses offered by the college, are as follows:

1. Voice Training and Public Speaking  
—Professor M. E. Cady, 4 quarter hours.  
July 17 - August 28.
2. Medical Evangelistic Field Training  
—Julius Gilbert White, 2 quarter hours.  
July 17 - August 28.
3. Rural Education and Agriculture  
—Professor C. F. Alden, 3 quarter hours.  
July 17 - August 28.
4. Promotion Methods and Salesmanship  
—Ira O. Wallace, 2 quarter hours.  
June 5 - August 28.
5. Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick  
—Elma Rood, 3 quarter hours.  
July 17 - August 28.

6. Photography and Visual Education  
—Herbert C. White, 4 quarter hours.  
June 5 - August 28.

A moderate fee will be charged for the above courses.

Following is a list of the regular courses and hours of credit offered during the summer quarter by the faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Those marked with an asterisk may be of interest to the special students coming in for the summer quarter.

Beekeeping (3); General Zoology (4); Advanced Bacteriology (4); Materials and Methods of Teaching Agriculture (4); Landscape (4); Animal Husbandry (4); Organic Chemistry (4); Qualitative Analysis (4); Teaching of Junior High School Mathematics (2); Teaching of Senior High School Mathematics (2); Spoken English (4); History of English (4); Advanced Composition (4); Harmony I (4); Harmony II (4); Sight Singing (1); Orientation (2); Library Science (1); Community Hygiene (4)\*; Child Hygiene (2)\*; Food Preparation and Serving (4)\*; Housework (3); Elementary Dressmaking (4); Social and Family Relationship (4); Diet in Disease (4)\*; History of Elementary Mathematics (2); Recent World History (3); Community Sociology (3)\*; Materials and Methods of Teaching the Social Sciences (2); Handy-Man Mechanics (4); Advanced Carpentry (4); Auto Mechanics and Gas Engine (4); Carpentry (4); Architectural Drafting (4); Food Chemistry (4)\*.

The average student expense at Madison is as follows:

Board and plain laundry . . . . .	\$10.00 per month
Room . . . . .	4.00 per month
Special fees . . . . .	6.00-10.00 per quarter

The special summer school student should be prepared to pay his expenses in cash. However, some work in the college industries may be given to apply on expenses. Each student should make definite arrangements with the Institute before coming. The latest date for entrance to classes for the first six weeks is June 10. Address all inquiries to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

A well qualified stenographer-secretary is wanted at once at the office of the Associated Lecturers. Applications should be addressed to J. G. White, Madison, Tennessee.

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 19

## Guard Your Thinking

MANY of the readers of the SURVEY come in contact with people suffering from discouragement, "blues," anxiety, worry, and discontent due to various

causes, chief of which at the present time is the financial and industrial upheaval through which we are passing, and have been during the last three years. Dr. George K. Pratt, in the *Literary Digest* of February 18, 1933, writes on "Mental Ills of the Depression." His philosophy is timely, and is good medicine to the distressed, panicky individual. Too, his philosophy is in harmony with the teachings of the Master who created the mind of man. No better remedy has ever been found for mental sickness than is given in the Scriptures:

"Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me."

"In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

"I say unto you, be not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat, nor yet for your body what ye shall put on; for the life is more than the food, and the body than the raiment. . . .

And which of you by being anxious can add a cubit unto his stature. If then ye are not able to do even that which is least, why are ye anxious concerning the rest. . . . How much more can He clothe you, oh ye

of little faith, and seek not ye what ye shall eat and what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind, for all these things do the nations of the world seek after. But your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things, Howbeit seek ye His kingdom and these things shall be added unto you. Fear not, little flock."

"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him and He shall bring it to pass. . . . Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him. Fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way. . . . Fret not thyself, it tendeth only to evil-doing. . . . Better is a little that the righteous have than the abundance of many wicked."

"Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."

"Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established."

"A merry heart is a good medicine, but a broken spirit dries up the bones."

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee."

"In returning and rest shall ye be saved;

### Your Mental Garden

Resentment is an ugly thing,  
It crowds the roses out;  
Keep your mental garden fair,  
Put harmful things to rout.

Seed thoughts that you cultivate  
Within your fertile mind,  
Bring forth varied blossoms  
According to their kind.

Anger, malice, worry, fear,  
Are noxious mental seeds;  
Quickly rid your mind of them  
Before they choke as weeds.

Faith, gentleness, humility,  
Truth, patience, unselfed love,  
Are specimens of seedlings rare,  
Approved of God above.

Your mental garden is a place  
In which you daily dwell;  
Let nothing ugly flourish there,  
Safeguard and tend it well.

-- Selected

in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

"But this one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Let us therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded."

"In nothing be anxious. . . . I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content."

"Casting all your anxiety upon Him, because He careth for you."

"There is no fear in love. Perfect love casteth out fear, because fear hath punishment."

### **Never Think nor Talk Doubt or Unbelief**

These statements impress us that we should never think nor talk doubt or unbelief.

Those who have had the advantage of the teachings of the church and the Christian schools should now be prepared to stand the mental strain successfully and meet the shocks and catastrophes due to misfortune that is now on the world. Worldly people should now have a continual demonstration of the advantages of true education and Christianity before them. The acid test is being applied to those trained in church and Christian schools. It is easy to determine the difference between the wheat and the chaff of true education and religion.

If human minds have been trained in the church and Christian schools to have the habit of grasping truth and practicing it, then those minds today will be found cheerful, hopeful, and optimistic instead of being fearful, worried, and depressed even to the point where self-destruction is often contemplated in order to get away from the torment of mental anguish. No amount of educational information nor formal religion can take the place of correct mental habits—habits which will prepare the individual to stand the strain necessary for everyone who is doing worth-while work.

From Dr. Pratt's article, "Mental Ills of the Depression," we learn that a large proportion of the unhealthy mental reactions produced by the depression have their roots in various kinds of insecurity which are physical and economical. These

cause fear, and fear in turn produces worry, anxiety, or depression, causing many varieties of mental disorders.

### **Unhealthy Attitude—A Type of Mental Ill Health**

The writer shows that it is dangerous to have unhealthy attitudes which are frequently not recognized as types of mental ill health. Yet these unhealthy attitudes are manifesting themselves frequently as follows: "Chronic irritability, sensitiveness to fancied slights, discriminations, criticisms, bitterness, sullenness, and a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, spells of the blues, melancholia, apathy, indifference, resignation, and hopelessness."

Another cause for unhealthy attitudes is due to the frantic pursuit of the narrow adjustment of social or political or religious philosophies for ways of escape. Independent thinking has become painful, and the disappointed, bewildered, and resentful, flock to cults who promise to lead them out of the psychological desert. Incredulity and superstition, a mounting tendency to patronize fortune tellers and other advocates of the mythical, are on the increase, all affecting the mental health.

Dr. Pratt urges that the unemployed men and women should have a chance to study the cause of the situation and talk it out. It would serve to drain pent-up emotional tension and give a feeling of relief and relaxation. Those in charge of affairs today should cultivate the habit of being good listeners to those who are unemployed. It would be well for leaders to gather the unemployed in groups for the purpose of free speech and public discussion. Those who are suffering from repressive attitudes are psychologically dangerous to the morale of the community.

He urges work for these unemployed as a life-saver to preserve their self-respect and mental health. He says almost any kind of work will do as long as it presents a reasonably definite task which will preserve orderly habits of association and thinking and require active attention, tending to shut out unpleasant and unhealthy introspection.

These principles uttered by Dr. Pratt are fundamental, and must be recognized and put into practice by those who are unemployed and by those who wish to help the unemployed.

### The Earth Holds Treasures Richer than Gold or Silver

"Within the vast boundaries of nature there is still room for the suffering and needy to find a home. . . . Hidden in the depths of the earth are blessings for all who have courage and will and perseverance to gather her treasures.

"The tilling of the soil, the employment God appointed to man in Eden, opens the field in which there is opportunity for multitudes to gain a subsistence.

"Thousands and tens of thousands might be working upon the soil who are crowded into the cities watching for a chance to earn a trifle. . . . If the poor now crowded into cities could find homes upon the land, they might not only earn a livelihood, but find health and happiness now unknown to them. . . . Christian farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land and in teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive. . . . Life's best things—simplicity, honesty, truthfulness, purity, integrity—cannot be bought or sold. . . . We should work cheerfully, hopefully, gratefully, believing that the earth holds in her bosom rich treasures for the faithful worker to garner, stores richer than gold or silver."—*Ministry of Healing.*

## The Coming South

CONGRESS has approved, and President Roosevelt has signed, the Muscle Shoals-Tennessee Valley Development Bill. This act puts into operation under government control the giant power and nitrate plants of Muscle Shoals, Florence, Alabama. It provides for the building of a new dam at Cove Creek on the Clinch River for flood control and authorizes government transmission and sale of power. The dam will be 230 feet high, have a reservoir of 56,000 acres, and will impound three and a half million acre-feet of water.

This means the development of the rich basin of the Tennessee River into a model area, economically and socially. Power, flood controls, reforestation, and other development projects are included in this government undertaking.

The Tennessee River Valley Commission, consisting of three men chosen by the President and confirmed by Congress, will direct and manage this great undertaking. Dams will be constructed, not only for flood control and power, but to aid navigation and all kinds of industrial development.

Authority is granted to carry on experimental production of fertilizer in the big war-time nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, cutting down the cost of fertilizer for the benefit of the farmer, and also giving him cheap light and power.

Construction of Cove Creek dam will soon start, and the expenditure of \$35,000,000 will put thousands of unemployed men and women to work. Several large companies of contractors who have equipment on hand are co-operating in their bidding for this stupendous undertaking and gigantic construction. They have available millions of dollars' worth of equipment and can begin work at once with a minimum delay and expense. They will use local labor so long as it is available.

Arthur E. Morgan, President of Antioch College and a trained civil engineer, has been appointed by the President to act as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, a commission to have power to carry forward the plans of the government for the development of the Tennessee River Valley. At this writing, President Morgan is visiting the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. For a number of years he has been interested in the work that Madison is doing in giving students an opportunity to work and earn their school expenses while carrying on their school studies.

## Health Hints of a Chinese Sage

1. Breakfast early in the morning.
2. Take in the air of heaven through the nose.
3. Never leave the house until you have broken your fast.
4. Take a good meal in the middle of the day. Eat the simplest viands; they are more nourishing.

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5. Beware of delicate dishes invented only to tickle the appetite.
6. Eat slowly; chew well; such mastication breaks the food into bits, charges it well with saliva, and prepares it for the stomach.
7. Don't satisfy your appetite to such an extent that when you get up from the table you are surfeited; abundance of food torments the stomach and impedes digestion.
8. Sup early and frugally.
9. As soon as you awake in the morning, rub the chest in the region of the heart.
10. Avoid swift transitions from heat to cold.
11. In bed, lie on your right side or on your left, bend your knees and go to sleep in this position.
12. Every time you wake up, stretch yourself in bed; this imparts freedom to the operations of the heart.
13. If you decline from your original state of prosperity, say to yourself that what you have left will suffice for you. They may take my prosperity from me, say to yourself, but they can not rob me of my heart's repose.

—*Literary Digest.*

### News Items

THE blue print for the new library building is being made by H. E. Standish, head of the Practical Arts Department, and his assistants. Dr Francis K. Drury, head of Carnegie Library, Nashville, is taking a deep interest in helping work out plans for the library building. Funds for the building will be raised by contributions from friends of the College. This building, like the other college buildings, will be erected by student labor.

THE woodworking shop is putting out a load of furniture of various kinds most every day. Mr. Q. E. Smith, manager, says they are unable with their present force and equipment to fill the orders which are coming in.

THIS week Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roche and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson visited the Memphis Treatment Rooms, Memphis, Tennessee, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bean; the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; and El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama.

THE Sanitarium is again honored by having as its guest Thomas H. Elliot of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Mr. Elliot is ninety-nine years old. For many years he has made periodical visits to the Sanitarium for a general physical inventory and is an excellent example of the biologic life. He is an active worker in the promotion of educational and other welfare work.

THE Sanitarium is pleased to have among its guests Miss Mattie G. Kirkpatrick of Nashville. Miss Kirkpatrick is a member of the Methodist-Episcopal church and was a missionary in Japan for a number of years. She is one of Nashville's leading club and social workers, and finds it beneficial to have a physical check-up and a period of rest and relaxation occasionally in order to maintain the greatest health efficiency.

UNDER date of May 13, Dr. William Goodell Frost, president emeritus of Berea College, writes from Orlando, Florida:

"Your Madison Survey has been doing us good all winter. We are now starting on our uncertain journey for the summer and you may discontinue the little paper until further notice. Possibly I shall see you in November. My college, Oberlin, has its centennial this year. Where I shall seek coolness after that is uncertain. My boy, Norman, will be back from foreign travels in the fall, in fact quite soon now, and I may come to Nashville to see him and you. I think of you when I pray for 'those now carrying on the work of the kingdom.'"

Dr. Frost served as president of Berea for twenty-eight years during which time Berea's student body grew from fifty to several hundred students. He constantly stressed the practical side of education. "Berea taught," Dr. Frost says, "that God does not reserve all favors for those who handle books. It is as honorable, and as 'intellectual,' to increase the yield of potatoes, or to manage a growing child, as it is to learn a foreign language."

A letter from Sioux City, Iowa, says: "I have been reading the Madison Survey for a number of years and enjoy it very much. I am sending you the name of a friend who I am sure will also enjoy it."

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## Dr. Arthur E. Morgan Visits Madison

BEFORE President Morgan's appointment by President Roosevelt as head of the commission to direct the great work of the Tennessee River Valley, he had planned to visit the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, because of his interest in student self-help. Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, for more than twelve years has been an outstanding institution in giving students an opportunity to help themselves through school by their own labor. President and Mrs. Morgan visited the various industrial departments of the college while at Madison, and received visits from some of the leading citizens of Nashville.

The following is an extract of the report given in the Nashville *Banner* concerning their visit:

### The Tennessee Valley to Become an Ideal Community

IN an interview with a *Banner* reporter, the chairman of the all-powerful board that is to direct the destinies of the valley development gave in outline the aims and goals of himself and the President.

"The Tennessee Valley is to be the first place in America where we can sit down and design a civilization," Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, newly-named head of the Tennessee Valley Authority and president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, declared in presenting the aim of President Roosevelt in the project that is to mean so much to Tennessee.

Dr. Morgan, who is widely known as an educator of individual ideas and as an engineer and builder of public projects, has been in Nashville for the past two days on a visit to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of the Nashville Agricultural Normal

I HAVE profound respect for the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in being self-supporting for students and faculty. The future holds promise for other such institutions, as higher education continues to be a social and economic luxury. We could wish nothing better for Antioch than that it should train men and women with the ability, courage and high purpose to originate or take part in such undertakings. --Arthur E. Morgan, in New York "*Herald Tribune*."

Institute at Madison. An old friend of Dr. Sutherland's, the Tennessee Valley Authority chairman spent his time here quietly, renewing his acquaintance with the Nashville schoolman and inspecting his school. He was scheduled to leave Nashville today to return to his home at Yellow Springs.

### No Politics in the New Enterprise

Shy of publicity, pomp, and circumstance, the Antioch College head asked for no public announcement of his visit here and travels elsewhere in the neighborhood. He spoke briefly to the students and faculty of Peabody College this morning.

Dr. Morgan is a tall, gaunt man with broad, slightly stooped shoulders. He has something of an academic, studious air but the strong, nervous hands of a worker. A long nose and high forehead mark him

for intellectuality. Under reticent manner, he is entirely affable and approachable.

Due to the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority board, with the exception of himself, had not yet been selected, he felt that he could not with propriety speak of any definite plans for policies the board might have. Dr. Morgan confined his discussion to the aims and purposes of the President, with whom he sees eye-to-eye.

After Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president of Peabody College, had presented him with the comment that the Tennessee River development had been under way for 102 years, Dr. Morgan began by saying that he hoped the first hundred years were the hardest. He felt that to tell what the board planned to do in the Tennessee Valley and at Muscle Shoals would be "crowding things."

"The board is not yet in existence," he said, "and I can not speak for the board. I just slipped off down here to take a look at things. It would be only decent and proper that I should talk in generalities so it won't be held against me later."

"I am very much pleased with the President's view of the project. There is to be no politics in it. I have talked with the President about it on several occasions and every time he said, 'Remember there is to be no politics in this.'"

#### **Small Rural Industries**

"What the President is thinking about is to make a study of the area, find out what can be produced there, and see what can be developed in the way of small industries in communities there," he explained.

Dr. Morgan pointed out that the boy now growing up in a small rural community has little chance to find out what he can do in industry, to get any training. "He is forced to leave his home and go to the city or industrial centers," he said. "If there are industries in the community, he can remain at home and continue to be a factor in his home town."

He cited as examples the hills and mountain towns of Tennessee. Of course, he agreed, many are now saying that the trouble already is overproduction. This

might be true. Still there is lack of distribution of production. The income to families in these mountain communities and their standard of living might well be raised.

The function of the board, as he conceived it, was what the chemists called a "catalyst," that is, an agent that sets things in motion. There are great potentialities in the Tennessee Valley. The project needs only a force to start and direct it.

"It needs, as this country needs, organization between production and consumption. The President has in mind a social development so that people do not live for industry, but industry for the people."

#### **Rural Development for the Future**

"But the Tennessee Valley development will not be the work of the board only. It will be the work of many, who must contribute to it. The board will be merely the catalyst. It will be the job of the board to find all of the capacity, the imagination, and consecration for this work in this district."

"The board will work for more remote and ultimate aims, rather than any immediate contribution. There are two ways of viewing it—what is coming to this section now and what can be accomplished through it ultimately."

Dr. Morgan pointed out that, as all knew, political preferment is variable. This administration may be in for only four years, or eight years. With reaction coming in, this whole project might be swept away. That is his reason and the President's reason for avoiding all politics, making it pay its way, and building for sound development of the future.

#### **The Madison School**

In speaking of the Madison school, which he had been visiting, Dr. Morgan said he was greatly impressed with the institution. "They are doing a fine work there. I can learn more at that school in a little while than from a lot of our big universities."

Dr. Morgan was accompanied by Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Floyd Bralliar of the school. Several members of the Tennessee

Valley Association groups, formed to co-operate with the board and other agencies in the valley's development, held a few minutes' conversation with Dr. Morgan after his talk.

He lunched with Dr. Payne and others at Knapp Farm.

## The Layman's Extension League

IN a recent letter to his father, W. C. White of St. Helena, California, Herbert C. White tells of the organization of the Layman's Extension League and its plans and purposes. A synopsis of the letter follows: \*

DEAR FATHER:

So many interesting things are happening here at Madison this spring that I hardly know where to begin my story of recent events. Knowing your intense interest in all phases of the Laymen's Movement here in the southland and your unfailling enthusiasm through the years in encouraging and promoting self-supporting missionary work and medical evangelism, I am sure you will be pleased to know more fully the plans and objectives of the newly organized society, the Layman's Extension League.

The League is primarily a student organization. For a long time the need of such an organization has been felt, that students might be prepared while in college for definite lines of responsibility in self-supporting missionary work, thus making close relationship between the central training school and the units scattered throughout the South.

The Southern Guild has done much in laying strong foundations for such a co-operative plan, and the present League organization is an outgrowth of one of its departments, known as the Junior Guild.

The possibilities in a group of consecrated, spirit-filled young people for carrying large responsibilities in promoting the self-supporting missionary idea throughout the South and molding the activities of the college are great.

A few weeks ago we prepared an application blank for League membership. A fine response came from more than one hundred of our young people for active membership and more than twenty for associate membership. Each one pledges to support the principles upon which

\*Space will permit only a brief digest of the platform with aims and objectives of the society. The platform is prepared in pamphlet form and may be secured by addressing Herbert C. White, president of the Layman's Extension League, Madison, Tennessee.

the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was founded, and to respond to the call for medical evangelistic workers.

In order to place the aims and objectives of the society clearly before our members, I have prepared a brief statement of the League's platform. This document contains (1) "A Call to Medical Evangelistic Service," (2) a brief statement defining "The Unit Idea," and (3) thirteen points setting forth the definite responsibilities and immediate projects of the League. It reads as follows:

### The Layman's Extension League

An organization founded by the students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to promote the spirit of medical evangelism in the college, to encourage and inspire young men and women throughout the South to enroll in the self-supporting Laymen's Movement, and to aid them in securing a practical training for missionary work and unit activity.

### The Call to Service

"A clarion call to medical evangelism is due at this time. Thousands, yes, tens of thousands, are asleep to the condition of their spiritual and physical health. . . .

"Thousands of laymen should hear and repeat the call. Hundreds of nurses who have had thorough training in our sanitariums should engage in medical evangelism, and with some additional training could be leaders in the work. Scores of young men should qualify to be lecturers. Physicians should sense fully their responsibility to impart to others the message of health and temperance in talks and lectures. . . .

"No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields . . . 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 Unit Idea

In response to the demand for such help in the past, efforts have been put forth by groups of men and women who have banded themselves together on a co-operative plan for helping rural communities and cities of the South. These units are patterned after the mother institution at Madison. They are self-supporting and self-sustaining. The workers, including doctors, business managers, nurses, teachers, dietitians, evangelists, farm managers, mechanics, bakers, printers, bookkeepers, etc., unite in giving their time and talent without thought of remuneration or reward for service. There is a call for many more units to do the same work.

### Method of Work

For this reason, the students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute have enrolled

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themselves in the Layman's Extension League, an organization founded by them to accomplish the following definite objectives:

1. To encourage and inspire the students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to enroll in the Laymen's Movement and fit themselves for definite places in self-supporting work.

2. To arouse laymen everywhere to do the same type of work.

3. To study the needs of the units now established in order to be better prepared to establish and foster new ones.

4. To give special study to the needs of the southern field.

5. To help establish new units.

6. To organize units in the college that groups may practice and be better prepared to undertake the establishment of such co-operative centers.

7. To co-operate with the Associated Lecturers' Bureau.

8. To co-operate with the Entrance and Credits Committee of the college in securing students who have definite aims for self-supporting missionary work.

9. To co-operate with the Finance Committee of the college in aiding students who are eligible to special arrangements for their tuition.

10. To encourage special intensive short courses in medical evangelism and vocational training.

11. To urge each prospective unit worker to familiarize himself with several useful trades and to become the master of at least one.

12. To work with the faculty of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in strengthening the college in all of its departments as a training center for self-supporting missionary workers; especially with regard to vocational training and medical evangelism.

One of the first projects of the League, in co-operation with the Associated Lecturers' Bureau, was to encourage the establishment of a special summer school course for medical evangelistic and rural welfare workers. You will find an announcement concerning the summer session in the May 24 issue of the SURVEY.

The organization of three new units is already

under way and we shall be able to report on their progress in the near future.

### Officers of the League

The executive officers of our new society are: Herbert C. White, president; James Zeigler, vice-president; Stanley Hall, treasurer; Winona West, secretary.

Working with the Executive Committee is an advisory board representing the faculty and consisting of Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Mrs. Belle C. Hall, and Dr. P. A. Webber.

Under the Executive Board are six working committees, as follows: (1) Unit organization; (2) research and historical; (3) program and activities; (4) publicity and promotion; (5) literature and publishing; and (6) southern work.

Six meetings are held each school quarter on Saturday afternoons with the chairman of one of the above committees presiding. It is our plan to have each of the working committees report on its activities at least once each quarter, thus helping to bring variety and life into our meetings.

As the work of this new organization grows, we shall endeavor to keep you informed; and we hope you will be free to give us your advice and counsel as these different lines of activity are developed.

As ever your son,

HERBERT C. WHITE

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## News Items

THE Agricultural Department is supplying Kinne Kitchen and the sanitarium Diet Kitchen with fresh cauliflower, garden peas, onions, crisp lettuce, and radishes from the garden. The strawberry crop is unusually good and luscious berries are being served daily. A good stand of sweet corn is reported, feed and forage crops are looking well, and alfalfa is ready to cut. The Agricultural Department is endeavoring to supply Madison's big family and the patients with home-grown food products. Madison's slogan is "Grow what you eat, and eat what you grow."

A LETTER has just come from G. G. Jenkins, who has recently opened up hydrotherapy treatment rooms at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, saying, "We are having success in pleasing and benefiting our patients. We greatly appreciate Mrs. Gotzian's helping us make this work possible. The longer we remain and the more we get acquainted, the better are the prospects for business. The men's department has given nine treatments today."

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The Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you are pleased with the little paper, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading it regularly, send us their names and addresses.



# The Madison Survey

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## Tennessee Valley, Ideal for Garden Farms

IN an article in the June issue of *Review of Reviews*, under the caption, "Dawn for the Tennessee Valley," George Fort Milton explains his conception of the plans for the development of the Tennessee Valley.

He points out that this great development must be from the standpoint of education. The Tennessee Valley Authority, headed by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College, will have great power in the development of this project. For years President Morgan has had keen interest in the practical education of young men and women.

Another member of the Authority is Harcourt A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee. He has been a pioneer in agricultural education in the South for years, and has taken a lively interest in bringing about more ideal conditions for the rural homes of Tennessee.

President Roosevelt is in perfect accord with this wonderful economic experiment, and realizes the magnitude of the undertaking. The people of the Tennessee Valley, many of whom can trace their ancestry to the rugged Scotch-Irish pioneers who more than a century ago settled in the mountains and valleys of the Blue

Ridge and Cumberland Mountains, appreciate the plans that are being launched for the building of these great dams that will mean three million horsepower, flood control, and the reforestation of large areas in the valley.

According to Mr. Milton, during the next few years, there will be an interesting comparison between public and private power prices. The President and the Authority have for their goal the economic and social upbuilding of the Tennessee Valley, making it a model for rural homes and factories located in small towns.

### A Garden in the Wilderness

THE wilderness and the parched  
land shall be glad;  
And the desert shall rejoice, and  
blossom as the rose.  
It shall blossom abundantly,  
And rejoice even with joy and  
singing. . . . --Isaiah

### Basic Qualities for an Ideal Society

The Tennessee Valley possesses the basic qualities upon which an ideal society can be built. These basic factors consist of many millions of tons of coal and iron ore, limestone and other essential ores and minerals within easy reach, cheap transportation, and abundant water power. Another factor is the ease by which great quantities of water can be impounded for use during the dry season. Climate is another important factor in the development of this section of the country. There are no extremes of temperature, and the country is practically free from conditions that would be brought about by ice

and snow. A splendid railroad system puts the large cities of the North and East within easy reach of the Tennessee Valley. Great beds of phosphate near these large power centers, such as Muscle Shoals, will make cheap fertilizer possible. Then, too, the people in this section will cooperate to the fullest extent with the President, Congress, and the Authority to carry out this unique social, economic, and industrial undertaking.

It is most interesting to have the government seriously undertaking to do on a large scale what the Madison school and its units have been doing on a small scale.

#### Training Students to Meet Economic Problems

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute a few days ago enjoyed having President and Mrs. Arthur E. Morgan as its guests. Dr. Morgan appreciates the training this institution is giving young men and women to prepare them to go into needy localities and help, intelligently and scientifically, the people to get upon a sound economic basis.

Due to the practical educational scheme upon which they operate, Madison and its allied centers have been able to function fairly normally during the four years of financial stress through which the country has been passing.

Teaching students to be self-supporting, self-governing, to take the initiative, and to be proprietors while getting their academic education, has meant the creating of fiber in the students, enabling them to stand the financial strain of the past few years. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has not only been able to stand the economic strain, but it has managed to grow during the depression. Many enterprises have been carried forward during this time of stress with comparative ease. It is all due to the character of education for which Madison stands.

This institution is ready to cooperate with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Dr. H. A. Morgan, and other leaders in this most important enterprise of developing the Tennessee Valley.

## Vigilance

Lord give us the strength of pioneers  
To go wherever Thou dost ask,  
And grant us the wisdom of sages and seers  
To finish so mighty and solemn a task.

I long to go back to "The Land of the Sky,"  
Where beautiful mountains majestically  
tower;  
Where hearts sick and sore would suffer and die,  
And darkness so deep will subtly lower.

We pray for the courage undaunted and grim  
To press with a vigilant resolute aim.  
We long for the patience to represent Him  
Who has placed upon us so priceless a claim.

—Ellus T. Williams

## Bakery Aids Self-supporting Workers at Santa Maria

FROM a recent letter written by J. H. N. Tindall of Santa Maria, California, we extract the following interesting information, showing how the health food business can be a means of support to a group of non-salaried workers.

The letter states that the little company has, as well as Bible workers and nurses, an expert baker. They have rented a ten-room house for \$25.00 per month. Two of the rooms have been equipped for a bakery. They are putting on the market an excellent whole wheat loaf; a white loaf with a percentage of soybean flour; and a scientific entire grain bread which also contains soybean flour and extractives of other products, making a bread that is alkalizing and more laxative than other breads on the market.

The workers take these breads to the homes of the people, thus obtaining an opportunity to talk with them regarding health principles. This often prepares the way for other studies. They are distributing about fifty loaves of bread a day, besides buns and health cookies. They also keep poultry and sell eggs.

A satisfactory profit is made on all the food products, and with the additional sale of books and magazines and by nursing, the workers obtain ample support. They spend half of their time each day in visiting and doing Christian help work.

The Atlantic and Pacific stores and some of the prominent cafes would be glad to handle their products, but the little group prefers to visit the homes of the people with these goods, as this gives them splendid contacts and extends their influence for usefulness.

Two young men with their wives will unite with the unit soon, and will start treatment room work in their home as well as nursing in the homes of the people.

The workers of the Santa Maria company are of good courage. They are sure the plan can be successfully conducted any place where workers will form a co-operative group and produce something that the people desire.

## Screening

IMAGINE the excitement which would prevail in an average family if a filthy tramp should force his entrance at the kitchen door, sit down at the table with a small child, and begin handling and sharing the child's dinner! Not only would the parents be alarmed, but they would make every effort to expel the tramp, and by providing expensive locks where necessary, would insure against a similar invasion in the future. Similar alarm and excitement would occur if a dog, perhaps mad, would begin snapping at the legs of a member of the family. These two instances just mentioned are quite similar, however, to allowing the filthy housefly to find its way into the kitchen and dining room to share the family meals or to permit a mosquito to enter and feed on the human members of the household. . . .

The housefly is probably one of the most important links in transmitting the germs of typhoid, dysentery, children's diarrhoeas, infantile paralysis, and other important diseases. In malarial sections the mosquito must be controlled because it transmits parasites of malaria.

Every effort should be made to destroy the breeding places of flies and mosquitos, but these will probably not be completely effective. Another sanitary measure which

should be universally used should be thorough and effective screening of all openings such as windows and doors through which insects may enter.

Effective screening means that the screen wire must have not less than sixteen meshes per square inch, with no broken places in the screen and no cracks or other openings around the frames of screen doors or windows. . . .

It is particularly important that all places, either at home or serving the public, should provide effective screening of places where food is handled. It is important that kitchens and dining rooms be protected. Beyond this, we should be careful to patronize grocery stores or restaurants where food is not exposed to flies.—*Health Briefs*

## News Items

THE Sanitarium is pleased to have among its guests Mrs. Helen Armstrong of Millboro, Virginia. Mrs. Armstrong is on a furlough from China where, with her husband, Rev. O. U. Armstrong, she has been engaged in missionary work for a number of years. She finds Madison a quiet, wholesome place for rest and relaxation after years of strenuous labor in the Orient.

THE College was honored recently in having among its guests Dr. Bruce R. Payne President of Peabody College; Dr. Walter D. Cocking, State Commissioner of Education; and D. M. Clemens, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture.

AMONG the guests recently registering at the Sanitarium are Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Miller, Columbus, Mississippi; A. R. Holman, Nashville; Mrs. H. H. Knapp, Franklin, Kentucky; Mrs. John C. Sawyer, Madison; Mrs. E. W. Wills, Brownsville; Mrs. Selma Wileman, Nashville; E. Y. Carter, Mt. Juliet; and J. D. Glenn, Elkton, Kentucky.

THE cannery was a busy place this week canning strawberries. The report is 2,168 quarts canned to date. All departments were called on to cooperate in the canning bee. Teachers and students donned their aprons, and in a few hours the berries were in the cans ready to store away for the winter's food supply. Garden peas will be next in order for canning.

AMONG recent visitors to the college was Miss Lora E. Clement of Washington, D. C. Miss Clement is editor of *The Youth's Instructor*, and is deeply interested in the welfare of young people. She had been attending

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the Youth's Congress held at Southern Junior College, and called on old friends at Madison before returning to Washington. She is a niece of Mrs. N. H. Druillard.

THE Summer Session opened June 5 with an unusually large enrollment. Much interest is being shown in the special courses that are being offered. Special classes listed for the latter six-weeks period of the quarter, July 17 to August 28, are: Voice Training and Public Speaking—M. E. Cady; Medical Evangelistic Field Training—Julius G. White; Rural Education and Agriculture—C. F. Alden; Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick—Elma Rood. Those desiring these classes should make application at once.

IT was a pleasure to have our old friend, Leaton Irwin, for a brief visit on his return to Quincy, Illinois, after spending several months at Madison and in Florida. Mr. Irwin is president of the Irwin Paper Company of Quincy, Illinois. He also has business interests in Florida. He not only sends down a number of employees of the Irwin Paper Company to the Sanitarium but comes himself once or twice a year for a general physical check-up.

ON Wednesday evening, May 24, the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital Alumni Association entertained the senior nurses at the Vegetarian Cafeteria in Nashville. Light refreshments were served. James G. Rimmer acted as toastmaster. Mrs. N. H. Druillard, better known as "Mother D.," was a distinguished guest at this gathering. She has indeed been a mother to Madison students since the establishment of the institution twenty-nine years ago. Her remarks, emphasizing the importance of and the great need for medical missionaries at this time, were much appreciated by those present.

A CLASS of nine young women and three young men received diplomas from the School of Nursing at the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital on the evening of May 28. The exercises were held on the lawn. A most fitting address for the occasion was delivered by Professor Robert B. Thurber on service, the class motto being "We live to serve." Diplomas were presented by Dr. E. A. Sutherland to the

following: Thelma Campbell, Wisconsin; Mae Keith, Kansas; Frances Hopps, Texas; Katherine Lohman, Nebraska; Theo Maddox, Georgia; Virginia Sheppler, Wisconsin; Theodore Just, Oklahoma; Vivian Taylor, Wisconsin; Marjorie Wood, Kansas; Fred Reynolds, Pennsylvania; Emma Green, Arkansas; Izora Ashby, Indiana.

AT the meeting of the Layman's Extension League Sabbath afternoon, Ellus Williams gave an interesting report of a recent trip made by him, Dr. P. A. Webber, Herbert C. White, Stanley Hall, and Carroll MacPherson into the region of the Short Mountains near Woodbury, Tennessee. One purpose of this trip, he said, was to secure pictures for an illustrated lecture on the Southern mountaineer. In this they succeeded very well, having secured several striking typical mountain views, some of which are valued because of their historic interest. The Visual Education Department is developing these pictures into colored slides. The lecture has been christened "The Land of Laughing Waters" because of the many bubbling springs and sparkling waterfalls that enhance the natural beauty of this interesting country.

THE following students have arrived for the summer quarter: Louise Brown, Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Byrd, North Carolina; Dorothea Cartwright, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collision, Florida; Margaret Drushal, Michigan; George Allen Field, California; Marie Graham, California; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gore, North Carolina; Robert Holeyton, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. P.E. Iverson, North Dakota; La Donna Jeffreys, Minnesota; Shubert Laoi, China; Bessie McCorkle, Georgia; Alfred McCorkle, Georgia; Goldie McIlwain, Oklahoma; Mrs. Marguerite Meeker, Iowa; Louis Nestell, North Carolina; Clyde Osborne, Virginia; Margie Osborne, Virginia; Florence Smith, Michigan; Daisy Stringer, California; Mary Jane Specker, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor and son, George Jr., Texas; Albert Tetz, Alabama; Belle West, Kentucky; Marjorie Wilton, Michigan; Albert West, Georgia; Sarah Williams, North Carolina; Dorothy Victory, Tennessee; Fern Pitcher, Tennessee; James Standifer, Tennessee; Flora Moffet, Tennessee; Virginia Phipps, Tennessee.

A reader writes from Wendel, California: "I am enclosing a check, a small gift, to your valuable little paper. The Survey has been coming to me for several years and I have become greatly interested in the work you are doing. I was especially interested in the purchase of the mules and only regretted that I was not able to make a contribution to that fund myself." Several letters have come to the Survey office this week enclosing contributions for the publishing fund, giving notice of change in address or names for the mailing list. We appreciate these responses on the part of Survey readers.

# The Madison Survey

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## Democracy is on Trial

ON a recent visit to Nashville, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, noted lecturer and religious leader, gave an interesting lecture on "The Future of Democracy." Dr. Cadman is a national character and has given much thought to the present condition of this country and of the world. In brief, he stated that another war such as the last one and the white man's civilization will fall and the Orient will come in with principles of government and civilization diametrically opposed to democracy.

"The fortunes of democracy are in the hands of the United States," he declared. "Democracy as a form of government in the present civilization is on trial. It has not yet passed its probationary period. All methods of government are liable to change, brought about by the ever-recurring shocks of advancing civilization. But we must reverse the verdicts of the past and show that we are not necessarily subject to the laws of decline in civilization. Now is the time to have rationalized courage and to look hopefully into the future."

It is Dr. Cadman's opinion that we must again be pioneers in showing the

world democracy in practice. It is a more important problem just now than that of prohibition, he declared. World peace depends upon what the United States does in standing by the fundamental principles

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WHILE under authority, the children may appear like well-drilled soldiers; but when the control ceases, the character will be found to lack strength and steadfastness. . . . The parent or teacher who by such instruction trains the child to self-control will be the most useful and permanently successful. To the superficial observer his work may not appear to the best advantage; it may not be valued so highly as that of the one who holds the mind and will of the child under absolute authority; but after years will show the result of the better method of training.

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—Education

of democracy as expressed in our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution and practicing these principles before the world.

A nation that loses its way, even though a great nation, and has no real mission to accomplish in the world, becomes a menace

not only to itself but to the world at large.

### Is Armageddon Near

Dr. Cadman's address was an endeavor to call people of this country back from their wanderings—politically, educationally, industrially, and religiously—to the foundation principles upon which our government is based.

Note that he says another war such as the last one will be destructive to modern civilization, that democracy as a form of government in the present civilization is on trial, and that a nation that loses its way becomes a menace. Dr. Cadman's words should call for serious thought on

the part of every intelligent citizen. Bible students recognize that the Battle of Armageddon will be the last war, and that world conditions at present show this battle is near at hand. We realize that we should do everything possible for peace, yet in spite of our efforts, we are moving forward at a rapid pace to a condition that is apt to plunge, at any time, the world into another war.

The League of Nations is endeavoring to have swords beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks so that nation shall not lift up the sword against nation and will not learn war any more. Yet while professing to do this, the nations are gathering every dollar possible in order to beat their plowshares into swords and their pruning hooks into spears. The weak nations are saying, "I am strong," and the heathen are awakening and preparing to come up to the Valley of Jehoshaphat where the Battle of Armageddon, according to the Bible, will be fought.

Because of these conflicting emotions and actions we are obliged to recognize the fulfilment of the words of Luke, pointing out conditions of the world near its end: ". . . and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of Man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

#### **Youth Must Be Educated to Democracy**

Educators, ministers, and other leaders should realize that their responsibility just now is to change the current of thought, especially of the young. Youth should be taught the higher objectives of life and how to put them into daily practice.

Outside of the home there is no better place for doing this than in our schools. Students should learn in the class room the true principles of democracy and practice them on the school grounds. They should develop a conscientiousness to

practice the principles taught in the class room. A pulpit reform is also required, for the people must be impressed with the importance of practicing the truth they hear on the Sabbath day during the six days following.

The teaching of Jesus on this point is timely. "Whatsoever He saith unto thee, *do it.*" "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye *do them.*"

Let our schools heed the call of Dr. Cadman to stand true to democracy. Teachers and students should unite in carrying forward the school government on a democratic plan. The rules and regulations of a school should be formed co-operatively by teachers and students, and they should unite in enforcing them. Autocracy and imperialism will not be tolerated in any school that is endeavoring to train its students to become useful and helpful citizens in a democracy. It is not an easy matter to practice democracy in a school.

#### **Co-operative Plan at Madison**

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute endeavors to conduct its government as a democracy. It is difficult to avoid drifting into an autocracy by the faculty bearing too much responsibility. On the other hand we see the danger of bolshevism or anarchy, due to the fact that some students desire a plan of government that will allow them to have their own way regardless of their usefulness as future citizens.

To keep the school family—teachers and students—on a plan of operation between these two extremes is a considerable task. But it should be done by every school. Students should learn to practice while in school the principles of democracy in order to take their places in the church and in the state as representatives of Christ who taught us that "Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority upon them. But so shall it not be among you: but whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister: and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be the servant of all."

Let us do everything that we can in our schools, in the pulpit, and everywhere we can to teach and have an influence to avert this next war because we are surely slipping rapidly toward it. Statesmen are today in counsel to see if it is possible to avoid war. The believers of the word of God know very well that the only remedy, the only way to avoid war, is to practice the truth daily. Schools should have no other object than to teach truth and see that their students form the habit of practicing it. Take an inventory of your school and your church and see if democracy is really practiced.

## A New Educational Scheme Launched

IT has been known for several weeks that President Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College, chairman of the Committee of Authority of the Tennessee River Valley Development, would start the work on a different plan from the ordinary industrial plan. Dr. Morgan is an educator as well as an engineer and a business man. For a number of years he has been carrying on a most interesting educational experiment with students at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Thousands of students have had an opportunity to put into practice what they learn in the class room, thus fixing in their minds the ideas taught as well as enabling them to pay their expenses. Dr. Morgan's work is outstanding, and because of his practical ideas of education he has been chosen to head a movement that will be most far-reaching in its effects.

It is announced that the President of the United States has empowered the Tennessee Valley Authority to establish manual training schools for the men who will be employed at Cove Creek while constructing the Cove Creek Dam on Clinch River. This project will cost about \$34,000,000. One thousand men will be employed immediately. Educational facilities will be provided for these men so they can work about thirty-four hours a week and devote the rest of their time to schooling that will train them in crafts-

manship. It is believed that these proposed schools will hold the workers steadily to their jobs because of their interest in the training they can receive. By this plan there will be saving enough to the government through the students' increased efficiency to pay for the operation of the schools.

A staff of trained engineers, teachers, doctors, and executives is now being formed preparatory to starting the work on the dam. The men permitted to enter these schools will be from eighteen to thirty years of age, and will be recruits from the hill country of Tennessee.

Dr. Morgan has associated with him H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee, and David E. Lilienthal of Wisconsin, who are experienced educators. We may look for a demonstration in these new schools of combination of labor and study, giving results that will be far reaching.

It is interesting and gratifying to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute faculty to find that at our very doors an educational program of this nature is starting. This institution has believed and practiced the idea that students are better prepared for life if they combine daily study with some kind of manual activity, giving them an opportunity to express in a practical way what they are learning.

Madison wishes all manner of success to this new educational project. It will undoubtedly be watched with intense interest not only by educators but by statesmen, financiers, and rural sociologists.

## Escape to the Hills

Flee to the hills! There still is time,  
For men not wholly mad, to save  
Their souls from the recurrent crime  
Of being fool as well as knave.  
Let men who have already died,  
Not you, make second suicide.

The captains and the kings depart,  
And duller villians eat their bread.  
But you within whose secret heart  
The pulse of new life is not dead,  
Flee, flee!—before this clamor kills—  
Into the silence of your hills.

FICKE in *Literary Digest*

## THE MADISON SURVEY

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### News Items

**T**HE Physiotherapy Study Group of Nashville, consisting of about thirty physicians met at the Madison Rural Sanitarium Thursday evening, May 26, for the last meeting of their annual program. The paper of the evening, "The Effects of Hydrotherapy, was presented by Dr. Lew Wallace, and was illustrated by moving pictures and stereopticon slides. These slides were developed in the Visual Education Department of the College, and called forth many favorable comments by the visiting physicians.

**A** HEALTH Education Institute for rural teachers of Barren County, Kentucky, conducted by Miss Elma Rood, was attended by a group from Madison—Mrs. Lida F. Scott of the Extension Division, Miss Gertrude Lingham of the Health and Nursing Department, Miss Hazel King of the Demonstration School, and two teachers-in-training, Dorothy Gray, and Mildred Davidson. Practical activities were discussed and illustrated and a number of demonstrations were given. In the second six weeks of the summer quarter, beginning July seventeenth, Miss Rood will conduct in the Health Department at Madison, a special course in the Teaching of Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. This course is designed especially to help those who are to teach home hygiene classes.

**W**ORD has just reached us of the death of Mrs. Julia Norman of Davis City, Iowa. Mrs. Norman is the mother of Dr. Estella G. Norman, staff physician of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Only a few days ago Dr. Norman with her mother stopped over for a brief visit at Madison enroute from Florida to Mrs. Norman's home in Davis City. Mrs. Norman was injured in an automobile accident last fall when she and Dr. Estella were on their way to Florida, and they spent several days at the Madison Sanitarium while Mrs. Norman was recovering from her injuries. She was a woman of sterling Christian character, and we learned to love her very much. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.

**T**HE annual camp-meeting session of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference is being held in Nashville this week. The College orches-

tra goes in each evening to assist in the evening meetings, and the entire school family is attending the meetings so far as their duties will permit. Many visitors from the camp-meeting have been seen on the college campus from day to day. Among them were V. G. Anderson, Home Missionary Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, who spoke to the young people Sabbath afternoon; D. E. Rebok, Educational Secretary of the China Division, who spoke to the faculty Monday afternoon; and S. A. Ruskjer president of the Southern Union Conference who spoke at the regular chapel hour Tuesday evening.

**I**N a recent letter Mrs. Henry Schneider of the Louisville Treatment Rooms, Louisville, Kentucky, writes: "We are getting along fine. The Treatment Rooms have averaged eleven patients for every day during the month. We feel very grateful and hope the work will continue to grow." Mrs. Clara Lewis writes from the Fletcher unit: "We are very busy here as our workers and students are beginning their vacations and old students are leaving while new ones are coming in. We are getting a fine class of students, who are earnest and seem to be ready for business. The sanitarium rooms are not all filled but we have quite a few patients." Word also comes to us from Fletcher that Dr. John Brownsberger has been elected vice-president of the North Carolina Hospital Association.

**E**ACH student in the Home Economics Department is expected to carry successfully a project involving considerable responsibility. A project is being carried this quarter in the Sewing Department by Mrs. W. H. Gorich, Miss Marie Bryant, and Mrs. Harriet Glendenning. They assume the responsibility of making dresses, uniforms, and other garments as well as doing the altering and mending which ordinarily come to the sewing department, and paying themselves and the overhead from the income. Mrs. Kathryn Bertram will supervise this work. Miss Anna Pearson takes this quarter the project of operating Kinne Kitchen. She will have charge of food preparation, housekeeping, making of menus, ordering supplies, and supervision of labor and general finances of the department. A certain amount of didactic work is required with each project, and credit is allowed. Miss Frances Dittes, who heads the Home Economics Department, has general supervision of these projects.

**A new Survey reader writes from Michigan:**

"Recently I picked up a small paper, scanned its contents, and became much interested. Since that time I have read every issue and enjoy the paper so much. This little paper happens to be the Madison Survey. I am sending the names of some friends whom I am sure will also appreciate the paper. Please place them on your mailing list."



# The Madison Survey

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No. 23

## Educator Advocates Practical Education

RECENTLY D. E. Rebok, Educational Secretary of the China Division, addressed the Madison faculty. Professor Rebok was for many years president of China Training Institute, and is deeply interested in educational problems. While on furlough he has been taking some postgraduate work at Columbia University. In part he said:

Education is the restoration of the image of God in man. That means a change. It means to bring the immature mind to maturity. In other words, it is bringing the gap between immaturity and maturity. This is the work of a true teacher. It does not depend entirely upon books and classroom work. Many educators are realizing that it takes more than the mechanics of education to fit our young people for actual living. They are not satisfied with what the schools are giving our boys and girls.

Not long ago I inquired of one of the professors of Columbia University as to the real objective of our high schools in America. He said, "Mr. Rebok, you have it wrong; you want to say, What are the objectives of high school education. There is no one objective in the secondary schools of America today. We did have

an objective years ago, but that has now changed and we have to substitute many objectives. For that reason the ordinary program in the high school is not meeting the need, or the objective, which should be met in order to really educate for life as we live today."

### Schools Must Train for Life's Work

Our colleges and academies are at a loss to know just what they should teach to accomplish a definite end. There is to be a different set-up in the future of all of our require-

ments for secondary schools and higher education. Just what these requirements are going to be, no one seems to know, but everyone is satisfied that our high schools are not educating the average boy and girl to meet the ordinary problems of life as they should.

Our problem in China is to get away from the objective of the old educational system which was to teach young people the old writings of great teachers. If they could reproduce these in flowing style and fine language, if they could pass this type of examination, they were given positions as officials of the government. Little was done to train the rank and file for life's duties.

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A MUCH smaller fund will be required to sustain such missionaries, because, combined with their studies, they have put to the very best use their physical powers in practical labor; and wherever they may go, all they have gained in this line will give them vantage-ground. . . . 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. —*Industrial Education*

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Such practical subjects as farming, gardening, home economics and shop industries found little room in the school curriculum. Today educators are recognizing that schools must teach these practical subjects. The school should be a community of learning—a place that trains for life's work. It should be located on a farm and should teach agriculture and the various shop and home industries and arts. Such a school or community should also have connected with it a health unit. This is the type of education needed in China and for which China is calling. Our schools are attempting to fill this need.

There are too many college graduates—high-class loafers or idlers we call them in China—who are not able to produce.

#### **Education That Meets Young China's Needs**

Last year the laymen in America of seven different denominations sent representatives to China, India, and Japan to study school and other mission programs. The lady who visited our school is wife of the chairman of the Laymen's Inquiry Commission. At Nanking, about thirty miles from us, she asked, "Where is there a school giving the type of education which young China approves and that will meet the needs of young China?" She was directed to the China Training Institute and was highly pleased with what we were doing. Recently the report of the Commission has come out in the book, *Re-thinking Missions*. According to their report this practical type of education *does* meet the need in the mission field.

The great principles of education founded upon the Bible and which we have known for years, if carried out, will make any school a modern and useful institution of learning. If we as teachers had been faithful in the application of these principles, our schools today would be leaders in education. Today China's leaders are eager for the practical education for which we stand, and I am convinced this is true of other countries.

## Letter of Appreciation from the County Board of Health

THE Madison Sanitarium and Hospital has co-operated with the Davidson County Department of Health in every way possible to help forward the health work of the County by performing tonsillectomies, testing and fitting eyes, and doing other corrective work for pupils of the various schools. In a recent letter Dr. John L. Lentz, County Health Officer, encloses a marked copy of *Health Briefs* giving a summary of the accomplishments in child hygiene during this school year at the Edenwold school and writes:

"I have a natural and I think a justified pride in the success of the school hygiene program which was climaxed by celebration at Cumberland Park on May fifth. This success, however, would have been impossible without the aid of the agencies which co-operated with the County Health Office in carrying out the program, and of those agencies I regard the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital as having played a major part. . . .

"I feel that your work in correcting tonsil defects among so many children has been of inestimable value to those you served. The record made by the Edenwold school would have been completely lost if it had not been for tonsillectomies performed by your institution for one-half of the school enrolment. . . .

"From a purely professional standpoint I wish to congratulate you on the high quality of the work which was amply evidenced by the lack of any complications. Please allow me to express my sense of deep personal obligations to you and extend my thanks and those of the County Board of Health for your aid."

#### **Does it Pay**

A summary of Miss Mary Watkin's report of the Edenwold School, which was published in *Health Briefs*, follows:

Edenwold is a rural school enrolling seventy-five pupils. Many of the parents were unemployed and their children were not properly

nourished. Beginning last November the school served a hot lunch daily to each pupil at a cost of one cent per child. This was made possible through the co-operation of the Parent-teacher's Association and the County Council. Vegetables and corn bread were served, and milk was furnished for the seventeen underweight children. All of these children gained from five to thirty pounds.

We had thirty-one tonsillectomies at the Madison Rural Sanitarium. This was done free of charge because the parents were unable to pay. Five pupils had their eyes tested, and glasses were furnished at wholesale price. These were bought by the Parent-Teacher's Association.

A dentist from a near-by town came to our school and fifty-four teeth were extracted and filled. This work was done for nine dollars. He cleaned twenty-six children's teeth for twenty-five cents each. Each child in school has a toothbrush and brushes his teeth at school, thereby forming the habit.

Every child in school has been successfully vaccinated, has had typhoid vaccine and a negative Schick test.

By April 15, over two hundred defects had been corrected and every child in school had a Blue Ribbon. . . .

In answer to the question, "Does it pay?" I would say: Yes, a hundred times. These defects would never have been corrected if it had not been done through the school. . . . The children are much brighter, healthier, and happier. As a result of this project, the pupils have been able to do better school work and there will be no failures when examination day comes.

Miss Watkins understands that pupils must be well physically if they are to do good mental work. Too many times the health phase of school work is neglected. There is a broad field for teachers to do much good in many rural communities in seeing that children have proper attention given to their physical needs as well as their mental development.

## A Medical Missionary Worker's Institute

A MEDICAL missionary worker's institute will be held at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute August 28 to September 11, 1933, under the auspices of Julius Gilbert White.

1. The "Learn-How-to-be-Well" Lectures of which Mr. White is author will be given with slides as they are presented to the public.
2. Each lecture will be analyzed and discussed. Questions of all kinds may be asked.
3. Plans and methods, which those attending

may use in giving these lectures and doing other medical missionary work, will be presented and discussed. Methods of giving the lectures both with and without slides will be explained,

4. Ways and means of (a) getting audiences, (b) lecture halls, and (c) doing advertising, will be discussed.

5. Methods of doing this work so that the worker may get his financial support from it, and which have proven successful, will be explained.

6. Careful study will be given to methods of coordinating the medical missionary self-supporting efforts with the regular missionary organizations.

7. Careful study will be given to the work that the medical evangelist self-supporting-missionary should be doing at the present time.

8. The place that healthful living occupies in Christian experience will be studied.

There will be no charge for attending this institute, but it will be well if those attending will be prepared to purchase copies of the valuable material used. Some may desire these lessons who cannot attend. If so, they should write Mr. White for them.

The usual student expenses of board and plain laundry at ten dollars per month and room at four dollars a month should be paid in cash. Room reservations must be made in advance.

Survey readers are requested to pass this announcement on to others who may be interested.

## Medical Evangelistic Field Training Course

One of the special features offered at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in the second term of the Summer Quarter, July 17 to August 28, is Medical Evangelistic Field Training. This course will be taught by Julius Gilbert White for two hours daily four days a week. The following subjects will be studied:

1. The Bible authority for health reform.
2. The origin of health reform.
3. The place of physiology in Christian education.
4. The ministry of electricity in human body functions.
5. The seven essentials to good health.
6. The cause of disease.
7. The place of health reform in teaching the gospel.
8. Christian experience with healthful living included, and Christian experience with healthful living excluded, placed in contrast to reveal the consequent result to the individual Christian and to the Gospel Movement. This is a deep, thorough study concerning personal victory over sin.
9. Miracles versus Health Education.

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10. The call to medical evangelism. Christ's method of evangelism.
11. Some of the evidences of a true Christian.
12. The field of medical evangelism in self-supporting missionary work.

There will be no charge for this instruction, but those attending may wish to purchase some of the material used. Those who cannot attend but desire to obtain such lessons as are in print, should write to the instructor.

The usual student expenses of board and plain laundry at ten dollars a month and room at four dollars a month should be paid in cash. Room reservations must be made in advance.

### News Items

**E**VENING lectures are being given at Madison this week by Professor George McCready Price of Berrien Springs, Michigan, on Science and the Bible. Professor Price is the author of a number of books on this subject. These studies are most interesting and are being well attended by students, teachers, and sanitarium guests. It is a pleasure to have both Professor and Mrs. Price as guests of the college.

**T**HE school family was happily surprised when Drs. B. E. and Blanche Noble-Nicola of Independence, California, arrived at Madison for a visit. They are accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. John Wahlen of Los Angeles California. Dr. and Mrs. Wahlen are enroute to the International Rotary Convention to be held in Boston where Dr. Wahlen is to serve as delegate from his district. Dr. Blanche was connected with Madison as a teacher and physician for several years, and was formerly a student here, consequently Madison is still one of her homes.

**B**ESIDES other orders, the Woodcraft Shop has just received an order for 900 invalid trays, 50 ironing boards, 100 magazine stands and 100 lawn chairs. Mr. Q. E. Smith, manager, reports that these orders are being duplicated just as fast as the shop can turn out the work.

**A**FTER spending a few weeks in Tennessee visiting relatives and friends, Miss Rilla Boynton left last week for her home in Los

Angeles, California. She was accompanied by Mrs. Floyd Bralliar and Max of Madison, and Floyd Bralliar, Jr. Mrs. Bralliar and Max will spend the summer in California.

**T**HE Madison family was delighted to have as guests this week Elder and Mrs. C. H. Watson of Washington, D. C. Elder Watson, President of the General Conference, spoke to the school family Thursday evening and Sabbath afternoon. His many years of experience in both home and foreign fields make his suggestions to us in our work most valuable. We look forward to other visits from Elder and Mrs. Watson. Other recent speakers were L. E. Lenheim, pastor of the Memphis church, and Ralph Watts, who is on furlough from Korea.

**I**N a recent letter Lester Ellenberger, who with a number of other Madison students is continuing his medical training at Loma Linda, California, writes: "The training we received at Madison has stood us good in our varied experiences. We enjoy the work here very much and keep thinking of a number of large cities in the Southland which are calling for a sanitarium, school, and farm such as we have at Madison. Each Friday night we have a "unit meeting" of the Madison folks and discuss the future and possibilities in the South. We receive a copy of the Madison Survey and each of us scan its pages eagerly. It carries us back to old N. A. N. I."

**E**NCOURAGING reports are coming in from Madison Health Food salesmen scattered throughout the northern and southern states, and orders which are being received indicate that the foods are proving to be popular wherever they are presented. If interested in teaching principles of healthful living and placing in the homes of the people health foods, write the Madison Food Company, Madison Tennessee, attention of P. A. Webber, for information.

**C**ROPS in general are looking well, so the report from the farm and garden says. Raspberries are coming in from Union Hill farm. The garden is furnishing the sanitarium and school kitchens with fresh string beans, beets, Irish potatoes, summer squash, tomatoes, cabbage, chard, and lettuce. Sweet potatoes, onions and okra are looking fine, and the young asparagus is making good growth. The ground is being plowed for late corn and peas, and wheat and oats are being threshed.

**R**ECENTLY J. G. White and P. A. Webber met with the officers of the Davidson County Parent-Teacher's Association in regard to plans for presenting the Learn-How-To-Be-Well Lecture Series to the various schools of the County. These officials were pleased with the slides as well as the presentation of health principles as found in the Learn-How-To-Be-Well Lecture Series. The slides are prepared by students in the Visual Educational Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

# The Madison Survey

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## Training for Medical Evangelism

THE Committee on the Cost of Medical Care in the United States recently reported that Americans spend yearly \$3,577,000,000 directly for medical care. Counting losses of time from unemployment and from business and all other expenses, the nation's annual sick bill is estimated to be \$15,000,000,000.

Eminent authorities declare that more than ninety per cent of our most common and destructive diseases are preventable; yet while the American people spend \$78.00 to care for those already sick, they spend only \$1.40 on the prevention of sickness. The great neglected field is that of *health protection*. This calls for a wide-spread campaign of *health education* that will reach every man, woman, and child in America.

### Life's Gains and Losses

Since the year 1800 the average length of life has increased until in 1930 it had reached 58 years. This was accomplished by the splendid work of public and other health workers in cutting down deaths from the contagious and infectious diseases. Many hundreds of thousands of

infants and children who formerly succumbed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhea, etc., in early life, are now saved by preventive measures, and live a normal span of life.

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EDUCATION in health principles was never more needed than now. Notwithstanding the wonderful progress in so many lines relating to the comforts and conveniences of life, even to sanitary matters and to the treatment of disease, the decline in physical vigor and power of endurance is alarming. It demands the attention of all who have at heart the well-being of their fellow-men."—*Ministry of Healing*, p 125.

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"Every gospel worker should feel that the giving of instruction in the principles of healthful living, is a part of his appointed work. Of this work there is great need, and the world is open for it."—*Ministry of Healing*, p 147.

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While such a splendid showing has been made in the control of contagious and infectious diseases by the application of scientific sanitary measures, the other side of the picture is a dark and sad one indeed. For example, in New York City in fifty years the death rates from the degenerative diseases (due to unbalanced living) have increased as follows: heart disease, 187 per cent; cancer, 176 per cent; diseases of the blood vessels, apoplexy, and paralysis, 663 per cent; and diabetes, 1,150 per cent. While these statistics are from the city of New York, there is no reason to believe that the death rates from these diseases are greater in New York City than in any other city in America.

### Contributing Causes of Disease

As an example of one of the contributing causes for this sad state of affairs we might mention that America's annual bill for tobacco, candy, and other harmful

things is \$3,000,000,000. This, with a woefully unbalanced ration in most American homes, is taking its awful toll in disease, suffering, and death in this fair land of ours. Dr. J. Howard Beard, of the University of Illinois, calls attention to these conditions in the following words: "The gain in the expectancy of life is almost due entirely to the saving of lives under thirty-five by the better control of communicable diseases and by infant welfare work. At the ages of 45 to 50 there are four more deaths per thousand than twenty years ago; at 50 to 55, six more; at 55 to 60, eight more. Whether or not the average length of life shall continue to rise will be determined by how much each person will permit *science*, *education*, and *religion* to influence his habits, control his desires, and direct his actions."

#### Train for Health Education

Many statements like the above could be given to add force to the seriousness of the situation. These startling facts should be a mighty challenge to all who have their own good and the good of their fellow-men at heart. As never before the call comes to men and women to train themselves for health educational work. For years definite instruction has come to us as a people to do this work. We cannot help believing that hosts of Christian health educational workers should be sent forth to meet this situation by living and teaching the Gospel of Health in every part of our country and throughout the world. Training for this important work is necessary and must be definite and scientific.

In order to increase the number of people doing this kind of work, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers to those interested a four-year college course leading to the degree of bachelor of science. Not only are these exceptional courses for training afforded, but the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute offers to students pursuing such courses the opportunity to earn board, room, and other incidental school expenses.

#### The Medical Evangelistic Course

The suggestive courses given below will fill the needs of health educational work-





ers and allow them at the same time to have recognition in the particular field in which they may major. It is suggested that persons desiring to do health educational work may major either in chemistry, biology, nutrition, or health. By choosing other studies for their minors and electives they can fill out the requirements for a degree course. The following courses, with quarter-hour credits earned in each course, are those suggested:

General Chemistry	8	quarter	hours
Organic Chemistry	8	"	"
Physiological Chemistry	4 to 12	"	"
Physiology and Anatomy	8	"	"
Bacteriology	4 to 8	"	"
Histology	4	"	"
Pathology	4	"	"
Materia Medica	4	"	"
Diseases	8	"	"
Dietetics	4	"	"
Diet in Disease	2	"	"
Nutrition	4	"	"
Community Hygiene	4	"	"
Personal Hygiene	3	"	"
Child Hygiene	2	"	"
Psychology, General and Educational	8	"	"
Hydrotherapy, practical and theoretical	7	"	"
Massage	2	"	"
Medical Ethics and Legal Aspects of Medicine	2	"	"
Principles and Practice of Nursing	4	"	"
Neurology and Abnormal Psychology	4	"	"
Bible	15 to 24	"	"
Other Subjects on Religious Education and Health	6 to 10	"	"
English	18	"	"
History	9 to 15	"	"
Agricultural and Rural Sociology	"	"	"
Salesmanship	"	"	"
Public Speaking and Voice Training	4 to 8	"	"

Field Training in Health Education, including giving of health lectures, food demonstrations, etc., 4 to 8 quarter hours.

#### Short Courses Given

These courses are designed for young men and women who will need this much training before taking up their work. Students who have had some of these subjects, and workers who have already been in service and want certain additional subjects but do not wish to spend so much time in school, may take a short

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course, the length depending upon the subjects selected.

Those interested in receiving a training in this line of work should correspond with P. A. Webber.

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### Associated Lecturers Foster Health Education

THE Associated Lecturers, Incorporated, is an organization affiliated with the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and has for its major endeavor the fostering of health education through the medium of public lectures in the various states of the country.

The Association is intensely interested in the training of workers for this definite line of work and will co-operate with the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in this endeavor.

Definite plans, methods, and materials have been prepared by which hundreds of workers with health educational training may go into the field and carry on this work. These methods have been tried out and are known to be practical, both in the giving of the health message and in providing a means of livelihood for the workers. In this issue of the SURVEY attention is called to the outline of courses of study offered by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute which will qualify workers technically and scientifically to do the work to be carried on by the Associated Lecturers.

#### The "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures

The Association has chosen as its major activity the use of the popular "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lecture course by Julius Gilbert White, which is devoted to the

field of Health Protection. The course is illustrated on the screen by more than five hundred beautiful, colored pictures, and thus reaches the mind through the eye and the ear at the same time. In this way it is made exceedingly interesting to both old and young. A few of these pictures are reproduced in this issue of the SURVEY. With this we are presenting an endorsement given by Governor Ely of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts showing our readers how this work is received by people of influence and authority.

#### Governor Ely's Endorsement

"I cannot speak too forcibly of the importance of the work of Julius Gilbert White. One of the fundamentals of our national welfare is the health and protection of our people; and the service rendered through the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures of Julius Gilbert White is often indispensable in completing bodily rehabilitation. Any person who combats the tragedy of ill health deserves unqualified commendation, and I am glad to endorse the work of Julius Gilbert White as worthy of the interest and support of the citizens of this commonwealth."

JOSEPH B. ELY

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### News Items

THIS week Mrs. R. E. Loasby, of Lucknow, India, is the guest of Mrs. Lida F. Scott. Mrs. Loasby and her husband have been engaged in missionary work in India for a number of years. While on furlough she is completing the nurses' course at the Washington Sanitarium, Washington, D. C. In a talk to the school family she advised that those who expect to engage in missionary work, especially in a foreign field, should be well trained to care for the sick. As well as carrying on medical work, they have endeavored, she said, to stress practical lines of education, such as farming, gardening, poultry raising, cooking, and so on, by which the boys and girls of India earn a part of their school expenses.

OPPORTUNITY is offered for twenty-five young men and women to enroll for training in the Medical Evangelistic Course, outlined in this number of the SURVEY. Those interested should write the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at once.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute  
Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

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No. 25

## The Financial Depression and the Teaching Profession

THE country was duly startled when five thousand teachers in one of our cities stormed headquarters of the government and demanded their long over-due wages. These, the conservatives of the nation, upholders of the law, instructors of the rising generation, molders of public opinion, long considered the safeguard of national traditions becoming belligerents. What might we expect next?

Thousands of teachers the country over have met the depression and the withholding of their wages, often very meager compared with those of others in similar positions of responsibility, with a degree of patience that commands respect. Or was it patience? At any rate they have borne their share of the tribulation that has come the last three or four years.

There are other phases of the situation that attract attention. Post-war years have seen remarkable changes in the educational world. During the decade closing 1930 the number of students attending colleges and other institutions of higher education practically doubled. Quoting Cedric W. Fowler, writing for the *New Outlook*, June issue: "The rush

for college education promised a great widening in the teaching field, and a mass of young men and women began to move into the profession. . . . Student increase amounted to eighty-eight per cent. . . . In ten years from the war the number of students taking graduate training had grown two hundred per cent; and the greatest increase was in the number of Ph.D. degrees annually awarded."

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DURING the World War a large portion of our young men in the high tide of life was found physically unfit for service in the army or in the navy. All nations realize that in the future the people who have the best trained minds will win in the competition among the nations. It becomes of supreme importance that no time should be wasted. The individual or the nation that knows the most and is able to use it best will push to the front. The individual or nation that knows the least, or is incapable of using what is known, will fall to the rear.

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---O'Shea

Institutions that have been forced to meet increasingly difficult standards, and teachers who have been in the race for the Ph.D. degree, will agree with Mr. Fowler, himself a candidate for the degree in Columbia University, that "the Ph.D. degree is an expensive and comparatively arduous distinction to attain, but there was no hesitation among the people who looked to college teaching as a career. It requires the spending of five to six thousand dollars, and three to four years of specialized training, during which the candidate learns as much as is humanly possible about his specialty and a generous helping of all related fields. An examination along the lines of a duel to the death be-

tween the candidate and his professors sums up the learning process. The candidate then writes a book in some more or less minute corner of his field. . . . The dissertation written, the candidate in many universities is required to publish, at his own expense, an item that accounts for seven or eight hundred dollars at a blow. Finally, a last examination on his book passed, a last fee for his diploma paid, the candidate becomes a Ph.D. and, taking off his gold-tasseled mortarboard, sits down to wait for a job."

This is no forced or imaginary description. Only a few days ago a candidate who this spring had survived this very ordeal and received the Ph.D. degree stated that, of eleven men who were in the class with him, only two had positions assured for the coming year. The young man who was speaking has been a teacher in an outstanding college of the South, an institution boasting of its progressiveness, its high-salaried professors and attractive curriculum, so it is a lack neither of education or of experience that is making this man wonder what is in store for him. He is one of those who has "taken off his gold-tasseled mortarboard and is waiting for a job."

These references are given to show that present economic conditions affect the educational world as seriously as other phases of modern life. They are leading the teaching profession to consider some of the methods that have become traditional, to question some of the suggested reforms that have been in the air during recent years, and to ponder what really is the relation of the school to the body of citizens and the economic problems of the world.

There was a time when the bankers of the country were considered the depositors of wisdom on matters financial. Confidence in the group has been seriously disturbed during the period of the depression. Statesmen have been unable to adjust difficulties. People have a right to look to the educators of the land to assist materially in the solution of their social problems, but their opinions have had little weight these past three years.

Students continue in their classes studying the old and the worn out, the bygone, seeking "culture" by so doing, with a world about them pleading for help, starving under their eyes. It has come to pass that the output of the schools of higher learning are brought up standing. Mr. Fowler, previously quoted, says:

"The Ph.D. is a problem as serious in his way as any other element of the unemployment question. Prosperity, if it does return in the old measure, will take long to reach him. Many are facing as stringent conditions as the jobless laborer meets. Charity is neither an easy, nor an acceptable solution for their plight. Intellectuals do not organize readily into demonstrations for work. Imagination balks at jobless doctors of philosophy picketing the offices of university presidents. The Ph.D. cannot work out his own solution—it is a problem that must be met by the educational system of the entire nation."

For years men of foresight anticipated present conditions. They may not have known just how they would arrive, nor in just what form they would appear. One is reminded of a statement made a dozen years ago, or more, by P. P. Claxton, then United States Commissioner of Education, who in addressing a group of school superintendents in the South, told them that if he had teachers capable of putting across a system of education such as the project at Madison represented, he could revolutionize the schools of the entire country. He voiced his vision of the needed change, a change that would link more closely the years spent in the school-room with the life of the average man after his school days are over.

The interesting project now taking shape under the direction of President Roosevelt and his commission for the development of the Tennessee River Valley, of which Dr. Arthur Morgan is chairman, a project to unite permanent employment and education for greater efficiency in one's chosen occupation, is another interesting effort to revamp the educational ideas of the country.

## NOW

THE student must be brought into relationships with practical activities, or he will lose his touch with the real things of life and will become a dreamer of what he will do tomorrow until dreams become a fixed habit. The only true remedy for the situation in which educators find themselves today is in the development of a plan for schools which will give students an opportunity to put into practice daily, in sure enough activities in the school or in the neighborhood, what they are learning. The little poem by Douglas Malloch which follows emphasizes the situation in the educational field described in the article, "The Financial Depression and the Teaching Profession," in this issue of the SURVEY.

Dream not too much of what you'll do tomorrow,  
How well you'll work perhaps another year;  
Tomorrow's chance you do not need to borrow—  
Today is here.

Boast not too much of mountains you will master,  
The while you linger in the vale below;  
To dream is well, but plodding brings us faster  
To where we go.

Talk not too much about some new endeavor  
You mean to make a little later on;  
Who idles now will idle on forever  
Till life is gone.

Swear not some day to break some habit's fetter,  
When this old year is dead and passed away;  
If you have need of living wiser, better,  
Begin today.

## "A New School of Americanism"

EVERYONE is interested in getting information concerning the plan of the Tennessee Valley Authority for carrying on its program of developing the Tennessee River basin. The *Florence Times* reports that about 2,000 men recruited from the mountain towns and farmlands of Tennessee will live in new, modern homes situated on wide, pleasant streets. These people will be pupils in a new school, as well as workers. Their hours of labor will be short compared to the hours in big construction jobs of the past, and in their spare time they will go to school.

They will be taught useful trades such as carpentry, electrical engineering, masonry, and so on. Their wives will be taught household arts, and their children will go to model schools. Small farms and gardens adjoining their dwellings will enable them to raise a good part of their food supply.

"When the Cove Creek dam is finished, some of these people will go back to their mountain communities again—fitted for a new kind of life, enabled to live in the isolation of mountain towns and homesteads without being caught in the grip of provincial ignorance. Others will remain in the new town to man the small industries which, it is expected, will operate with cheap electric power bought from the Government."

Mr. Roosevelt and the Tennessee River Valley Authority have in mind a scheme to remedy the present financial and economic situation. This plan will help to take care of the unemployment problem. Not only will the government carry on its great scheme of producing cheap and abundant electricity and fertilizer by the use of waterpower, but it will teach better living by giving a sample of a new kind of social order. The goal, if reached, will be the most important achievement accomplished for a long time.

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### Honored for Outstanding Work for Mountain Youth

YEARS ago Miss Martha McChesney Berry was attending a finishing school for girls in Baltimore, Maryland, in order to prepare herself for entrance into society. While there, the idea entered her mind that she should devote her ability, strength, and life to helping youth who had not been permitted to have the usual educational advantages to prepare for their life's work. At the present time, it is not difficult to believe, as one looks over the splendid institution which has grown up as a result of this idea entering Miss Berry's mind and her constant endeavor to be true to the idea during many years, that the thought came from God and that God has sustained her in the

## THE MADISON SURVEY

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wonderful work that she has accomplished.

The State College of Lewiston, Maine, one of the old, conservative institutions of the East, honored Miss Berry on June 19 by conferring upon her the degree of Doctor of Laws. From time to time other educational institutions that have recognized the outstanding work Miss Berry has done have honored her.

Former President Coolidge once said of her: "She took nothing and built a great institution of learning out of it." She started her educational work by opening a Sunday School for mountain boys and girls in a log cabin near her father's home, against the wishes of her parents and friends. She only had five pupils at first because most of the young people in the neighborhood were too poor even to reach the school. So she arranged to use her own horse ("old Roanie") and buggy to send for many pupils back in the mountains to come to Sunday School. She soon became known among the mountain folks as the "Sunday Lady."

Miss Berry has not only given all she possessed mentally, physically, spiritually, and of her means, but she has been untiring in presenting to kind-hearted men and women philanthropists the great needs of these young people and what could be accomplished by giving them an opportunity to enter a school where they might help themselves by labor and study. Her effort in interesting people in her work has been bountifully rewarded, for today the Martha Berry School has about 100 buildings, 1,000 students and a waiting list of 3,000, and a farm of about 15,000 acres.

In this school the students are taught to farm, to cook, to sew, to build houses

and do carpenter work. Many of them become teachers, doctors, nurses—men and women of affairs and influence in the community.

"People say to me that these boys and girls will not be satisfied when they leave these surroundings we have tried to make beautiful and go back to the mountains," Miss Berry said. "I don't want them to be satisfied. I want them to work for better things."

## News Items

A LETTER from A. A. Jaspersen of Fletcher, North Carolina, says: "For ourselves, we are getting along fine. We have a lot of things to use money for as there are so many improvements needed, but we are trying to keep within our budget. While the sanitarium patronage is holding up very well, collections are necessarily much poorer than they were when conditions were better. We were greatly cheered recently by receiving a check for five hundred dollars from a friend who spent several days with us early in the spring and became much interested in the work here. This gift will be used in completing the library."

A REPORT comes from D. E. Pound of Banner Elk, North Carolina, that the old farm house has been remodeled for sanitarium use. New floors, windows, and the refinishing of the walls and some changes in the porches and otherwise have made a very convenient and inviting little sanitarium. It is located at an altitude of 4,000 feet at the base of Grandfather Mountain, and the scenery is grand. The little school and sanitarium at Banner Elk esteem it a privilege to be able to serve the mountain people of that community.

THE recent Health Education Conference, held by the American Child Health Association at Ann Arbor, Michigan, was attended by Miss Gertrude Lingham of our Department of Health and Nursing. She reports that this Conference had the largest attendance of any of the seven held since 1920. The major problems considered were: 1. How can health education become an effective force in the daily lives of children and youth? 2. How can we evaluate our school health program and reorganize it to meet the present needs of child growth and development? 3. What are the desirable trends in motivating school health programs? In addition to the health education discussions which occupied the main part of four days, there were presentations during the evening sessions of clinical and research findings on the growth and development of children, public health aspects of tuberculosis, mental hygiene, and our present knowledge of the prevention of dental caries.

# The Madison Survey

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## WORK

**I**DLNESS, fullness of bread, and pride, were the causes of the downfall of Sodom. This same state of affairs is brought to view again in the following words:

"Behold, this was the iniquity of thy sister Sodom, pride, fullness of bread, and abundance of idleness was in her and in her daughters, neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and needy." Ezek. 16:49.

"Behold joy and gladness, slaying oxen, and killing sheep, eating flesh, and drinking wine: let us eat and drink; for tomorrow we shall die." Isaiah 22:13.

History repeats itself. This country is suffering because the spirit everywhere is to get away from work, to indulge in gratifying one's passions, to have a good time, to throw off all responsibility, to eat and drink, and—"What do we care about tomorrow?"

It is interesting to know that President Bruce R. Payne of George Peabody College for Teachers, in his farewell message to the recent graduating classes, stressed the vital importance of work. A digest of the address follows:

**N**O man really knows how much you know or how little. Your instructors think you know enough to be awarded these credentials of admission to the companionship of scholars. But one thing this institution does know—you can work and you are not afraid to work.

There has been a curious and growing conviction within our generation that work is a sort of unnecessary and intolerable evil that one should try to avoid; that "in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread" was a curse upon Adam from which modern science shall rescue us; that somehow technocracy or some other machine system, by shortening the hours of labor, will produce universal

happiness quite apart from work, which should be reduced and ultimately banished from man's program of living.

Man must work, because work is the essential element of his nature. He is by nature a self-active animal, working toward definite objectives. Even thought is action in imagination. The idle are the unhappy. Unemployment is intolerable torment.

One of the inexplicable fancies of today is that we shall somehow recover from the impoverishment of this period by less labor. There is a preachment that a five-hour day and a five-day week will lead straightway to recovery. We have suffered from many illusions in recent times, but this is the strangest—that the less we work the richer we shall become.

"Six days shalt thou labor" is an unchangeable economic law, an unrepealable moral law, and a steadfast natural law.

"This we command you: if any would not work, neither should he eat."

No amount of legislation, no invention of machinery, no proclamation of social theory, will abrogate this law of nature and of nature's God.

Labor is the guardian of virtue, the law of happiness, the handmaid of religion, and the ordinance of God.

This command cometh to every human being, "Son, go work today in my vineyard," not go play in my vineyard, not go kill time in my vineyard, not go do

part-time work in my vineyard: but go do a grown man's full day.

The idle rich and the idle poor are equally a menace to the country, for the idle poor and the idle rich both are miserable, weak, and wicked. Society must help more men to find more work. No economic system, no industrial order, no social regime can exist long with 16,000,000 unemployed.

You cannot deprive men of work without their learning to like idleness. Any dole is dangerous to democracy, deadly to the individual, and fatal to the public welfare. Honest men crave employment and the indolent must have it forced upon them.

Teach the youth the joy of work and steel their minds against the drudgery of labor.

If you do not get joy out of your work, rest assured that you will not find it elsewhere.

If your work is drudgery, there is something wrong with you or with your work. There is no joy in drudgery; it is slavery.

If you work out your own salvation it is "God which worketh in you." It is the highest honor that ever comes to man—that the Omnipotent Worker permits His lowly creatures to become partners with Him in His business.

And surely this is God's work—the leading of the minds of youth from darkness into light. If this is not God's work, then where will you go to find it?

The dawn of a new era was heralded by the Great Toiler in the triumphant declaration: "My father worketh hitherto and I work." It is wonderful to be able to glory in such ancestry and in such a record. You are not the child of a loafer. Neither your earthly father nor your heavenly Father has darkened your life by idleness, but they have left you this worthy example, this noble tradition. At the beginning of each day look into the heavens and pray that you may not waste its minutes; at eventide give thanks that you have earned the right to say with your Master: "My father worketh hitherto and I work."

Stand up to your job and don't be afraid of it.

Be faithful to your task, faithful to the children whom you teach, faithful to the manhood whom you serve. Being faithful to these you are faithful to your country. Only he who lives for the people of this republic may be counted patriotic to this republic. Let them write on your tomb as they did on the tomb of the Greeks of old, "Oh stranger, go and tell our people that we are lying here, having obeyed their words."

My fellow students, there will never be another assembly of your class. By virtue of the uncertainty of human affairs, you can never hold a reunion of all the members of a college class of this size. This is your last meeting. With Kipling's words may I, therefore, bid you adieu: "Till the Master of all good workmen

shall put us to work anew,  
And only the Master shall praise us, and  
only the Master shall blame;  
And no one shall work for money, and  
no one shall work for fame,  
But each for the joy of the working, and  
each, in his separate star,  
Shall draw the thing as he sees it for  
the God of things as they are!"

### Sees New Day for Agriculture

IN a specially prepared article in *Country Home*, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace expresses himself in regard to the Farm Act as follows:

"If we are to survive as a nation we must be smart enough and brave enough to change our minds and ways. That, I take it, is the pioneer attitude. Readjustment to things as we find them now is the essence, and the challenge, of the Farm Act. We must unite and set going measures by which this nation may live in a balanced abundance, at peace with itself. . . .

"I hope, in time, that we will get away from huddling great masses of our population into cities. I look to a time when we shall see people of all callings living as neighbors to farmers, out where there is room to live. This will enliven rural life and shorten distribution costs. With things as they are, the legitimate carry-

ing and service charges on food distribution are so high that it is easy to give figures on the spread and inflame people at both ends into thinking that they are being cheated right and left. I do not want to do that. But I do want to show that these spreads have become intolerable."

DR. Earp of Antioch College found that 43 per cent of light cigarette smokers and 62.3 per cent of heavy smokers fell below diploma grade. Any experienced public school teacher can vouch for the truth of the statement that cigarette smoking is an inveterate enemy of good scholarship and good behavior. Smokers find it difficult to concentrate their minds in study and are inclined to idle their time. They are lacking in stamina. Nicotine stunts them mentally and physically, blighting their whole future.—*The No-Tobacco Journal*

### Farmers' Ideals

FARMERS attending a county institute at Belleville, Ohio, recently termed that "when this country's control fails to be rural, our government is in danger." It urged "a stricter law enforcement in every respect that our business interests be better protected and that our youth may be encouraged to have confidence and regard for law rather than a disrespect for it." They also recommended that township trustees, village officials, and boards of education take steps to prohibit the erection of public bill boards and advertising on our streets and along our public highways, such as the cigarette and beer pictures that at present disgrace our Main Streets and tend to destroy rather than build up the ideals of our youth.—*The No-Tobacco Journal*

### Nobody Is Going to Fire the Farmer from His Job

TO John J. Dillon, editor of *The Rural New Yorker*, New York City is just a huge mass of ingenuity. About all of nature there is left is in window boxes.

Mr. Dillon has been watching the cities for more than forty years. He has seen apartment houses, subways, and the whole sub-surface tangle of electric cables and water pipes crowd out the last of Manhattan's farm and truck gardens. He has seen signs that a dissolution of the mechanical civilization of big cities has already begun.

The New York *World-Telegram* quotes Mr. Dillon as follows: "The land will be here after it (the city) is all gone, and the farms all around will keep right on producing. Wealth and life come up out of the earth and from nowhere else. And 90 per cent of it comes from the top seven inches. The mines have a small part in it, but agriculture is the real support. . . .

"I don't know of anything else that gives a man as clear a head, that qualifies him so well to think and express himself as just to get right out on the earth. I never go to the farm and come back that I don't find myself with more strength to carry on my business. . . .

"The best thing Congress could do for the farmer would be to repeal all the farm relief laws that have been passed in my lifetime. For seventy years, at least, they have been helping the farmer. If they'd just let him alone, he'd recover.

"The farmers as a class have come through this depression easier than anybody else. I don't mean the striking farmers in Iowa and Wisconsin. They are not typical. But the farmers as a whole live pretty well on just what they produce, and even if they don't pay taxes, they can get by usually for several years. And nobody is going to fire the farmer from his job."

### We're Helpless Alone

Don't think that you live to yourself—  
For each of us needs the other;  
We're all of us helpless alone—  
Just Brothers needing a Brother.

## THE MADISON SURVEY

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We are simply spokes in a wheel,  
And when working together aright  
Can accomplish wonderful things  
And make any task more light.

It's such an inspiring thought—  
That wherever we happen to be,  
I am essential to you,  
And you are essential to me!

For the man who is higher up  
Needs the man who is lower down,  
And it's just as equally true  
When turned the other way round.

No matter where you are placed,  
Whether you're great or small—  
You're dependent on somebody else,  
And someone on you—that's all.

Each thing that you do will count,  
So make it a boost, not a "knock"—  
For you never function alone,  
You're just one wheel in the clock.

So always keep doing your best,  
And remember it's truer than true—  
You are needing somebody else,  
And someone else is needing you!

—Selected

## News Items

THE annual Fourth of July picnic was enjoyed as usual by the entire school family with friends and neighbors in South Park. The speakers for the occasion were Dr. K. C. Davis, Professor of Agriculture of Peabody College, and Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

THOSE completing the pre-medical course in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute this year are Angus Treece, Reuben Johnson, Sidney Elloway, Sam Larson, William Mackintosh, Lee Stagg, John Timura, Other Speaker, Norval Green, John Solomon, Leon Love, Grover Moore, George Kreuder, and Clifford Collin. All have registered for the medical course in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, except the last four.

ONE of the college's most recent industries is the making of brooms. The Broom Department was started with very meagre facilities, but some improvements have been added and the business continues to grow. An order for forty-seven dozen brooms received on Tuesday was filled and delivered by Friday noon. The work in this department is managed and done entirely by students. Cleo Hopkins is manager at the present time.

THIS week Mr. Thomas H. Elliott, who is spending the summer at the Sanitarium, has as his guest his daughter, Mrs. J. Brice Martin, of Nashville. Father Elliott is ninety-eight years old and a marvel in health and keenness of intellect for one of his age. He attributes his excellent physical condition to obedience to the laws of health. Among other guests of the Sanitarium this week are Miss Maude Jones of Clarksville, Mrs. Beatrice Wornow of Mt. Vernon, New York, and Judge Edwin A. Price of Nashville.

LAST week-end Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. White visited the Sunshine Health Center at Reeves, Georgia. Here a small school and medical work are carried on and facilities are offered for underprivileged children under the direction of Mrs. Mabel B. Wheeler. On Sunday evening Dr. Webber presented in the Methodist church at Buford (near Reeves) one of the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures. Mr. White gave an illustrated lecture, "The Highlights of Chinese Civilization," in the city auditorium.

AMONG the guests of the Sanitarium this week is Miss Anna Wharton of Columbia, Tennessee. Miss Wharton spent several years in China as a missionary and more recently among the Orientals of California. She has been attending Columbia University for the past year, and comes to Madison for a period of rest preparatory to taking a position in public health work in Virginia.

IT is a pleasure to have Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Lipscomb of Valadosta, Georgia, as guests of the Sanitarium. Dr. Lipscomb is president-emeritus of Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee.

An Oregon reader sends the address of a self-help college in Greece for the SURVEY mailing list, and encloses a dollar bill "to help the work along." Other similar responses from SURVEY readers have been received this week. Letters from SURVEY readers, names of persons who would appreciate the little paper, notices of change in address, and contributions for the publishing fund are all appreciated. Thank you for your cooperation.



# The Madison Survey

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## “Give Us Land Lest We Perish”

AN old friend and patient of Madison has recently sent to the SURVEY a manuscript entitled, “Give Us Land Lest We Perish.” It contains some excellent thoughts.

The writer declares that our country is out of balance, and the quicker it is balanced, the quicker we will have reasonable, desirable prosperity. The foundation of all life rests on the land itself, and for this reason the unemployed should be aided in getting back to the land.

The first and greatest asset a nation can have, the author continues, is productive soil, for all life comes from the ground. The “land flowing with milk and honey” was to the ancients the nearest approach to Paradise that their imagination could vision. Eden was a wonderful garden, an ideal farm. All history proves that that nation which has the highest regard for Mother Earth is the most prosperous and sure of endurance and prosperity because as soon as nations turn away from the soil and congregate in towns and cities, decay and finally disintegration results.

The farm conducted on God’s plan and handled scientifically is the first line of defense for any country.

So long as the Romans were concerned with the task of wresting a living from their stubborn soil, they grew in strength and might. But as soon as Rome set in operation plans to entice the people away

from the land into cities, decay began, their glory departed, and weakness entered and they were finally overthrown.

It is generally believed by thinking people that somehow those who live on the farm seem to have a closer relationship to God than those in the towns

and cities. Nature calls naturally our minds to our Creator while the artificial things of the towns and cities impress us with the importance of the humanities.

### Blessings in Present Financial Depression

People of ancient Israel were strong and prosperous, and could not be overthrown as long as they respected God’s plan for every family to live on a little farm. When Israel followed the plan of the nations round about and forsook their land for towns and cities, they forgot God and worshipped Baal and other heathen idols and were utterly ruined.

The present financial depression has its blessings. It can teach those who desire wisdom this lesson: that inventive stimula-

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THROUGH disobedience to God, Adam and Eve had lost Eden. Because of sin the whole earth was cursed. But if God’s people followed His instruction their land would be restored to fertility and beauty. God Himself gave them directions in regard to the culture of the soil, and they were to cooperate with Him in its restoration. Thus the whole land under God’s control was to be an object lesson of spiritual truth. . . . The heathen would recognize the superiority of those who served and worshipped the living God.—*Christ’s Object Lessons*

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**Madison Stresses Rural Life**

tion may fail to keep prosperity up to a high level and that sooner or later people must greatly modify our artificial, stilted, unnatural civilization and turn back to the true plan of living, producing the necessities of life from the soil. We may also learn that what we call civilization today, so intricate and complex, has thrown affairs out of balance causing a social vertigo, uncertainty, fear, despondency and discontent, and a long train of maladjustments. The only remedy is to abandon these false ideas, so universally held, for the simple truth that all life comes from the ground; that the soil is the greatest asset of the nation; and that those who live closest to Mother Earth and observe the laws of nature are truly wise.

We must learn that it does not always mean prosperity and happiness to have new desires created. Often this means only discontent because people are forced to accept artificial standards urged upon them by great commercial and banking interests, employing high-powered salesmen, who persuade people to buy beyond their ability. The result is that nearly everyone is in debt. Since the value of the dollar has been reduced so materially and unemployment is so universal, debts are found to be almost ruinous.

The writer also thinks that farm boys and girls have many advantages and opportunities that city youngsters lose. The everyday responsibilities carried by and ability to become proprietors, to take the initiative, to be self-supporting and rural people develop strength of character self-governing—virtues difficult to instill into boys and girls reared in towns and cities. The exhausting life of the cities demands new blood from the country to replenish the weakened blood of those living away from the land. The land is life and strength, while the city like a leech saps from its inhabitants their vitality, and weakens their religious, social and industrial, and financial strength. The farm gives leaders as well as food. Farm life has practically every advantage of city life with many more of its own.

THE Madison School for nearly thirty years has emphasized by precept and example the vital importance of understanding the relationship of man to the soil. We have traveled a difficult road because the trend has been away from the rural districts to the cities, but in spite of this, about twenty-five rural groups are today making a practical demonstration of the soundness of these principles. The present financial depression and unemployment situation are emphasizing that the plan can be trusted and is as safe as was Noah's Ark during the flood. Those who know God's plan for this time should not be suffering now.

The history of ancient Israel is being repeated. They looked for the Messiah; yet when He came, they rejected Him. They had largely lost their love for God's plan of life and were crowded into towns and cities. The change of home environment changed their mental attitude toward things, and Reason crowded out faith in God's word. By beholding city life, they became city-minded. The humanities became their standard of thought. When Heaven presented itself to them in the life of the Master, they could not understand His purpose, and finally became enraged with Him and put Him to death.

The Master is coming again. Bible students know that important events occurring today fulfill the prophecies outlined in the Word. Those who believe in His return should be demonstrating God's plan of life for the family as did Abraham instead of following Lot, Abraham's city-minded nephew.

**What Can We Do?**

"In God's plan for Israel every family had a home on the land with sufficient ground for tilling. Thus were provided both the means and the incentive for a useful, industrious, and self-supporting life, and no devising of men has ever improved upon that plan. Through the world's departure from it is owing to a large degree the poverty and wretchedness that exist today." If these principles were carried out today, what a different place this world would be. Those who believe this truth

should not be passive and continue to be satisfied to live in cities.

A recent letter states: "It is plainly evident that grim poverty and chronic unemployment are very rife among our people causing a condition that is most pathetic if not tragic. Quite a number are running far behind in the payment of their rent, and with some there is danger of eviction. Among these distressed members of the church are found painters, carpenters, electricians, nurses, architects, etc. Many of these are interested in self-supporting missionary work. My wife and myself are particularly interested. Some of these people are nurses and experienced cooks and are very much interested in missionary activity, but they have no money with which to launch any kind of missionary activity which would enable them to function along the lines for which they are trained. We are like sheep without a shepherd, and the wolves are everywhere. What can we do? We are caught in a net and do not know how to escape it."

This letter is one of many that have come revealing that many of our people are caught in the same plight as the people of ancient Israel who did not understand the divine plan for the home.

Before a diagnosis has been made doctors know that it is not safe to give a patient suffering with a severe pain in the lower right abdomen a hypodermic of some narcotic masking the symptoms. By such procedure the patient will be free from pain, and treatment postponed, probably resulting in a ruptured appendix and peritonitis.

Many people are in distress over being caught in the cities today, and are looking for a way out. To give such people a dose of soothing syrup loaded with a spiritual narcotic is a most serious matter. It only masks the trouble and may lead to serious difficulty.

"Thousands and tens of thousands might be working on the soil who are crowded into the cities watching for a chance to earn a trifle."

"If the poor now crowded into the cities could find homes on the land, they might not only earn a livelihood but find health and happiness now unknown to them. Hard

work, simple fare, close economy, often hardship and privation, would be their lot, but what a blessing would be theirs in leaving the city with its enticements to evil, its turmoil and crime, misery and foulness, for the country's peace and security."

"Christian farmers can do real missionary work in helping the poor to find homes on the land and in teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive."

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

"We need to look heavenward in faith. We should look cheerfully, hopefully, and gratefully, believing that the earth holds in her bosom rich treasures for the faithful worker to garner, stores richer than gold or silver."

It reveals cowardice for people who know these things not to obey. If the way seems dark, exercise faith to believe that God can spread a table in the wilderness even though the mountains and hills are changing and the earth is waxing old like a garment. The God who in the wilderness gave the children of Israel manna from Heaven still lives and reigns.

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## NEWS ITEMS

A NUMBER of new faces are seen about the campus. Some are students who have come in for the summer courses only, and some have come to work up a credit before registering for class work this fall. Francis White and Charles Nagel arrived a few days ago from California and are quite busy, Francis in the Visual Education Department and Charles in the Woodcraft Department. Francis is the youngest son of W. C. White of St. Helena, California. Mrs. H. M. Walen and Mrs. H. H. Ard of the Chestnut Hill Farm School, Fountain Head, Tennessee, and Mrs. Mabel B. Wheeler of Sunshine Health Center, Reeves, Georgia, are here to take advantage of the short courses offered during the summer. Miss Elgeva June Burdick, daughter of Dr. Austin Burdick of Grand Ledge,

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Michigan, has arrived and will act as secretary to J. G. White. She was accompanied by her mother, who will remain for a few days getting acquainted with the work in the South.

—S—

THE class in Methods of Teaching Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, taught by Miss Elma Rood, enrolls twenty to date and promises to be very interesting. Miss Rood has had wide experience in health work and is a capable teacher. Mrs. Ivah W. Uffelman, Director of the Public Health Department of Nashville, drives out each day for this class.

—S—

THIS week Professor and Mrs. Stanley L. Clark and son, of Battle Creek, Michigan, are guests of Madison. Professor Clark has been associated with the Battle Creek High School for the past six years. They are spending their vacation visiting a number of the rural school centers in the South.

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IT was a pleasure to have a visit from Mrs. Caroline Clough and others from Hinsdale, Illinois. Mrs. Clough is editor of *The Life Boat* and has been connected with the Hinsdale Sanitarium since its establishment, twenty-nine years ago, by Dr. Paulson and his associates, at the same time the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was established. Mrs. Clough and her company were enroute to Hinsdale after spending several weeks in California. Other recent visitors were A. W. Johnson, Dean of Union College, College View, Nebraska, and Mr. and Mrs. Len W. Cobb and little daughter of Angwin, California. Mr. Cobb is treasurer of Pacific Union College.

—S—

AFTER spending several weeks visiting friends and relatives in Michigan, Miss Icylyne Lawrence has returned to her work at the medical desk. Miss Lawrence is historian and secretary for the Medical Department.

—S—

THE Student Nurses' Association was favored Monday evening by a talk from Miss Evelyn Ellingston of the Red Cross Department of Home Hygiene of Davidson County.

A LETTER from Mrs. James E. Lewis of the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, tells us that the sanitarium is being blessed with good patronage during the summer months. At times every room is occupied by a patient. Dry weather has damaged the crops. The chapel is slowly being completed. Dr. Forest Bliss has completed his internship and is on his way from California to join the Fletcher group. Mrs. Jaspersen and Mr. Nestell are attending the Asheville Normal this summer.

—S—

THE biology class has just returned from a field trip to Florida and adjacent states. The students of this class feel unusually fortunate to have Dr. Floyd Bralliar, who is author of several well-known books on nature, as their instructor. While studying plant and animal life first-hand they collected specimens for the laboratory. Another recent field trip was a visit to Muscle Shoals at Florence, Alabama, by the chemistry class.

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AMONG week-end guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harbolt of Montegale, Tennessee, where they with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Swallen and others are carrying on a rural community work. They have a little school, a bakery and health food store, and have just completed a small building for medical work. They are now endeavoring to equip the little sanitarium.

—S—

A VERY enthusiastic Bible Seminar has been organized by Julius G. White, the membership of which has now reached the one hundred mark. Elder White is giving his class outlines for the doctrines of the Bible in their order and in proper manner for public presentation, and drills in giving these studies. About twenty students are practicing each week, a new group each time, which will quickly prepare them for gospel service. Those who want to be Bible workers are in the same seminar. Another seminar is being conducted by P. A. Webber and Mr. White in which the students practice giving the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures. These two seminars are a part of the plans for developing Medical Evangelists.

—S—

THE Food Department of the college will put on a soybean exhibit at the meeting of the American Soybean Association to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 3 and 4. Dr. P. A. Webber has been asked to give a paper at this meeting on the value of the soybean as a food.

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**The Survey is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you are pleased with the little paper, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading it regularly, send us their names and addresses.**

# The Madison Survey

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## Agriculture and Education

By E. C. JACOBSEN

NATURE and the Bible are two lesson books. The Bible teaches us of God's great creative and upholding power, for "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and all that in them is."

This includes all of the shrubs, herbs, and trees that are growing on the earth today. Many of these plants demand cultivation if they are to flourish.

To cultivate the soil and care for plants in their growth and development is today known as agriculture. God placed man in a garden with instruction to dress it and keep it. This garden was to him a home and school-room. Here God's original plan of education was instituted. The education which Adam and Eve received was of three-fold nature—physical, mental and spiritual.

The fall did not change God's plan for the inhabitants of the earth to live on the land, though man was now obliged to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Thorns and thistles sprang up as the result of degeneration. When Adam and Eve left the garden of Eden, they were to till the ground. Cain rebelled against God's plan of life and built the first city. This led to centralization of humanity into cities and towns, bringing a result that is fully portrayed in the sixth chapter of Genesis. We are told that the wickedness of man

was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually, and the earth was filled with violence.

But the men who held fast God's principles of life dwelt among the fields and hills. They were tillers of the soil. When man so far forgot the plan of God and perverted everything on the earth, the

flood came and swept them away. The surviving family of Noah was told to till the soil and fill the earth with people who would carry out God's original plan for man; but soon another city-builder appeared. Nimrod started to repeat the history of Cain by building Babel, and to bring about a universal empire. His proud plans failed, and the people were scattered abroad upon the face of the earth.

### For Our Admonition

The ancestors of Israel were farmers. Lot, the nephew of Abraham, and his wife forsook the plan and went to the city of Sodom. The results were such that we are cautioned by the Saviour to remember Lot's wife, who was city-minded.

The children of Israel had several hundred years of bitter experience in Egypt, building and living in cities. When they finally desired deliverance from the cities

they were led out of Egypt to the land of Canaan, the home of Abraham. Here they planted vineyards and all manner of fruit trees for food. Planted in the land of Canaan and engaged in the occupation of agriculture and the care of animals, Israel became the leading nation of the world. Every family had a little farm, and the arrangement was such that if the farm was lost, it was recovered during the year of Jubilee.

The children of Israel finally lost their vision, built cities and forsook the land, and were carried captives into the country of Babylon, while their land rested for seventy years because they failed to carry out the principles of agriculture that would have made them the most famous people on earth.

The principles of agriculture revealed to the children of Israel through the laws of Moses, the light on social and industrial matters, were intended to make them the head of all the nations instead of being the tail. Today, because they rejected agriculture for commerce and city life, they are a scattered people, suffering bitterest persecution in many countries. They failed to carry out God's plan.

Christ often appealed to the people in parables drawn from agriculture and nature while instructing in divine things, and so did the prophets and apostles.

Today the world is at sea over many of the problems of life that could easily be solved if people would only believe and practice the principles for the home and family given in the word of God. With all of our boasted education and civilization, serious-minded men are beginning to realize the need of getting down to the basic principles of life. True education teaches students to accept the ideas of God and to carry these out in their lives.

#### **Students are Taught Agricultural Trades**

Book knowledge of itself cannot give an all-round education. Firm belief in this idea has led the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to place much stress on agriculture. By this means it endeavors to train both the mind and hand of the young that they may be useful from a practical standpoint as well as a theoretical.

The Madison school campus and farm is a beautiful place. Let your imagination aid you in visiting the various agricultural departments as you read the reports of the students and teachers in this issue of the SURVEY.

In some respects the Madison farm is much like the promised land to which the children of Israel were led, a land of limestone hills and valleys, which, under proper cultivation, yields varied and bountiful crops. On some parts of the farm the soil is so rich in calcareous substances that it yields over ninety per cent of lime.

The students of the Agricultural Department have experience in gardening, farming, fruit growing, dairying, poultry raising, bee keeping, care of livestock, and so on. One of the projects of this department is landscaping and beautifying the grounds about the college, the sanitarium buildings, and the cottages and shops. New specimens are sent to the college by nurserymen friends each year, adding to the interesting collection of plants, shrubs, and trees. Then the government sends annually for testing purposes new importations, many of which are not listed in nursery catalogs nor sold in seed stores.

A student who works in the lawn department, in recounting some of the things he had learned to appreciate and enjoy while at his work, wrote in a recent letter: "We who are here in the school all the time forget to enjoy and appreciate the beautiful things of nature about us. Many times we look at things but do not really see them. The cannas, dahlias, roses, and clusters of petunias and other flowering plants raise their heads in thankfulness for the lovely showers which we are having. I was surprised to find about the campus nearly all the oaks that grow in this country and some from Europe and Asia. Another place of interest is the small nursery of plants and trees sent to the college for experimental purposes. Here among other plants we find fifty-three varieties of the much-heralded soybean. Such a variety of domestic and foreign plants, shrubs, and trees, makes the campus and the grounds about it a place of beauty and continual interest to lovers of nature."

We invite you to come and see what may be done by teachers and students without a lot of expensive equipment and endowment.

## THE DAIRY

WE must now take a look at the college dairy. Yes, Madison has a fine dairy herd, and of course we will see Jersey cattle, some of the best in the state of Tennessee. About eight years ago the Agricultural Division began to build up its dairy herd. As a foundation it secured from C. L. Kendall a registered sire and a few registered cows and calves. The policy has been since that time to select the best, and to sell all cows that do not produce a high per cent of butterfat.

We are now milking 31 head, which are at present producing from 75 to 80 gallons of



milk per day. This milk is all used right on our own place, at our sanitarium and at Kinne Hall, the student dining room. In addition to the milch cows we have 12 two-year-old heifers, 11 yearlings, and 9 spring calves.

Our herd is all tuberculin tested, the test being made each year. Each month the County Association tester calls at our place to make a test of the butterfat content of the milk, and to help work out any problem that might confront us.

Every student boosts for the good milk he is privileged to drink.—*Raymond Meese.*

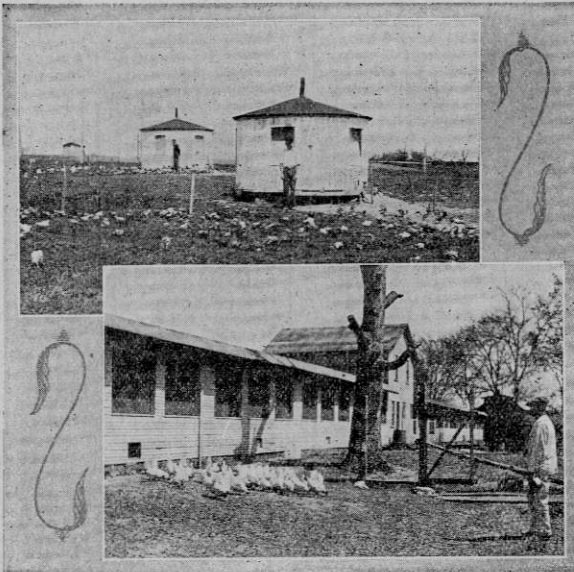
## THE POULTRY

THERE is no reason why poultry cannot be raised profitably if managed scientifically and economically. There is a demand for men, thoroughly trained in the poultry business, who can instruct, direct, and advise in the various fields of poultry endeavor.

"Does poultry really pay?" is asked by many today. We have found that it does pay if wisely managed. The land and capital investment is not very great, and usually there is a good market for poultry products. The returns are quick on the money invested, and poultry utilizes more or less the waste products.

While there are many advantages in poultry raising such as small investment, plenty of employment, quick returns, et cetera, on the other hand we must not forget that there are some

disadvantages. Poultry men must fight contagious diseases constantly, often requiring the expenditure of considerable money. Prices fluctuate, cutting their inventory, and so on. It is well to consider the pro's and con's before going into the poultry business.



The Madison poultry department has five different breeds of birds: Buff Orpington, White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Banded Plymouth Rocks. The egg production has been good, which is the result of correct feeding and proper care. Residents from Nashville and surrounding places often drive out to the college farm to purchase eggs. No farm is complete without a good strain of chickens.

—*Marvin Faudi.*

## Why Not Major in Agriculture?

IF agriculture is the A B C of all education, then many have failed to learn their ABC's and thus are not properly educated. In Eden the thing we now know as agriculture was given to man as his primary occupation and a source from which he was to gain his education, even at a time when food was produced so abundantly and so easily that we can scarcely think of it as being necessary to gain a livelihood.

If we today were able to sense the true importance of agriculture, we should realize that its greater value is as an educator rather than as a means of producing food. So great and so important is the educational value of agriculture that God has made it necessary in order for man to secure his food. Wherever the gospel is preached both at home and abroad, it is highly important that the one who carries the gospel should be able to instruct his converts in right methods of agriculture. If Christians could be moved out of the cities where their living is earned by day wages and placed where they can make their living from the soil, there would be far fewer giving up truth because of the necessity of earning a living.

Believing these things, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has found itself in position to put in a full four-year agricultural course, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. While many students applying for admission next year cannot now be received, there is room just now for fifteen students, strong young men who wish to take the agricultural course and become proficient in this most important field as missionary farmers and teachers. Those interested should write at once for further information.—*Floyd Bralliar.*

## The Garden

FOR almost three years I have worked in the garden. To me, planting seeds, setting out

plants, watching them grow, hoeing the weeds out, and then, when the time comes, gathering in the increase, is fun. I find it interesting as well as instructive. The fresh breezes, the pure air, the stimulating, invigorating sunlight, the green, living vegetation giving off oxygen, all combine to rest the nerves, renew the tissue, and strengthen the brain. Also, our spiritual nature is refreshed by the evidence of God and His care for us in the things of nature.

Our garden this year consists of nearly seven acres which adjoin the campus and are provided with an irrigation system, together with twenty-one acres down by the river and on the rolling hillsides. The two greenhouses furnish us with fresh lettuce all winter. Then when that is harvested, we raise a crop of early tomatoes. Out of the nearby plot we are now sending the school kitchen tomatoes, okra, peppers, eggplants, beets, carrots, onions, mustard and chard greens, and sage. From the other plots come Irish potatoes, summer squash, more tomatoes, roasting ears, beans, and cucumbers. We also have planted parsnips, salsify, cantaloupes, watermelons, asparagus, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes.

We are now working on our fall and winter food supply. Turnips, kale, cabbage, and late tomatoes are going out. With the right weather conditions we shall have plenty to eat, and more to can, which makes for splendid winter rations.

—*Mary Jack Soule.*

## The Farm

SINCE the much needed rain which we just received has revived the crops, the farm is one of the most interesting features of the school. Even the seven mules and four horses are looking better. Besides our horses, we have a McCormick-Deering tractor which enables us to quickly get our ground ready for planting.

The crops are good. At present we have sixty-five acres of corn, which will soon be in roasting ears; six acres of broom corn nearby; thirty acres of peas and millet; sixty acres of lespedeza which will soon be ready to cut; and twelve acres of alfalfa which has already been cut twice.

With the aid of our new John Deere binder, we have harvested a good crop of grain. The barley crop was extra good as the yield was one thousand bushels. We also have three hundred bushels of wheat and two hundred bushels of oats in our bins. If the Lord continues His blessing of rains this year, we should have our barns filled with feed to supply the horses and dairy, as well as the sheep.—*Russell Myers.*

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## Food Factory News

LETTERS come to the Food Factory frequently from pleased customers. The institution for years has stood for correct diet. We know that our life is in the blood and that the blood stream is affected by our food. Health should be as sacredly guarded as character. Therefore the school stresses health education. People eat several times a day, and it is important that the food taken into the body should be the very best. Persons intelligent in driving an automobile realize how much depends on the selection of the best gaso-

line and lubricating oil. The human body is a most wonderful machine; it is a tabernacle through which the Spirit of God desires to operate. We should eat to the glory of God. This means that we should eat to live and not live to eat. Are you as intelligent and careful about your food as the autoist is about the gas and oil selected for his car?

We believe the SURVEY family will be pleased to read some of the statements made by people who are using the health foods produced by the college food factory. These are typical of many:



One of the Popular Madison  
Breakfast Foods

Through our church Dorcas Society a sale is put on each week. At this time the health foods are sold with other things. I am enclosing an order to be sent by freight."

"When Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ was at Madison a few weeks ago, she brought home some health foods from your factory. Among them were some cans of Vigorost. We

"I was so pleased with your soy-cheese croquettes that I purchased a few cans. I gave Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ one of them, and she tells me that she has written for a case of soybean cheese. I am going to write Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ of California about this wonderful food. Please send him some literature."

"We like your health foods very much.

think this very fine for taking the place of flesh foods and I am ordering ten cases as an initial order."

"We received favorable comments on the quality of your goods. Please ship as quickly as possible one hundred pounds of soybean flour."

"The goods ordered were received in due time and in proper condition. Thank you. We are enjoying the privilege of getting them out among the people here. They are always as described and give satisfaction. I hope we may be able to handle many times the quantity we are now handling. May the blessing of the Lord rest upon Madison and her work. I hope we may get into a place soon where we may handle much more of the good food."

"After using some of your products which were given to me by a lady friend I must say that your foods are wonderful. I have a suggestion to make to you. Do you not think it would be a good idea to broadcast your products as hundreds of other companies are doing?"

"We are ordering one hundred pounds of the whole white soybean and are enclosing check for the same. We have quite a demand for these beans. Thank you very much for the fine samples you sent us. We appreciate them. Our store supplies the demand which different lecturers create, and so we were interested in your goods when the possibility of Mr. White's coming was suggested. We will be sending you an order for a variety of your products at a future date."

"About ten days ago a number of us women of ——— visited your sanitarium and health food factory. You kindly gave us some samples of the health foods, and we have tested them out in our homes. We like the foods very much, and we wonder if it can be arranged so we can sell them here in ———. We believe that if they can be properly prepared, many people will want to eat them."

"I have recently eaten your Breakfast Crisps purchased in ——— and liked this food so well that I am desirous of finding

where I can purchase it in this city. Please give me the name of the jobber or wholesale dealer who handles your products and oblige. We are ordering one case of 24 packages of Breakfast Crisps. We have tried this food and are well pleased with it."

"I hasten to tell you that the Breakfast Crisps came this morning. We made a meal of it with milk and fruit, and we are more than pleased with this breakfast food. It tastes better to me than any breakfast food which I have ever eaten. My health and digestion are not very good, but I believe this breakfast food is just what I need."

"I am sending for one hundred pounds of Breakfast Crisps to take around among my neighbors. I believe that I can easily sell it and work up a good sale on this food in a short time. I am acquainted with a grocer who is interested in these foods and willing to sell them as your agent."

The health food factory at Madison, Tennessee, will cheerfully send any information about the foods desired if you wish to know about them. These foods are prepared scientifically and are put up with care in attractive packages. They are not devitalized, demineralized, or divitaminized, and are wholesome, tasty, and satisfying.

Remember, your body is composed of what you eat, and if your foods are robbed of many of the essential elements, poor health is the result. Often it is difficult to discover the cause of poor health, but anyone not up to par should first give attention to his diet. Our resistance, immunity, nerve-tone, muscle-tone, and the feeling of well-being all depend very much upon what we eat.

There are many people who should take these health foods to their neighbors and, by making a few simple demonstrations in the preparation of the foods, sell them, thus finding a splendid means of earning their support as well as educating the people in proper diet.

## Madison Sanitarium Health Unit

THE Nashville Treatment Rooms and the Vegetarian Cafeteria are operated at 151 Sixth Avenue North, Nashville, under the joint name of the Madison Sanitarium Health Unit; and as the name implies, this is a unit of the Madison Rural Sanitarium.

For the past year the treatment rooms have been operated by Mr. and Mrs. James Donnelly, with Mrs. Wallace Owens and Mrs. L. H. Robinson as assistant nurses from Madison.

Efficient service and extensive advertising have been the means of educating many to the benefits to be derived from correctly applied hydrotherapy; and a gradual gain has been felt in both the men's and women's departments.

The Vegetarian Cafeteria has been operated by Howard Davidson, Mrs. Stella Erickson, Esther Sanford, and other students from the Madison school. The college makes arrangements for students of the Dietetics Department to have three months' experience in the cafeteria.

The cafeteria gives to Nashville a greatly needed dietetic service which is free and can be found in no other eating house in the city. Miss Frances Dittes, head dietitian of the Madison Sanitarium, acts in this capacity. Because of this service many sick persons are learning how to make food their medicine, and well persons feel free to indulge in the wholesome and attractively served meatless diet.

There is an excellent spirit of co-operation between the treatment rooms and the cafeteria, and a better year is anticipated for 1933.—*Fannie V. Donnelly.*

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### Instruction for the Present Hour and Circumstances

THREE booklets of forty-eight pages each have recently been compiled by W. C. White, two of these from the writings of Ellen G. White and a third gathered from the experiences of self-supporting workers, bearing the titles:

1. *A Call to Medical Evangelism.*
2. *An Appeal for Self-supporting Workers.*

### 3. *Sketches from the Experiences of Self-supporting Workers.*

The chapter headings in No. 1 are:

- A Call to Service
- The Call of the Cities
- Ways of Working
- Christian Help Work
- A Complete Ministry
- Teaching Health Principles
- The Temperance Work
- Co-operation Between Medical and Evangelistic Work
- Equipment for Service

The chapter headings for No. 2 are:

- The Call of the Hour
- What the Church Can Do
- What Families Can Do
- Lay Members as Pioneers
- An Unsalariated Ministry
- Various Means of Support
- Encourage the Self-supporting Worker

Booklet No. 3 contains sketches concerning the united work of Southern schools and hospitals, presenting experiences of earnest workers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and other places. These experiences reveal many evidences of the providences of God which attend the self-supporting workers who go out in the highways and byways of earth to work for humanity in the name of the Master, trusting Him for the sustenance He has promised faithful workers. These are published to encourage many others to go and do likewise.

These booklets contain appeals to us to engage more heartily in these several lines of endeavor, and should stir us into intense activity. Time is growing short, and what is done must be done quickly. They contain valuable instruction concerning our present problems and duties, and should be given a wide circulation.

The price is 10¢ each, postpaid. In lots of ten or more, all of one kind or assorted, the price is 5¢ each, plus postage. Postage stamps are accepted.

Address orders to

ASSOCIATED LECTURERS, INC.

Madison, Tennessee

NEWS ITEMS

The Sanitarium reports among its guests this week Mrs. John H. Stuart and Mrs. Alice Barnett of Memphis, Tennessee, and Miss Jennie McKesson of Toledo, Ohio. Miss McKesson, who has been a teacher in the public schools of Toledo for a number of years, often spends her vacation at Madison.

—S—

One of the busy departments of the college at the present time is the Cannery. Here teachers and students meet together to take care of the season's surplus of vegetables and fruits. Fifty bushels of peaches from the Union Hill orchard were canned last week. Grapes, apples, tomatoes, string beans, squash, corn, and greens are now being canned. J. E. Hansen who is leading out in this work at the present time, reports canned to date 400 gallons of strawberries, 228 gallons of squash, 305 gallons of peaches, 80 gallons of tomatoes, 40 gallons of string beans, 180 gallons of apples, 85 gallons of grape juice, 240 gallons of canned grapes.

—S—

Mrs. M. D. Nesler of Harrisburg, Illinois, and Mrs. F. L. Phipps and daughters, Misses Mary Katherine and Frances, of Memphis, Tennessee, are guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge and family.

—S—

Much interest is being shown in Professor M. E. Cady's class in essentials of expression as evidenced by a class of more than fifty students. Professor Cady is also conducting a class one evening each week for members of the faculty and others who cannot attend the daily class. We count it a privilege to have him with us for this special work during the summer quarter. The training gained from these classes will be of great benefit to those who are going out as public speakers.

—S—

Dr. P. A. Webber of the Chemistry and Food Departments and Miss Frances Dittes of the Nutrition Department of the College are attending the meeting of the American Soybean Association which is being held this week in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

—S—

Mrs. Charity Remsberg and daughters, Misses Nell and Katherine, of Santa Ana, California, were recent visitors at Madison.

Mrs. Remsberg is a sister of the late President Warren G. Harding. They were enroute to Worthington, Ohio, where they will visit Dr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Harding, Jr., and other relatives.

—S—

A letter from J. T. Wheeler of the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, tells us that the construction work on the surgical department is making progress. "A wealthy lady, the mother of one of our patients, has just made a pledge to furnish one of the rooms and has promised to help in other ways. Dr. and Mrs. Blaydes are giving us considerable equipment which was left over from their hospital, and the prospects are that every room will be furnished by friends of the institution in our local community. I have been asked to present our plans to the board and the officials of the largest and most wealthy church in the community."

—S—

Claude J. Bell, Secretary of the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association, was a recent guest of the institution. We have had the privilege of having Mr. Bell as a guest a number of times. He is a sincere friend of practical education and was pleased with the progress which has been made at Madison since his last visit.

—S—

A. A. Jasperson of the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, was among the guests of the week. He was here in the interest of some school and other business matters. He reports that the work at Fletcher is progressing.

—S—

Dr. W. J. Morse of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was a guest of the College this week. He was much interested in the varieties of soybean which are being grown by the Agricultural Department for experimental purposes. Dr. Morse was enroute to the meeting of the American Soybean Association at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

—S—

**A letter from a Montana reader says: "Many thanks for sending the SURVEY. I know it costs something to get it printed, so am enclosing a contribution for the publishing fund. I hope the work will continue to grow at Madison as it has in the past."**

\* \* \*

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# The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

August 16, 1933

No. 30

## An Education That Got a Job for Morgan

IN the August number of the *American Magazine* appears a very interesting article in regard to Dr. Arthur E. Morgan and the Muscle Shoals project. The writer, Webb Waldron, after spending some time visiting Dr. Morgan at his home at Antioch College, says that President Roosevelt selected Dr. Morgan for the gigantic task of directing the Muscle Shoals and Tennessee River Development project into a national industrial workshop, because he had demonstrated his ability by taking a school of the old conservative type and, by applying his practical scheme of education, transforming it into a community of co-ordinated individuals who carry on a most practical program of study and work. Dr. Morgan grew up under conditions in which he learned the value of *study* and *practice*. As a student, a noted civil engineer, and as president of a college, he has gained some very practical ideas of education.

MORGAN'S scheme of education grew out of his own experiences. "His own education was spasmodic, interrupted by poverty and ill-health. When he was under twenty, he went west from his home state of Minnesota, wandered through the Rocky Mountain country. He taught country school, worked in a mine, on ranches, and in lumber camps, searching for health, but even more searching for himself, trying to find out what was to be his part in life. And he found it. Supremely well. He got into surveying, then into engineering, and by hard study and harder experience made himself into a distinguished drainage engineer."

Morgan was not satisfied, however, to confine himself to the construction of dams and other engineering projects. He had an urge to help young men and women to find themselves and to learn while in school how to connect theoretical knowledge learned by study in the class room with the real things of life.

While working on the Dayton, Ohio, flood control project, he heard of Antioch College. He felt that this college might be a place where he could have an oppor-

tunity to try out certain principles of education that he had discovered in his own experience. For a dream had been stirring his brain for years.

Morgan had some decidedly unconventional ideas about colleges. Once after visiting an old and rich Eastern university, he made this comment: "A beautiful place, the finest group of buildings I have ever seen. But there is a spirit about it that misses the meaning of life. I'm glad I didn't go to school there. The finest lot of men I saw that day were the Italian laborers working on the new building; and honestly, I would rather be one of those Italians than the professor we took supper with. Most of these college men have been so busy studying that they have had no time to think or be men."

### Becomes President of Antioch

Morgan visited Antioch College and was elected on the board of trustees. He attended a meeting and spoke out some of his new and revolutionary ideas on education. They made a profound impression. Not long after, he was astonished to receive an offer of the presidency of Antioch College. He hesitated, and then

he said to his wife, "I believe it is dead enough to start over again in the form I dream of."

Giving up a successful engineering career for the presidency of a small college seemed to some like he was shunting himself into a backwater. "But in ceasing to be an engineer of dams, Morgan became an engineer of men, and it happened that in these years of work at Antioch he was getting ready for the biggest job of his life—the job of engineering dams and men."

During the period of Morgan's educational development, he had to alternate work and study, and he learned to recognize the value of mingling the wisdom of books with the hard knocks of life. So he started Antioch College on what was known as the "co-op" system, two of the students spelling each other on each job like two sailors doing alternate tricks at the wheel. One holds a job for five or ten weeks while his "co-op" is at his books in Antioch. Then they switch; the worker goes back to study, the student goes back to work.

This system meant more to Morgan than giving the students an opportunity to earn their expenses through college. The real purpose was to help the student to find himself by putting him up against all sorts of problems and phases of life. After the student has found himself, he is given the opportunity for training and the incentive to develop what he has found.

#### "Co-op" Plan a Success at Antioch

When asked if such a plan had been a success, Morgan replied, "We don't like to measure our results as some colleges do, by money standards. A recent survey shows that over eighty per cent of our students are employed, a higher record, I believe, than for American colleges as a whole."

Morgan's scheme of education helps students to realize that real success is more than making money. He considers that if the student can find himself and then find the work that he is qualified to

do, and is happy and contented and is serving humanity efficiently, he is a success.

The writer found the students at Antioch, who had succeeded in finding themselves, working eagerly, sometimes alone, sometimes in groups with professors as counselors and advisors. They were not held in leash by recitation and lectures in the formal manner of students going through the educational grind simply to put in time and get credit.

Morgan believes that professors should be practical, taking part in the local government and helping to operate industrial enterprises. Such professors are not like some in our universities whose philosophy is all right, but who are like children when they get outside of philosophy.

An illustration of the earnestness, intense application, and purposeful study at Antioch is demonstrated by one of the students who had been selling soap on the road. He said, "I feel that if I slipped, the whole college would crash. I didn't like the work, but I had to make good." This is the way that the students generally feel toward the institution, and the writer found the educational ideas of Morgan walking around in flesh and blood.

#### "Co-op" System on a Wider Scale

Morgan said, "Down there on the Tennessee we have a vast region, rich in natural resources, rich in potential power with a fine, self-reliant people, capable of creating wealth and comfort, yet the valley is full of poverty." His idea is to use this power for the benefit of the people of the valley, a job that has been assigned to him by the President. It has two parts: First, to build dams to control floods and utilize fully the power of the Tennessee River. The next and even more important job is to utilize that tremendous amount of power for the benefit of everybody.

Right here is where Morgan's practical education comes into play. He intends to organize the communities so that they can co-ordinate just as Antioch College has been organized to co-ordinate. He will bring into co-ordination the power and ability of individuals trained in his

practical school in the Tennessee Valley so that the community as a whole will function like a well-balanced individual. Everyone will have a job and the right job, and will contribute, according to his ability, to the community.

This is a dream that might be regarded as purely visionary and impractical if it should be attempted by the ordinary social philosopher. But Morgan is more than a social dreamer. He is an engineer who has proven that he can turn his dreams into facts. He intends that those who have part in the building of these structures shall also attend school so that each community will have men with trained talents, each fitted to do his job and to co-operate with others. The communities will be organized into co-operative industrial units.

The biggest proposition before them. Morgan stated, is to obtain the right kind of leadership, men who can so fuse theory and practice that results will come. He believes that the people in the Tennessee River Valley have this ability of leadership because they come from proud people of old American stock. His plan will bring out their capabilities and will be organized so that a demonstration can be made which he hopes others will desire to follow.

When a job and a man with true and great ideas come together, a drama is made. This has happened in the case of Morgan and the Tennessee River Valley. It is not a job for a year, but for a generation. Muscle Shoals, inspired by Roosevelt and directed by Morgan, may well prove to be the most far-reaching of all the daring projects of the new administration, a tremendous human experiment—a huge industrial workshop under government supervision. The Tennessee Valley may be the cradle of a new industrialism developed under this practical educator who not only knows about steel, earth, and stone, but about human beings as well.

—S—

¶ Educated people must labor. Otherwise education would become a positive and intolerable evil. No country can sustain in idleness more than a small percentage of its numbers. The great majority must labor at something produc-

tive. From these premises, the problem springs: How can labor and education be the most satisfactorily combined?—*Abraham Lincoln.*

—S—

## Soy Bean Finally Recognized\*

**Dr. P. A. Webber, Nashville Educator, Gives Address on Grain's Advantages**

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 4.—(Special)

United States recognition is just being accorded the soy bean, socially ostracized grain crop, Dr. P. A. Webber of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute told delegates to the American Soy Bean Association in annual convention at the Louisiana State University here Thursday night.

"And yet the soy bean has been known and used by men for food for forty centuries and in the Far East is now the chief source of protein for 600,000,000 people or approximately one third the world's population," Dr. Webber stated.

Dr. Webber, who spent fourteen years in Japan in educational work, declared that the "soy bean, not rice, is the chief article of diet among Japanese and Chinese."

Dr. Webber and Miss Frances Dittes, dietitian of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, near Nashville, are delegates to the convention which opened at the State University Thursday morning. Official welcome was given the group by President James Smith of the State University, and John Gray of the L. S. U. staff, president of the national group, presided.

An attractive exhibit of soy bean products, ranging from foods for delicate children and invalids, to rubber and lubricating oils, had been prepared by Dr. Webber and formed one of the attractions of the meeting.

Exhibits, all illustrating the possibilities of the bean as a food for man were shown.

It was pointed out that at the present price of the bean, food value equivalent to one pound of beefsteak may be obtained for one cent.

—S—

## The A B C of Education

**O**FTEN we hear it stated that agriculture is the A B C of education, which means really that the study in agricultural lines should be the A B C of all education. It might seem that the instruction would call for actual farming and gardening, but the thought quoted above certainly emphasizes *study*. There is always danger that we may overlook the word *study* whether we are working on the school land or on our own. Study, to be effective in agriculture, requires not only theory, but practice. The theory brings out the scien-

\*Clipping from the *Nashville Banner* August 4, 1933.

tific part of the study in regard to the nature and preparation of the soil, the value of different crops, and the best methods of culture.

"What is needed is schools to educate and train the youth so that they will know how to overcome this condition of things. There must be education in the sciences, and education in plans and methods of working the soil. There is hope in the soil, but brain and heart and strength must be brought into the work of tilling it."

The cause of failure many times can be overcome by brain, heart, and strength. In order to carry out the pattern, it is necessary to have a working knowledge of chemistry, bacteriology, physiology, anatomy, and physics. The special needs of every variety of plants must be studied. Different varieties require different soil and cultivation. No one can succeed in agriculture or gardening without understanding and obeying the laws involved. If the soil is not worked scientifically and intelligently, it will not produce. If it is worked by impulse, failure is often the result. "Many who till the soil fail to secure adequate returns because of their neglect. Their orchards are not properly cared for; the crops are not put in at the right time; and a mere surface work is done in cultivating the soil."

In all this, one thing is clear: God does not want us to depend on miracles for success in the cultivation of the soil. By study we are to know the science of the soil, the habits and needs of various plants, the best methods that have been worked out already, and by study and experience, learn new and better methods when old ones fail. In a word, we must work in harmony with the laws of nature which are the laws of God. We are not to be discouraged by failure or delay, but should till the soil cheerfully, hopefully, and gratefully. "He who taught Adam and Eve how to tend the garden desires to instruct men today."—*M. J. Low.*

## How the Survey Mailing List is Made Up

GENTLEMEN:

Since I succeeded Rev. G. B. Cameron as agent of the American Bible Society, I have been receiving regularly the MADISON SURVEY. Some weeks ago my secretary wrote you giving you Mr. Cameron's new address.

I now write to ask that you put on your exchange list the National Christian Council of the P. I., P. O. Box 1449, Manila, P. I.

I am Executive Secretary of this organization and our committee on rural work can find a good many helpful suggestions in your SURVEY.

I note in your April 26th issue, reference to an eight-page leaflet about soy beans, issued by the Nutrition Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. I am enclosing 18 cents in stamps for three copies.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. K. HIGDON  
Acting Agency Secretary

DEAR SIRs:

The MADISON SURVEY has furnished a great deal of pleasure and interest to a number of people in the Department of Education at Montgomery. I have passed my copy on to others in the Department and to friends elsewhere. Miss Mary England, Director of School and Community Organization, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama, is interested in having it sent to her regularly. Both she and I will appreciate your entering her name on your subscription list.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) IRENE T. ELLIS

"Dear Friends: Your little paper has given much pleasure and instruction to me, and grows better all the time. Will you please add to your mailing list the enclosed list of names."

And so the list grows. The SURVEY is sent subscription free to those who desire it. If you are pleased with the little paper, pass it on to some one else. If you know of others who would enjoy reading it regularly, send us their names and addresses.

—S—

They succeed best who attempt their most difficult tasks with determination, finish each one before they take up the next, and refuse to dissipate their strength and purpose by worrying in advance.—*Atlantic Union Gleaner.*

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# The Madison Survey

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## Will America Return to Her Birthright ?

TO relieve the congestion in industrial centers President Roosevelt has arranged to spend twenty-five million dollars in a back-to-the-land movement. This money will be used in transplanting families of unemployed to rural sections where they may raise their own fruits, vegetables, and other products of a small farm, and where they have more healthful living conditions.

It requires something, however, besides the transportation of the family to make a success of raising one's own living. It is necessary to have equipment, feed, and food upon which to live until a crop can be harvested. A part of the twenty-five million dollars appropriated will be used to remove these obstacles in getting people back to the land.

### COLUMBUS EXPERIMENT

The city of Columbus, Georgia, has recently been carrying forward a back-to-the-land movement with good results. Columbus has a population of 50,000. The city officials have, during the last year, aided 198 families to get back to the farm. These 198 families represent about 1000 people. The relief committee, believing that it is a better policy to help these folk

to the country where they may care for themselves than to continue to provide them with free food, clothing, fuel, and shelter, agreed to furnish food supplies until a crop could be gathered and also to furnish seed for crops. Only three families out of the 198 failed to make good. The committee received the co-operation of the Better Home and Garden Club and other community organizations in getting back-to-the-land families started. Railroad and industrial agents contributed their share.

To help these families who moved to the country to dispose of their products, a growers' market was established in Columbus with booths provided for displaying the wares of these new farmers.

The experiment of Columbus was so successful that it attracted the attention of some of the heads of the Federal Government, who visited Columbus to secure detailed information on the operation of the idea.

A member of one of these transplanted families recently said to a reporter of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*: "We do not have much ready cash as formerly, but we have learned to raise all our supplies and have by frugality and business management been able to swap the

farm products for the necessities of life. We are happy, free from worry and are beginning to plan for our future in a business way."

TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN,  
A VAST LABORATORY

Through the Tennessee Valley Authority, headed by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, President Roosevelt and the government are planning to demonstrate the feasibility of getting people onto little farms. This committee will use the basin of the Tennessee River as a vast laboratory to show what can be done with small farms. Dr. Morgan senses the great responsibility resting upon him and feels that if he can have the co-operation of those who are in sympathy with the back-to-the-farm movement the plan will succeed.

He believes that the development of the Tennessee River Valley can be of great service not only to the immediate section but also to the entire nation, because it has possibilities in solving the economic and social situation worthy of the most serious thought. The experiment will also prove helpful and constructive, he believes, to those now living in the country but who may be seeking an opportunity to move into town.

HOPE IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDER

Dr. Morgan sees in the highlanders of the region drained by the Tennessee River "the last stand of individuality in America." He has a firm faith that the "unhurried highlander, self-respecting and independent" has the capacity "in time to create new things in furniture, clothing, et cetera." These people are not living under the spell of mass production in cities, but their rural life in small communities has developed a strength of character that enables them to put on a demonstration of home industries so that each community can become a center of some individual excellence.

The plan of Dr. Morgan is that the construction of Norris Dam at Cove Creek shall be an educational work as well as mechanical. The work and study scheme, devoting one half time to work and the

other half to studying hygiene, sanitation, home management, and other subjects, will be watched by educators, engineers, and business men. The idea is that when the Norris Dam is done, the communities from which the builders come will be greatly benefited by the return of those who have trained while working in many practical lines.

This idea of training the students to return to their homes, raising the standard of living by co-operation, is revolutionary. Yet it was the plan of Jesus. (Mark 5.)

The thought of President Roosevelt, Dr. Morgan, and those responsible for this scheme is that this demonstration in the Tennessee River Valley will be a part of a vast national back-to-the-land movement with intelligent direction, co-operation, and aid by the government to deliver many people from the bondage in which they now find themselves.

DO YOU OWN A LITTLE FARM?

Those who are fortunate enough to be living on a piece of land, free from debt, with the simple comforts of life, should appreciate their advantages and endeavor to make more of their life in the rural districts. Many who are in the country at the present time have had a wrong view of country life. They have regarded it as a species of slavery and have felt that they were unfortunate in not being able to live in the cities and towns. This great movement is intended to impress people who are today in the cities and are absolutely dependent on a job to think seriously of changing their condition as soon as possible. The great plan that has been put across by the money syndicates, by those who are the lords of industry, is tumbling down; and every serious-minded person should think seriously of the great Bible truth, that God intended man to be connected in some way with the soil so that from it he can get his living. He was told to earn his bread by the sweat of his face, tilling the soil. Every person should realize that real success and happiness depend upon following as closely as possible this great truth.

REFORMS NEEDED IN OUR SCHOOLS  
AND PULPITS

It is interesting to note that the plan for this great work is to be conducted on a school basis, labor and study to be associated together. This should impress another great lesson that is difficult for us to learn. Many times school life is regarded as a period when we should not be expected to do any practical, active work. It is all intellectual. Then when we leave school, the idea is that we must devote ourselves almost entirely to practical work and thus we fail to continue improving our minds. Dr. Morgan has the correct idea, that as long as we live we should be in school, and that true education means study and work, getting joy and recreation out of this combination which will bring prosperity.

The students of the schools of the prophets sustained themselves by their own labor in tilling the soil or in some mechanical employment. Many of the teachers supported themselves by manual labor. This is brought out very clearly in 2 Kings, the sixth chapter. As long as these schools prospered, Israel was able to maintain its place among the nations. When the schools went down, Israel failed as a nation; the people were scattered and they lost their identity as a nation.

Our training schools are often guilty of crowding out the rural spirit of students by feeding them with subject matter that prepares them to function only in harmony with the principles upon which all centralization of people in cities must be founded. The principles of centralization, once accepted, sterilize all rural ideas and desires in the mind so that they will not hatch. There is no ability to function any more as real one hundred per cent, sure-enough farmers. They are spoiled. (Read Colossians 2:8.) It is time to see that our teachers and preachers and text book makers are rural minded if we really wish to succeed in stemming the tide from the country to the towns and cities. Read the history of ancient Rome during the time just preceding its decline and destruction. You cannot keep city-minded people on the farm very long if

there is any kind of a way for them to escape to the cities. Remember Lot's wife who was city-minded.

—S—

## Agriculture, the Basic Industry

WE are all profoundly impressed with the importance of coming back to more simple ways of living. The producer of food should be to a large extent the consumer without any middle-man to support. Man needs food, clothing, shelter and fuel. Food ranks first in importance. The Eden plan would provide food for the garden-farm dwellers regardless of financial conditions. In other words, food is assured to the families that live on their garden homes and give careful attention to planting, cultivating and harvesting crops. It is easy to provide shelter and to find fuel.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" is not an arbitrary decree, but is a wise plan for man's sake. When this plan is carried out in the right spirit, we find as a result, man's highest development and happiness and prosperity.

There is a wonderful amount of good, sound education in the pursuit of agriculture and home economics. Such an education will provide an abundance of good, wholesome food, comfortable shelter, and plenty of the necessities of life.

—C. L. Kendall.

—S—

## Fletcher News Letter

THE second number of the *Fletcher News Letter* has appeared on the SURVEY table. It is a bright newsy sheet, full of information, and written in a style that will help the friends of the institution get a good glimpse of their present activities. The article, "Meet Our Sanitarium Staff," will bring to many former patients happy memories.

Another article, "The First Day," describes the experience of the new patient as he becomes acquainted with the sanitarium methods of treatment, diet, etc. It is interesting and suggests thoughts that probably go through the minds of many

patients as they come in contact with an institution like the Mountain Sanitarium.

In the news items we note with interest that Dr. Ethel Brownsberger has recently returned to Fletcher and has opened offices with her brother, Dr. J. F. Brownsberger, in Asheville. Dr. Ethel was one of the founders of the institution at Fletcher. She spent some time at Madison and then completed her medical work at the College of Medical Evangelists. Later she was connected with the White Memorial Hospital at Los Angeles, California.

Dr. Bliss has also returned to the Sanitarium. He was connected with the institution for a number of years as a student but now returns as a full fledged physician. The Sanitarium is fortunate in having the help of these old, tried, and substantial workers.

Those desiring to keep in touch with the progress of the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital should ask to be placed on the mailing list of the *Fletcher News Letter*. Address: Fletcher, North Carolina.

—S—

### Are You a Careful Driver?

WE WOULD suggest that if you do not have a better set of rules for careful driving, paste this summary in your car:

1. Have good brakes at all times.
2. Signal intention of making a turn one hundred feet before making it.
3. Never pass a car on a curve or near the top of a hill.
4. Stay on inside of center line on curves and hills.
5. Be alert at intersections. Slow up even if you have the right-of-way.
6. When an approaching car has blinding lights, slow up and hug your side of the road.
7. Allow yourself freedom of movement. It is taking a chance to drive with too many people in the front seat.
8. See that your tires have treads that will grip the road should you have to stop quickly, or drive on wet, slippery pavements.
9. Never jam on brakes as one may lock and cause your car to turn over.
10. Get a good sleep before starting on a long drive. If you get "dopey" or sleepy while driving, stop and rest, if only for fifteen minutes.

11. Always give the other fellow the benefit of the doubt.

12. To make good time, drive steadily and not too fast.

## NEWS ITEMS

The college was pleased to have as recent guests C. L. Bond, A. W. Peterson, and M. R. Garrett, respectively of the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Departments of the general, union, and local conferences. Elder Bond spoke at the regular chapel hour several evenings and also at the Sabbath service. Elder Bond and Professor Peterson conducted a round-table discussion for the young people Sabbath afternoon.

—S—

Alexander Guerry, Chairman of the Tennessee College Association and President of the University of Chattanooga, visited the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute this week.

—S—

Students arriving at Madison this week are Elizabeth Vinson, Daylight, Tennessee; Kenneth Crofoot, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Fred Harris, Canaveral, Florida; and Hazel McDonald, Louisville, Kentucky.

—S—

A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by the faculty and students Saturday evening when the student body was divided into groups and entertained in the homes of faculty members.

—S—

Val Magan of Loma Linda, California, is among the guests of the college this week. Val was a small lad when his father and mother, Drs. Percy T. and Lillian Magan, left Madison to take charge of the medical college at Loma Linda, and remembers little of those days. He has heard much of the place though, he says, and feels quite at home. He drove over from Fletcher, North Carolina, where he is spending a few weeks with Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger.

—S—

Letters from Joe Sutherland, Cyrus Kendall, and Murlin Nester indicate they are quite busy in their medical work at Loma Linda. Joe and Murlin are beginning their third year, Cyrus his fourth. All of these young men expect to return to Madison and write inspiring letters of their hopes and plans for the future.

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No. 32

## An Educational Delusion

RECENTLY an editorial appeared in a leading paper, entitled "A Delusion Corrected." The delusion, it seems, is that students can work their way through college. The article is based on a statement issued by an educational institution which "admonishes parents and guardians that, contrary to general belief, there are comparatively few jobs open to young men and young women coming to college, and that it is important that the families of students desiring a college education should make the necessary financial sacrifices so that students can pay their school expenses in cash instead of labor."

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TO THE experienced and farseeing the real unfortunate on a college campus is the boy whose foolish father allows him to "draw" on his home bank for all the money he thinks he needs, who is learning to spend each year more than his earning power could replace in three, and whose back-bone is being steadily and inevitably dissolved by softness, shallowness, self-conceit, and self-indulgence. . . . If a boy wants to study law, medicine, or go into business, we try to get him a job in his respective field, thus developing the practical as well as the theoretical side of his nature.—*How Students Are Working Their Way Through School.*

in college."

### Students Deny the Soundness of Such Philosophy

The statement continues: "The belief in general among high school seniors and their parents is that it is easy for students to work their way through college. Many are so strong in this belief that they fail to make any provision for a college education, assuming that a job will be waiting when they arrive at the college of their choice."

"But this belief is a sad delusion. It is misleading thousands of young men and young women and leading them to pathetic

very few student jobs, for they are educational institutions and not institutions for providing jobs. Students come to college to learn, not to earn; to prepare themselves for future work, not to work while in college." "The few who work while in college place a great handicap upon themselves. If they are earning by working, they are sacrificing learning which is the chief reason for being

Let us examine the soundness of this philosophy. There are many educational institutions at the present time that are doing everything possible to aid students to earn their way, in whole or in part, through school while obtaining their education. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute encourages its students to believe that they are fortunate to have the opportunity while going to school to learn

and earn at the same time. The students of this institution do not believe that earning their way is a great handicap, nor that by so doing they are suffering from a delusion.

Many educators are awakening to the fact that our unemployment situation is, in a large measure, due to an educational system that holds students for a number of years to a program that is largely intellectual memorizing without opportunity to put into practice the things learned, giving the students a wrong conception of life and their relationship to the affairs of the world. Students under such a program become deluded, thinking they are obtaining something in school that will enable them to function normally when they enter upon their chosen work. The present situation is tearing away this delusion from the minds of many. If the millions of unemployed had formed habits of earning their way while in school, they would not be helpless and jobless just as they were jobless and helpless during their school life.

The best way to train students how to take their place in society as earnest, responsible, and practical men and women is to give them jobs while in school that will help them to form these elements of character under the supervision of wise-hearted teachers who are free from the delusion that to work one's way through college is a great handicap and that they are sacrificing learning by so doing.

Students should learn while in college how to discriminate between the wheat and the chaff of education. If they do not understand how to do this, they are apt to leave school in the condition of people described in the Bible as clouds without water, trees without fruit, wandering stars, wells without water, those who speak great swelling words of vanity, those ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. In other words, these poor souls have been deluded by thinking that knowledge learned and memorized is education and power qualifying them to find their places in the world and to function successfully.

#### Manual Work in School a Joy

Why is this condition so prevalent? Largely because this Bible principle is not recognized by educators: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Children, youth, and college students become satisfied in school with the habit of learning things without applying them in a practical way. Jesus, the peer of educators, recognized the importance of this educational truth as revealed in the Scriptures: "Whatsoever He saith unto you, *do* it." "If ye know these things, happy are ye if *ye* do them." Pedagogy and psychology also stress the importance of this educational principle, and for this reason, educational institutions, in addition to giving the highest mental and moral culture, should see that there is provided the best possible facilities for physical development through industrial training.

College students are most unfortunate who have to depend upon their parents or others for support while studying. They can help themselves while studying and learn lessons of economy, industry, self-denial, practical business management, and steadfastness of purpose. Such attributes gained in school would prove a most important part of a student's equipment for the battle of life.

Students should be taught to work from choice and not from necessity, to practice what they learn and get joy and recreation from such labor. They should learn while in school to become masters of labor instead of slaves. They should learn to recognize science in the humblest work, its nobility and duty, and to take pleasure in performing it with faithfulness and efficiency. Students thus trained will be able not only to make their own way but to help support the unfortunate ones who have not been so educated.

#### Antioch Puts Its Students to Work

Thomas Jefferson, the founder of democracy in this country, well understood the place that practical education occupies in the maintenance of a democratic government. He established the University of Virginia to demonstrate the importance

and place of education in government. In this school students were taught trades of various kinds while taking their regular subjects. The University of Virginia was the beginning of our popular public school system. The public school system was later developed by Horace Mann who, like Jefferson, believed that the nation's prosperity depends upon the education given in our schools.

Mann attempted to put into concrete form his educational ideas. He founded Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and connected learning with practical performance of duties. The Board, however, was unable to appreciate his practical educational scheme and did not cooperate with him.

It is interesting that after many years Dr. Arthur E. Morgan became the president of Antioch College where Horace Mann made his last great effort to establish the public school system of the United States upon the idea that a thing is not learned until it is put into action. Mann endeavored to establish the educational system of the United States upon true principles of pedagogy instead of continuing educational customs that permeated the older colleges and universities of our country.

Dr. Arthur Morgan's scheme of education largely grew out of his own experience while obtaining his education. He learned in the school of hard knocks and thus became equipped to galvanize this old college into life. He had learned to recognize the value of mingling the wisdom of books with practical affairs.

Dr. Morgan's estimation of the value of the conventional college that believes it has no responsibility in helping the student to do practical things while learning is well expressed in the following statement made by him after a visit to a leading educational institution: "A beautiful place, the finest group of buildings I have ever seen, but there is a spirit about it that misses the meaning of life. I am glad I didn't go to school there. The finest lot of men I saw that day were the Italian laborers working on the new building, and, honestly, I would rather be one of

those Italians than the professor we took supper with. Most of these college men have been so busy studying that they have not time to think or be men."

Dr. Morgan, giving up the active work of engineer of dams, took hold at Antioch College and became an engineer of men, helping them while in school to find their places in the world. Students at Antioch are given an opportunity to practice the things necessary to success in their chosen work.

#### **Dr. Morgan's New School Combines Study and Labor.**

The work accomplished by this unspoiled educator is so outstanding that he has been chosen by the president of the United States to make a demonstration of education that should revolutionize the country. He is now to establish schools in the Tennessee River Valley to help the country recover itself from its present plight. His brave, helpful voice speaking in the educational wilderness is an inspiration, for he intends to supply work to the young men from the mountain regions, who have returned to their homes after losing jobs in industrial centers, for about three days a week and have them spend about fifteen hours a week in school. The mountain folk are to be trained in hygiene, sanitation, home economics, plumbing, electrical installation, furniture making, etc. The Danish folk-schools will, in a measure, furnish standards for the school at Cove Creek. Cove Creek students are to have two or three acres of garden to each family for the growing of food-stuffs, flowers, etc. Small industries will be developed based upon individuality of craftsmanship instead of mass production. Dr. Morgan intends that the students will be trained to go back to their homes to help the community with the trades learned so that they can function co-operatively as the community's skilled tradesmen. This will make possible the establishment of homes that will be self-sustaining and comfortable, thus stemming the flow of the rural population toward towns and cities. Dr. Morgan intends that study and work will be so combined in his system of schools that the students will form habits

of study and work, a combination which will give joy instead of a feeling of drudgery.

#### Survey Readers Can Decide Who Is Deluded

There are several hundred earnest and substantial young men and women now knocking for entrance at the doors of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute who do not accept the idea that helping oneself through school by honest labor is a sad delusion or that it is a handicap. Madison has tested the study and work plan for many years. The proof of the value of such a plan of education is seen in a number of our branch centers composed of students who have helped themselves through school and developed the spirit and courage to go into the hard forbidden places of the Southern hills and mountains and there establish upon farms small manual training schools with little sanitariums and hospitals. They teach the people in their respective communities that education means to learn things of value and put them into practice in matters of health, in the home, on the farm, in the shop, and to lend a helping hand to those in need. No greater tribute to the success of the educational scheme of study and labor can be found.

## NEWS ITEMS

Dr. J. D. Dawson, dean of Antioch College and recently appointed to take charge of the educational work of the Tennessee Valley Authority project, was a recent visitor at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. It is the plan of the Authority to train a number of key men for forwarding the Tennessee Valley development, at Berea College, the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and other colleges operated on the work-and-study plan.

—S—

This week President and Mrs. B. M. Beckham of the Ferrum Training School, Ferrum, Virginia, are guests of Madison. Dr. Beckham is very much interested in Madison's co-operative

plan of work and study. One of his former students who was also his secretary, Miss Lucile Crockett, is taking her second year at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and Dr. Beckham is advising several other Ferrum students to take their college work at Madison. At an evening chapel period he told the family of the work that is being done at Ferrum and its branch schools for mountain boys and girls. Their student enrolment is six hundred.

—S—

Miss Elizabeth Garrison of the Department of Nursing Education at George Peabody College, brought a class out to Madison recently to visit the Physiotherapy, Hydrotherapy, and other departments of the college.

—S—

Word has just reached us of the death of Kenneth Goodge at his home at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, August 24, after several weeks' illness. Kenneth was formerly a student at Madison, but has had charge of the laboratory work at the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital for the last eighteen months. His death comes as a shock to the entire Madison family and we grieve with the sorrowing relatives.

—S—

It is with the deepest regret that we report the death of Mrs. Mabel Sauder which occurred at the home of her uncle in Kensett, Arkansas, August 18. Mrs. Sauder is a member of the Madison Nurses' Class of '32. Our sympathy goes out to the sorrowing family.

—S—

The Health Department of the Davidson County Parent-Teachers' Association held a meeting recently at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute where plans were discussed for promoting health education in Davidson County schools during the school year. Plans were made for Julius Gilbert White to give his "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lecture Series in a number of schools. Members of the Health Department were: Mrs. C. L. Lee, President of Davidson County Council Parent-Teachers' Association; Dr. John J. Lentz, Davidson County health officer; Mrs. John J. Lentz; Mrs. Hubert Bell, chairman of the Health Department of the Davidson County Parent-Teachers' Association; Mrs. Arch Trawick of the State Health Department and President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Max Benz, Editor of the *Tennessee Club Woman*; and Mrs. Aughey, chairman of the Summer Round-Up Department of the County Parent-Teachers' Association.



because of such an  
Print Shop

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
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Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

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No. 33

## Into the Furrow of the World's Need\*

THIS commencement hour is a time to which this class has long looked forward. It is a glad hour, a happy hour, to these who have reached this attainment, and rightly so.

In a recent test of 1000 children who began the first grade, 600 graduated from the eighth grade. Of these 600 eighth-grade graduates, 333 began high school and 111 finished. Of the 111 high school graduates, 38 began college and only 14 graduated. You are to be congratulated upon your attainment.

I am thinking of another graduating class about nineteen hundred years ago, an extraordinary class with an exceptional teacher. This class consisted of eleven graduates, with our Master, Jesus, as the teacher. I am particularly interested in the commencement or last address given to this class by this great teacher. He gave to that class the principle you have so well chosen for your motto. He said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Also, "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." That in other words is the motto you have

chosen, "Into the Furrow of the World's Need."

Never in the history of the world was there a greater need of the loving ministry of Jesus Christ than today. Cast your lives into the furrow of the world's

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AND all who would bring forth fruit as workers together with Christ, must first fall into the ground and die. The life must be cast into the furrow of the world's need. Self-love, self-interest, must perish. But the law of self-sacrifice is the law of self-preservation. The seed buried in the ground produces fruit, and in turn this is planted.—*Christ's Object Lessons.*

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need. Get in real touch with those for whom you labor. Freely ye have received, freely give.

The message I desire to leave with this graduating class is found in Ps. 119: 30, 31, 32. "I have chosen the way of truth."

In your consecration service Friday even-

ing, the expression of every member of this class was, "I have chosen the way of truth." Life is made up of choice—choosing to satisfy our own selfish desires or to cast our lives into the world's furrow of need. "I have stuck unto thy testimonies." Many individuals have started out right, but blessed is he that endureth to the end. "I will run the way of thy commandments." Run that ye may obtain. Do not fight as one that beateth the air.

God's purpose for the youth growing up around our fireside is higher, broader, and deeper than our restricted vision has comprehended; and many a lad of today, growing up as did Daniel in his

\*Abstract of commencement address given by Professor W. G. Anderson at the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute Sunday evening, August 27.

Judean home, will yet stand in legislative assemblies, in halls of justice, and in royal courts as a witness for the King of Kings.

Senior class, we are proud of you; your parents and friends are proud of you. Always be pure in life, clean in thought, honest with others, true to God. May you be modest not backward, aggressive not forward, progressive not ambitious for position, sober not sad, happy not frivolous; and above all may you keep faith in yourself, in humanity, and in your God.

Do you know the world is dying?  
Everywhere we hear their sighing  
For a little bit of love  
For the love that rights a wrong,  
Fills the heart with hope and song;  
They have waited, oh, so long  
For a little bit of love.

—S—

## Second-Mile Christians

THE baccalaureate address was delivered Sabbath morning, August 26, to the graduating class by S. J. Ruskjer, President of the Southern Union Conference. A digest of his address is herewith presented.

I COUNT this a happy occasion to address these graduating classes, not only on the spiritual phase of the work which you are called to do but on the spiritual phase of the work done by your teachers and by those who have gone out from this institution as missionaries for God.

I shall endeavor to give emphasis to some ideals which I trust you will keep before you as you go forth into the world's great furrow of need. I have chosen for my text Matt. 5:41. "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." There is no special virtue in going the first mile; the world rightly expects this. It is at the end of the first mile and the beginning of the second that the line of demarcation between the world and the Christian is drawn. I want to impress upon you the joy of traveling the second mile. It is not a matter of duty but rather of unselfish love and a desire to give ourselves to others that compels us to travel the second mile.

I believe Madison has placed upon you an imprint of these high ideals of true nobility,

unselfish endeavor in behalf of the less fortunate about us—a spirit to do not only what men have a right to expect, but double measure, pressed down and running over.

Those who live a life of unselfish service discover the beauty of traveling the second mile. It is when we reach the second mile that real satisfaction comes to us.

There are scores of institutions like this one around the world that stand for these high ideals. Men and women travel far to obtain the advantages of our sanitariums, not only because of the skill and scientific knowledge of our doctors and nurses, but because of that additional touch of human sympathy and the spirit of service, they find a willingness to travel the second mile.

I am told the number of Madison graduates this year, including the nurses, is fifty-five. You are going forth as representatives of medical missionary work, Christian education and evangelical work. You are sent into the world, not so much for what you may say but for what you will be able to do in living sermons before the people. As you stand face to face with this golden opportunity of entering into service for the Master, I trust you shall be inspired with the fact that the blessing of God rests in double portion upon His representatives as they travel the second mile.

Some ideals which you should ever keep in mind and practice are: value of time, perseverance, the pleasure of working together harmoniously, simplicity, worth of character, power of influence or example, obligation to duty, wisdom of economy, virtue of patience, improvement of talents, joy of originality.

As you enter more fully into the furrow of the world's great need, if you are faithful, it will deepen and widen by increasing opportunities for unselfish service.

You will meet trials and hardships, but keep in mind that our disappointments are often God's great appointments for us. They will become real blessings and the reward will be all the sweeter.

Members of the graduating class, equipped with potential power, you have a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate to the world what genuine Christian principles mean. You go forth into the world's furrow of needs not as ordinary men and women, satisfied to do only your duty, to travel only the first mile; you are to do more than your duty, to give full measure, pressed down and running over. You are to be super men and women. You should travel the second mile cheerfully because you have formed the habit of doing so here in the school.

There are wide-open doors that never can be entered unless all of our lay members engage in a self-supporting missionary program, dem-

onstrating to the world these great principles. Let these principles mold and fashion your lives, so you can go forward under the banner of Christ, not only the second mile, but the third and on until God opens the portals of heaven and invites you to travel the streets of gold.

—S—

## The Pearl of Great Price

THE consecration service of the graduating classes held Friday evening, August 25, was led by President E. A. Sutherland. A digest of his talk follows:

THE truth underlying the gospel and the plan of redemption is summed up in the idea of giving. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life." Christ emptied himself of his divine nature and took upon himself human nature in order that we might have eternal life. His work is summed up in giving. The spirit of Lucifer, on the other hand, was to obtain for himself. He desired to be regarded as the chief, even aspiring to be above God in power. His spirit is the embodiment of selfishness while the spirit of the Master is to forget self and serve others.

The spirit of God is revealed in men when they become converted; the spirit of love takes possession of them, and they desire to express this experience by giving to others all they possess. Andrew when he found Jesus hurried to bring the good news to Peter. Philip wanted to give to Nathaniel what he had discovered.

I wish to say to you, graduating class of 1933, you have a great opportunity during these times of stress to give yourselves to the people of the world to help them find the way out. The good Book says: "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions." We are told that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of men, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him, but God hath revealed them unto us by his spirit." In order to receive this spirit of giving, we must place ourselves on the altar of service. This spirit of God in you will make you leaders and give you influence.

Noah was called to give all his means, his ability, strength, and time to build a boat on dry land. It required much sacrifice and great faith, but he was richly rewarded.

Abraham gave up his beautiful and comfortable home in Ur for a tent and to become a

pilgrim and stranger in the land of Canaan. The spirit of God had given him a vision, he gave up all and became the father of the faithful.

The spirit of God opened to the mind of Joseph, when he was only a lad, a vision of his future work, a vision of service. During long years of discipline and training as a slave in Potiphar's house, as a prisoner in the state prison, and during the years of plenty, he never lost sight of the vision received when a lad. He gave all that he possessed to materialize this vision. When he could have retaliated for the cruel treatment received at the hands of his brothers, he gave all that was in him to save them and lead them from a course of selfishness to a path of unselfish service for others.

The world has had thousands of illustrations of the spirit of God working through people, leading them to give all they possess to His service. While Satan has inspired the masses to live selfish lives, yet always the beams of God's unselfishness are clearly seen operating through those who are true to their vision.

Classes of 1933, we believe the Madison faculty have tried to give their best to you. They have sacrificed to carry out the vision of a school where young men and women can be trained for the Master's service. The board of trustees is happy tonight to express to you through the faculty and your president their confidence in you and hope that you possess this pearl of great price, the spirit of Christ in you, that will make the world happier and better by giving yourselves in service to humanity.

—S—

## Commencement at Madison

THE Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute held its twenty-fourth annual commencement exercises August 25-27. Digests of the consecration, baccalaureate, and commencement addresses appear in this issue of the SURVEY. The diplomas were presented and degrees conferred by President E. A. Sutherland. A list of the graduates for the year 1933, follows:

### High School

Beck, Katherine .....	Alabama
Biggs, Bruce M. ....	North Carolina
Biggs, Ruby J. ....	North Carolina
Chapman, Alida .....	Nebraska
Cummings, Arthur .....	California
Derby, Charles .....	Iowa
Douglas, Irene .....	Tennessee

Erickson, Karl A. ....	Florida
Everett, Irma V. ....	Montana
Faudi, Marvin N. ....	Texas
Gardner, Verdun L. ....	Georgia
Gees, Walter .....	Wisconsin
Gilliland, Elizabeth .....	North Carolina
Hansen, Doris L. ....	California
Hansen, Elton .....	California
Hansen, Thelma .....	California
Hardy, Louis .....	Montana
Hoehn, Emma Marie .....	Oklahoma
Hopper, Virginia .....	Illinois
Huff, Claris .....	Tennessee
Huff, Clester .....	Tennessee
Moore, Hazel F. ....	Oklahoma
Moore, Lloyd L. ....	Oklahoma
Moore, Ralph .....	Indiana
Nivison, Lora Mae .....	Michigan
Pomeranz, Hannah .....	Tennessee
Rolls, Iva Earle .....	Alabama
Rumley, Yvonne .....	North Carolina
Santini, Raymond .....	Minnesota
Sheriff, Kenneth .....	Tennessee
Thompson, Eldon .....	Illinois
Trivett, James C. ....	North Carolina
Walker, Richard A. ....	Tennessee
Watkins, Gladys .....	Tennessee
Witt, Jeanne .....	North Carolina
Winterton, Mary .....	Tennessee

School of Nurses

Campbell, Thelma .....	Wisconsin
Keith, Mae .....	Kansas
Hopps, Frances .....	Texas
Lohman, Katherine .....	Nebraska
Maddox, Theo .....	Georgia
Sheppler, Virginia .....	Wisconsin
Just, Theodore .....	Oklahoma
Taylor, Vivian .....	Wisconsin
Wood, Marjorie .....	Kansas
Reynolds, Frederick .....	Pennsylvania
Green, Emma .....	Arkansas
Ashby, Izora .....	Indiana

Bachelor of Science

Goodge, Bayard D. ....	Indiana
Kelsey, Mary Bernice .....	Montana
Musselman, Rosetta D. ....	Arkansas
Roberts, La Rue Faudi .....	Texas

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NOTICE

The college Neckwear Department is in need of a supervisor to oversee the manufacture of men's four-in-hand, hand-made ties and to teach students the trade. If interested, address the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

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 \* NEWS ITEMS \*  
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Among the visitors of the week were Drs. John and Linnie Black of Miami, Florida, and Dr. and Mrs. I. F. Brownsberger and Mrs. A. A. Jasperson of Fletcher, North Carolina. Dr. Brownsberger came to attend the annual meeting of the trustees of the Associated Lecturers, Inc. A report of the meeting will appear in the SURVEY later. Others arriving during the week are Dr. A. J. Kistler, Mr. Charles Kistler and Mr. Albert S. Haeseler of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They are attending the medical missionary institute which is being held this week at Madison under the auspices of the Associated Lecturers, Inc.

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Thursday, August 24, the Sanitarium had the honor of entertaining for luncheon the Superintendent of the Nashville City Schools, Prof. H. F. Srygley and wife, and the following officers of the Nashville Parent-Teacher Association: Mrs. R. T. Moore, President of the Council; Mrs. D. L. Gross, Director of the Health Department; Mrs. W. B. Clark, Chairman of the Health Department; Mrs. L. H. Crowder, Director of the Department of Education. There were also present two officers of the Davidson County Parent-Teacher Association: namely, Mrs. Hubert Bell, chairman of the Health Department, and Mrs. W. S. Perry, Radio Chairman. After the luncheon plans were discussed for the extension of health education work in both the city of Nashville and Davidson County. Much interest was shown in the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures and the visual material being produced here for use in these lectures, and also in the material on the China lectures of the White Brothers.

—S—

The Cannery continues to be one of the busiest of departments at Madison. To date, the report is 2160 quarts of grapes and 1354 quarts of grape juice, 778 quarts of apples, 60 gallons of greens, 132 gallons of string beans, 207 gallons of tomatoes, 223 gallons of squash, 305 gallons of peaches; and they are still canning.

# The Madison Survey

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## A Call to the Farm\*

MANY appreciate the great truth that God intended man to live on the soil. The earth was made to be inhabited. When God created man he gave him a small farm and told him to care for it. When sin came into the world, man became careless and indifferent to God's plan of life.

Cain brought in the scheme of centralization of human beings in cities. This plan coaxed man away from rural districts into the congested cities. Cain kept his scheme going and his descendants following his example until affairs were such that every imagination of man was evil continually. Violence became predominant. We read in the sixth chapter of Genesis that because man had so far forgotten God's plan and had centralized into great cities, the earth was destroyed by the flood of waters.

After the flood, Noah started out to carry on the original plan. Each man was to have his own little farm and earn his living by the tilling of the soil and those trades which are connected with farming.

Thinking he knew a better plan than God's, Nimrod again started Cain's scheme of building cities, which resulted

in starting Babylon. We are familiar with the story of the effort. As they were building to make a model city, the metropolis of the world, confusion of tongues fell upon them and the people were scattered.

The scheme of centralization was again delayed by the hand of God.

But Cain's and Nimrod's plans are very popular today. We have great cities filled with people who are out of place and know not what to do. These cities teach a plan of life entirely contrary and antago-

nistic to God's plan for man. They have become the hotbed of vice and violence. Millions are schooled in wickedness. They learn to love wrong-doing and raise their hands against society and everything good. The imagination of their hearts is evil continually.

### As in the Days of Noah

Today the world is getting into the place to which our attention was called by the Master when He was here. He said one of the signs of the end of the world would be that affairs would be as they were in antediluvian times. "But as the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be."

\*From a chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland. Digitized by the Center for Adventist Research

In the days of Noah people left the farms and congregated in great cities. Their hearts were evil and they became outlaws. They absolutely disregarded God's plan for man on the earth.

Today we have a repetition of this ancient experience of the antediluvians. People have been leaving the soil and crowding into the cities, making their living by speculation, trade, selling their time and ability.

Large cities such as New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia are very nearly under the control of those who are not in sympathy with the fundamental principles of the United States government. Graft, robbery, murder, intolerable taxes, and vice of every description are found in these cities, and it is one of the outstanding signs that the old world is getting ready for another cataclysm. They will continue in their wickedness until the end, and the world will again be destroyed, this time by fire instead of water.

#### Industry Moving Away from Cities

In a recent address before the Tennessee Conference of Social Workers, Burdette G. Lewis of Chicago, director of the American Public Welfare Association, said: "Diffusion of industry with agriculture is one of the greatest opportunities of restoring prosperity. Industries are moving out of the cities because they can't pay the taxes and the graft." The possibility of taking families from the cities, he added, and putting them on farms where they can supplement their incomes by working in industrial plants as seasonal demands for labor provide employment, offers an unusual opportunity for economic revival.

This is the aim of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It plans to distribute factories in small towns and country places throughout the valley, thus breaking up the great centers of manufacturing. The employees are to have little farms so they can learn how to take care of themselves and supplement the wages which they earn. When hard times come and the factories are obliged to reduce their output, the

employees will thus be able to maintain themselves on their own little farms.

This is a practical effort, following the great plan of God to get out of the cities. This is a message which should stir every person who loves God's plan as revealed in the Bible. Let us give our most hearty support to every honest effort to get people back to the farm.

—S—

## Sand Mountain

WHEN we were telling some of our experiences about a recent trip to Sand Mountain, we were invited to write the story for the SURVEY readers.

Some people sing: "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood." Others, like ourselves, who have put in years in the self-supporting work, can sing: "How dear are the scenes of old Sand Mountain."

It has been years since we left the Mountain. Last week we went down to see the place where we spent twelve years of our lives. The first change that came to our attention was in the roads, which had been greatly improved, and some relocated, making it difficult at night for us to find our way.

There is a good spirit among the workers on Sand Mountain. They are full of plans for the future, and are co-operating in carrying on the school, holding community meetings, helping families in need, et cetera.

We were impressed with the improvements in houses and lands since we left. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Ownbey erected their first buildings in the virgin forest, but they now have neat, comfortable buildings well suited to their needs and plenty of cleared land upon which are fine farm and garden crops.

One seldom thinks of an M. D. in connection with manual labor, but Dr. Ownbey is not at all afraid to get out and use his muscles. We brought home some of the finest potatoes, grown by Dr. Ownbey, that we have seen in the South. He is not only able to do manual labor, but when the call comes, he is ready to drop the hoe and start over the mountain to give medical help.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynold Peterson have spent many years on the mountain. They are also able to provide a surprise for those who are acquainted with mountain conditions. They have a half-acre of front yard devoted to a flower garden. This garden is not only a source of beauty, but also of support. Long rows of beautiful gladiolas find ready sale in Chattanooga. Dahlias and other plants furnish flowers for sale later. Mrs. Peterson

is glad to exchange bulbs with others. She has the most gorgeous variety we have ever seen.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Scott and Mother Fuller have probably been in the work longer than the others. The experiences they have been through would have discouraged teachers with less faith and courage. They were burned out twice, and two years ago a tornado scattered their buildings and belongings over the Mountain. They, as well as the others, are hungry for reading matter. They would appreciate standard books, papers, and magazines to keep themselves posted on things going on in the outside world. Even magazines a month or two old would be welcome. Not only reading matter would be appreciated, but clothing in fair condition could be used to good advantage by them or disposed of to the people around.

It may be that some readers of the SURVEY will be led to look over their belongings and send clothing or reading matter to these workers. One blessing which most of us take as a matter of course is music. To sit down to an instrument or turn the switch is an every-day affair. Idris Ownbey has made three radios, but he has no battery—so he has no music. Mrs. Lula Peterson is longing for a folding organ as a help in the Sunday-school work, as well as an aid in other religious services.

What a pleasure it is to be able to ride on good roads and visit the people who are giving their lives to this splendid work.

If any of the readers of the SURVEY desire to help the Sand Mountain workers, they should correspond with Dr. R. E. Ownbey, Long Island, Alabama.

WILFRED R. and ETHEL B. TOLMAN

—S—

### The Voice in Speech

FIFTY-THREE students enrolled in the Voice-in-Speech class conducted by Professor M. E. Cady during the Summer School session. The interest never lagged but increased from the very beginning.

The class work was developed on the laboratory plan: "Institutions of learning should be provided with every facility for instruction regarding the mechanism of the human system. Students should be taught to read and speak so that the strain will not come on the throat and lungs, but on the abdominal muscles. Teachers need to educate themselves in this direction."—*Fundamentals of Christian Education.*

"A teacher should be employed to educate the youth to speak without wearing the vocal organs. The manners also should receive attention."—*Qualifications for the Ministry.*

"Students should be trained to speak in a clear, straight-forward manner, or else they will be shorn of half their influence for good.

The ability to speak plainly and clearly, in full, round tones, is invaluable in any line of work. This qualification is indispensable in those who desire to become ministers, evangelists, Bible workers or canvassers."—*The Importance of Voice Culture.*

Professor Cady in his class instruction at Washington, had access to laboratory facilities in the National Medical Museum and National Sound Studios which would cost the college about \$1000. The college at Madison, not being equipped with voice laboratory facilities and not being able to find them in the educational institutions in Nashville, set itself to the task of creating some of the facilities not available—a program that has been carried out successfully in the Physics and Chemistry laboratories of the college.

The most difficult task was the building up of a Voice Recording Instrument which would cost, if purchased from the manufacturers, about \$500. This problem was successfully solved by Stanley Hall, Superintendent of the Visual Educational Department, in collaboration with L. H. Montgomery, Assistant Engineer of W. S. M. radio station at Nashville. Previously they had installed the Public Address System, which renders efficient service to the patients in the parlor and rooms of the Madison Sanitarium. In testing the records made on this new recording machine, Professor Cady says they were found to compare very favorably with the records made at the National Sound Studios on an instrument involving five times the expense of the one constructed here at Madison.

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### Do You Wish to Get Out of the City?

A student of the woodworking department desires to remain in school, providing some one wishes to take advantage of his little farm of 40 acres, located near a good church school, in the foot-hills of the Ozarks. If interested, address J. O. Wrinkle, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee.

### NEWS ITEMS

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Johannes have been visiting Madison for several days. They expect to connect with the Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky. Since Dr. Johannes' graduation from medical school, he and Mrs.

Johannes have been located at Santa Cruz, California. Mrs. Johannes is a member of the Madison Nurses' Class of '18, and will be remembered as Winifred Godshalk. We are glad to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Johannes to this section of the country.

—S—

Among recent guests of the Sanitarium was Judge William H. Ellis of the Supreme Court bench of Tallahassee, Florida. This was Judge Ellis' first visit to Madison. He promises to come again and to send his friends.

—S—

The marriage of Miss Alice Lorraine Goodge and Leland S. Straw was quietly performed Sunday, Sept. 3, at the bride's home, Madison, Tennessee, in the presence of the immediate families. Mrs. Straw is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, members of the Madison faculty. She has been an assistant teacher in the Music Department for the past four years. Mr. Straw has charge of the Music Department of the college. Mr. and Mrs. Straw will be at home at Madison after October first.

—S—

The Madison school family was shocked when a telegram came from California, stating that Dr. Shaen Magan, his little son Bobby, and their chauffeur were drowned during a sudden storm Thursday, August 31, on Lake Yellowstone, Yellowstone Park. Dr. Shaen is the second son of Drs. Percy T. and Lillian Magan, who at the present time are at the home of their oldest son, Dr. Wellesley Magan, in Covina, California. Dr. Shaen and his family were camping on the shores of Lake Yellowstone, where they were spending their vacation. Since his graduation in medicine, Dr. Shaen has been practicing with his brother, Dr. Wellesley Magan, at Covina. He was a student at Madison before taking his medical course. We extend to the sorrowing family our deepest sympathy.

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The marriage of Miss Patricia Belle Hall and Dr. Paul A. Black took place Monday evening, September 4, in the auditorium of the Demonstration Building. Pastor C. L. Butterfield was the officiating minister. Mrs. Black has been a student at Madison for several years and is the only daughter of Mrs. Belle C. Hall, who is a member of the Madison faculty. Dr. Black took his pre-medical work in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. He is now

a resident physician of Long Island Hospital, Boston Harbor. Immediately after the ceremony they left for Boston, Massachusetts, where they will make their future home.

Among recent visitors of the college were Professor and Mrs. C. C. Dawson of Berea College. Professor Dawson is instructor in the commercial department of the college. He expressed much interest in Madison's student industries.

—S—

The annual convention of self-supporting workers opens Friday evening, October 6, at 7:30 o'clock, and continues until Monday afternoon, October 9. We expect at this meeting some of our old friends, who are deeply interested in the laymen's movement—Pastor and Mrs. W. C. White of St. Helena, California; Drs. Percy T. and Lillian Magan, Los Angeles, California; Pastor S. J. Ruskjer, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Dr. Geo. T. Harding, Columbus, Ohio; Henry White, St. Helena, California; and others. Professor E. C. Waller, President of the Rural Workers Guild, Candler, North Carolina, and Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, Secretary, Fletcher, North Carolina, will be glad to receive suggestions for the program.

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## Notice

THE annual meeting of the Rural Workers Guild will open Friday, October 6, at 7:00 P.M., and will continue through to Monday afternoon, October 9. Many important subjects will be studied in sectional meetings, such as educational, industrial, medical, and health phases of the work. The session will close Monday, October 9, with a dinner for members of the Guild. Members are reminded that dues (fifty cents a year) should be mailed to the secretary, Fletcher, North Carolina, before that time. We are looking forward to a full meeting that we may study unitedly the problems facing us at the present time.

MRS. ELSIE BROWNSBERGER, *Secretary*.

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## Do You Read the Survey?

If you do, we want to send it to you. If you do not, we want to discontinue it. There is but one way for us to know—that is for you to tell us. Therefore, if you wish to continue receiving it, please write a line to that effect.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
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Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

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No. 35

## A New Thing Under the Sun

*Reprint from editorial appearing in the Tennessee Club Woman of April 1933.*

THERE are new things, and here is one—a school that is self-supporting, that receives no aid from public or invested funds, and asks none; a school that young men and women may enter without money, finish standard courses of study under well-prepared teachers, gain practical experience for life and for making a living and leave unhampered by debt; a school that has succeeded in making all instruction definite, attractive, inspiring, and practical; that has succeeded in dignifying manual labor and making it highly profitable both educationally and financially.

IMPOSSIBLE? But it has been done. Such a school is the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, at Madison, Tennessee.

It is located on hills overlooking a great bend of the Cumberland River ten miles above Nashville. The sweeping view across hills and valleys in all directions is inspiring. Still more inspiring, however, is the vision of those who founded the school and who, through twenty-seven years, have wrought unselfishly, persistently, and wisely for its development.

Here students, teachers, and directors, for expansion of its work."

working together, constitute a self-supporting, democratic, educational community, the like of which it is hard to find—a fulfillment of the hopes and dreams of educators and philanthropists.

To know the school and feel its fine spirit, one must see it and live with it. In no other way can its great purpose, its soundness of theory, its correctness of method, be understood. In no other way can the simple life, earnest devotion and effective industry of students, teachers, and

directors be fully appreciated. But if you cannot visit it, let me tell you about it.

An outstanding educator, who has traveled extensively and had wide experience in the field of education, made the following statement regarding this school:

"I have seen many schools of all grades in many countries, but none more interesting than this. Nowhere else have I seen so much accomplished with so little money. I know of no other place where so much can be accomplished by the investment of the small amount of money now needed by this school to provide the buildings and equipment necessary for a logical

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### Do You Read the Survey?

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### Founding and Purpose

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at Madison, Tennessee, was founded twenty-seven years ago by E. A. Sutherland, who continues at its head, by four other teachers, and eleven students. Its only visible endowment was four hundred acres of land, naturally fertile, but badly worn, and some dilapidated farm buildings, purchased by the founders and paid for with their own money—all they had.

A greater, but invisible, endowment was the strong purpose and indomitable energy of the founders, and a faith that has proved itself by its works.

The purpose of the school, expressed in its charter, is "the teaching and training of missionaries, teachers, and farmers who are willing to devote at least a portion of their time to unselfish, unremunerative labor for the glory of God and the benefit of their fellowmen."

To this purpose, school and community have adhered strictly. There is no possibility of financial profit to anyone. All property and all profits from its many activities and agencies, at Madison and elsewhere, must be used only for the support and further development of the school. All donations are used to pay for additional land, buildings, and equipment. None is used for salaries, help of students, or other current expenses.

### No Help Except for Self-Help

There is no charity in the ordinary sense of the word. No student is given anything except guidance, instruction, sympathetic understanding, and opportunity for self-help. Only earnest young men and women, energetic, willing to work, and having a definite purpose for effective, unselfish service, are admitted. Those admitted are given opportunity to earn their living expenses and to help support the school by work so directed as to be both educative and productive.

Productive work five hours or more each day approximating eighteen hundred hours at ten cents an hour for the four quarters of the year, pays for meals and lodging at from \$10 to \$12 a month and

leaves a small sum for other purposes. Some students carry on projects on the farm, in the home economics department, and elsewhere by which they may earn more.

A full amount of school work and these eighteen hundred hours of manual work make up a strenuous program. But since teachers and directors share it with the students, it is carried without complaint. Because of regular habits, good diet, and willing minds, it is carried without injury to health. A student says, "The earnest Christian students here are the most contented and devoted I know." They are really happy.

### Mental, Moral, and Physical Results

Students learn the value of time. They learn to help themselves. "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."

—S—

## Notes from the Health and Nursing Department

IN connection with the course in Modern Social and Health Movements, intended to acquaint the nurses with some of the lines of activity outside hospital walls, a class made a trip to a rural pre-school clinic held at the Chestnut Hill Farm School. The nurses thus had an opportunity to visualize the service of a family group in a rural location co-operating with the county health department by offering their schoolhouse and facilities. Following the observation visit, the class heard from Mrs. Ard, the member of the family who conducts a school for the neighborhood children, and learned more of the needs and opportunities in this simple line of work going forward in the hills.

A later trip was made to some of the organizations located in Nashville—the State Health Department, the Red Cross, the County Welfare Commission, the Social Service Exchange, and the nursing division of the City Health Department. The director of the Nashville Public Health Nursing Council presented to the class the work being done by that organization, exhibited the equipment used by the visiting nurses, in homes and clinics, and answered questions stimulated by this presentation.

Following the introductory visits and class discussions, days in the field with city and county nurses are giving women members of the class an opportunity to see for themselves how this public health work is carried on, and men in the course are making trips with the city food inspectors and sanitary officers.

¶ A recently added experience for the nurses in training at Madison is a period of instruction and work in the Venereal Disease Clinic of the Nashville Health Department. Each nurse who has thus far had this experience has found it a most valuable one.

¶ Over fifty students have been having class work in Community Hygiene with Mrs. Wallace. A number of the class have been out with the Nashville inspector of food-handling places, have visited an ice plant, an ice-cream plant, dairies, the water works supplying the school campus, a swimming pool, and sewage disposal systems.

¶ The class in Teaching of Health in the Rural Home has appreciated Miss Elma Rood's energetic way of teaching and her sharing of many valuable ideas from her background of experience. Activities concerned with the health of each member of the family and with hygiene of the home environment have been carried out, home treatments have been demonstrated and practiced, and a background of related knowledge has been discussed. Furnishings and equipment used in the class have been such as are found in many farm houses or can be improvised from what is usually at hand, and procedures have been held up to the test of practicability from the standpoint of the farm mother or her family.

Photographs of this class in action, using home methods and contrivances, have been developed into an introductory set of slides and will also be used as illustrations in a forthcoming teaching manual in this subject. The slides have already been shown to some of the health officials of two Southern states for their comments, and indications thus far are that they may fill a definite need for suggestive and instructive material—to stimulate interest in in-school and out-of-school classes in rural home hygiene and home nursing; to suggest some points of instruction to be gained from the visiting nurse in the home; to emphasize benefits and possibilities of promoting health as well as avoiding illness and being prepared to cope with it when it comes, of getting a doctor's advice, and of co-operating with the public health department; and to illustrate practical procedures and equipment adapted to rural homes.

Some of the titles of these slides are:

Selecting a Healthful Home  
Getting a Sample of Water for Testing  
Inspecting a Model Outdoor Toilet  
Studying Specifications for a Sanitary Toilet

Burning Rubbish in the Home-made Incinerator  
Learning Ways to Fight Flies  
Making a Baby's Bed Out of Kitchen Chairs  
Bathing the Baby  
Protecting a Baby from Catching a Cold  
Providing a Sun Yard for the Pre-school Children  
Putting an Injured Arm in a Splint  
Arranging a Bath Corner for the High School Girl  
Removing a Splinter  
Giving Artificial Breathing  
Raising the Bed on Log Blocks  
Contriving Home-made Bed Pans  
Giving a "Corn Sweat"  
Irrigating an Injured Hand  
Contriving a Home-made Wheel Chair  
Using and Cleansing a Thermometer  
Cleaning Up After a Communicable Disease

GERTRUDE LINGHAM

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## Notice

A NOTICE appeared in the SURVEY of August 2, that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was prepared to receive fifteen more students in the Agricultural Department. Five have been admitted as a result of this notice. There is still room for ten more.

The Agricultural Department is making every effort to prepare men, not only to meet the situation that is rapidly coming when the soil must sustain us, but also to teach others how to successfully maintain themselves. There is no better field for missionary work than that of Christian farmers.

We believe there must be ten more earnest students who desire to enter the institution this coming year for a thorough training in agriculture. If you are one of them, please send in your application at once.

## NEWS ITEMS

The first annual meeting of the Trustees of the Associated Lecturers, Incorporated, was held recently at Madison. The officers who have served the organization for the first year of its existence were re-elected as follows: Julius Gilbert White, President; E. A. Sutherland, Vice-president; Miss Gertrude Lingham, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Treasurer. One of the interesting items reported from the first year's work was that the "Learn-How-to-Be-Well" Lectures have been placed in twenty-two states. Important plans were laid for the advancement of the work during the coming year.

A letter has just come from L. C. Swallen, stating that the Monteagle Health Home is now ready to receive patients. This home is located near Monteagle, Tennessee, on Cumberland Mountain at an elevation of about two thousand feet, where there is sunshine the year around. They are prepared to give hydrotherapy, massage, and proper diet. The home is under the supervision of capable nurses. Board, room, and treatment are given at a very reasonable price.

—S—

The preparation of persons to give talks and lectures on health and religious topics is being emphasized anew at Madison, both in the Sanitarium and in the college. The laboratory work conducted by Professor M. E. Cady during the summer quarter with the auto horoscope and recording instrument will be continued next quarter in connection with the course in English Composition. A laboratory fee of \$3.00 covers this additional feature of the English course. Those taking this laboratory work will be better prepared for the course in Spoken English given during the summer quarter.

—S—

Among those recently visiting Madison were Professor and Mrs. P. E. Sheppler of Hylendale Academy, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. For a number of years Professor Sheppler and his associates have been building up an educational institution where young people may have the opportunity of earning a large share of their school expenses while getting their education. Though they have sent a number of students to us, this was Professor and Mrs. Sheppler's first visit to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Professor Sheppler was a student at Battle Creek College at the time it was moved to Berrien Springs, and has been very much interested in the work that has been carried on by those who left Berrien Springs and came to Madison.

—S—

Mr. Albert S. Haeseler of "Horsechestnut Lodge," Green Lane, Pennsylvania, and Dr. A. J. Kistler of Philadelphia, were recent guests at Madison. Mr. Haeseler is deeply interested in health work and desires to convert his beautiful farm of forty-six acres into a sanitarium farm. It is located forty miles north of Philadelphia on the state highway. The proposed sanitarium site is five hundred feet above sea level and affords a splendid view of the wooded landscape and land sloping downward to Unami Creek. Mr. Haeseler is looking for

a man, capable and willing, to share the management and responsibility of his proposed project. The property is partly cleared for cultivation, the rest being wooded with a variety of fine trees, making an ideal place for a rest home, which he hopes will develop into a small sanitarium and school. He desires a working partner who has had not only experience in health institutional work but who also has a knowledge of agriculture. To such a partner he offers the proceeds of production and a seven-room stone house, artistically remodeled and newly papered and painted, free for a term of two and a half years.

—S—

A two-weeks' institute has just come to a close in the school here during which one of the twelve "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures was given each evening by the author, Julius Gilbert White, with the pictures thrown on the screen. The institute was attended not only by students in the school, but by others who came in from seven states to learn what they could about the lectures and how to give them. Some very interesting plans have been worked out by which almost any layman who has a desire to do so can go into any community and become a teacher of healthful living in a small, humble way, and get his sustenance from this work. Demonstrations were given showing how the lectures may be given without slides by those who cannot afford to buy the slides at the beginning. A little training of this sort could place many into service, who are now having little to do.

—S—

A recent letter from Mrs. J. F. Brownsberger of the Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, says: "The work here is going along very well. The Sanitarium is still full of patients. School is started and we held our first chapel services in the new building last evening. The new lights are beautiful, and when the whole building is completed we certainly will be proud and happy. We have a nice student body and a fine group of nurses."

—S—

"Christ did not fail, neither was he discouraged, and his followers are to manifest a faith of the same enduring nature. Courage, energy, and perseverance they must possess. Instead of deploring difficulties, they are to surmount them."

# The Madison Survey

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## Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute

*Reprint from Editorial in American Educational Review, July-August, 1933.*

THE *American Educational Review* takes pleasure in extending our unqualified commendation to Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, a school that is outstandingly among the best of America's schools of its kind. At its head is Dr. E. A. Sutherland, a distinguished specialist in his line of educational endeavor. Much of the success of the Institute is due to his zeal

and devotion to duty. He is assisted by a staff of carefully picked specialists that would more than do credit to any similar school, no matter where located.

On a hillside overlooking the Cumberland River, about ten miles out of Nashville, Tennessee, Dr. Sutherland and a few colleagues bought a worn-out farm and a few dilapidated buildings twenty-five years ago, with all the money they had among them, and entered upon what most of us would consider a painfully serious experiment in education. The job that these men undertook was to build up a school, without incurring debts, without endowment, without state or church aid, and without charges for tuition, that would prepare boys and girls for teaching or for entrance into the professional schools. The manual labor of the instructors and students, on the land and in shops, whose existence was purely hypo-

thetical, was to pay for everything.

It is interesting enough to know that the experiment has been a success; that it has grown into a debt-free farm and industrial colony with all kinds of student-

built quarters on 900 acres of productive land; that it has turned out thousands of young men and women with a junior college education and a trade or so to boot; and that it has now

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### DO YOU WANT THE SURVEY?

**The policy of this paper is to mail it to all who are interested in reading it and interested in the lines of work centered at Madison. If you wish it continued, please write a line asking that it be continued. Otherwise your name will be dropped from the list.**

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entered confidently into the throes of becoming a full-fledged college so that the graduates can meet the higher modern requirements of the professional schools. Still more interesting to the educator is, however, the light which this experiment throws on the habit of study.

If a poor boy or girl from the Tennessee mountains wants to go through this Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and earn board, lodging, books, clothes, and incidentals, he or she must be prepared to work five hours a day for the school in shops and fields and full days throughout what elsewhere are vacations. On top of this there is the usual classroom, laboratory and study routine; so the young devotee never has a chance during preparatory and college work to dissociate study from the business of earning a living, or to make any fine distinction between the dignity of intellectual exercise

and the dignity of labor. When these manually capable young people leave school to find other employment it does not occur to them that their years of study are behind them and their years of work before them. They have acquired the habit of doing both together, and they continue to do both.

The result of this kind of schooling, it has been discovered, is that if the graduate cannot get a white-collar job it costs him nothing in self-respect to turn to a blue-denim job, and that in either event he just naturally keeps on with the studies which were his favorites in school.

Ohio's younger experiment in student self-support at Antioch College has achieved national fame as "something different" in education. The students at Antioch alternate five weeks of industrial employment in the cold outer world with five weeks of college residence and study. But Antioch is not wholly supported by student labor and does not combine work and study in the same curriculum. So this Tennessee experiment is "something different" again, though it is like Antioch in yielding results that would be abnormal in the product of any orthodox system of education. The inculcation of the habit of combined work and study is the unique distinction of Dr. Sutherland's Spartan system; and while there can be little hope that it will become an educational vogue, the knowledge that such a result is attainable is a real contribution to pedagogic science.

—S—

## Health Lecture Program in Davidson County

APPROXIMATELY one-fifth of all pre-school and school children in the United States are suffering from malnutrition, inadequate housing and lack of medical care, and in some regions the proportion is even greater, according to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. This tragic situation was considered at a recent conference of state health officers, and the majority took

the position that the nutritional needs of children should be placed above all other national requirements.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has a strong program on health. The institution trains nurses, lecturers, dietitians, cooks and experts on food nutrition.

Medical missionary work is the gospel in practice. There is no finer work than that of intelligently looking after the physical and mental needs of the children. An old farmer said, "If you want good sheep, you must take care of the lambs." If our country is to have superior men and women, we must see that the children are properly cared for physically, mentally and spiritually.

To help parents with their problems of properly feeding their children is truly a missionary work. To teach people how to raise their own food from the soil—foods that supply the elements necessary for children to grow into strong men and women—is no mean work.

It is the purpose of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to train men and women to be competent teachers and directors along nutritional lines.

Julius G. White, head of the Health Lecture Bureau of the college, is beginning an itinerary of health lectures under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Associations of Davidson County. We expect very fine results will come from the effort and that many will be encouraged to give more thought and intelligent care to the feeding of their children.

—S—

## Columbia's New Type of Training

THE Chicago *Tribune* announces that "Columbia University, the largest institution of its kind in the world, now is going to offer co-educational courses in 'milking the cows and looking after the poultry.'" A school farm of 1,800 acres has been leased, eighteen miles from Waynesville and thirty-five miles from Asheville, North Carolina. The farm is known as the "Springdale Farm Community" and is situated on Pigeon River about thirty miles from Great Smoky Mountains National Park at the foot of Mount Pisgah, second largest of the Appalachian range. The enrollment this fall has reached nearly three hundred.

According to the *Literary Digest* of September 16, "a new note in college life was added this summer when sixty-five students and instructors of New College, a training school for teachers affiliated with Teachers College, Columbia University, opened a farm community in North Carolina as a regular part of the college courses."

### Work Done by Students and Faculty

Quoting Dr. Clarence Linton, secretary of Teachers College: "In the farm community students and instructors are learning first-hand what rural life is like in the attempt to establish a community life with an educational program. Here sixty-five students and instructors divide their time between study and work.

"Most of the work of the community is done by students and faculty. Students of the household arts plan menus, purchase, prepare, and serve the food. All co-operate in planting, cultivating and harvesting the garden and field crops, and in caring for the chickens and cows which furnish food for the group. Others cut and bring in the wood, which is the chief fuel for cooking, while some assume the care of the buildings and grounds."

The *Digest* continues: "The tables are turned in this informal academic environment. Students and instructors exchange places, and any one who knows something that others do not may become a teacher. Much of the supervision is done actually by students."

### Work on the Farm Required

In the *New York Sun* of September 15, Dr. Paul M. Limbert is quoted as follows: "New College has been established primarily for the preparation of teachers of superior quality. . . . It seeks to provide a new type of college education adapted to the needs and interests of the individual student, designed to prepare persons who will be equipped to exercise creative leadership in the new social order which is developing. We help students see some of the major issues which confront a student or any individual in life. Some of the issues we stress include health, social responsibility, economic security, philosophy of life and the arts. . . . Living and working in a rural community is an integral part of the program."

"Although still in its experimental stage, New College has proved a success and may revolutionize the teaching profession, Dr. Limbert said, adding that the type of teacher who will graduate from this institution will have not only a theoretical background, but a practical understanding of the problems facing the world today."

### Degrees in Other Courses

According to Dr. Thomas Alexander, head of the new college, the farm training is not the only type of instruction to be offered. Degrees will be awarded after four to six years of practical study abroad as well as at home in biological science, geography and geology. The students will be drawn from high school graduating classes and will be selected on the basis of strong health, high intelligence and wholesome

personality. Year round courses will be offered. Disregarding the point system, students will be graduated and ready for teaching when in the judgment of the faculty they are ready.

### Produce Own Food

"These young men and women will be expected to look after the cows and milk them, and to look after the poultry. They will raise most of what is served at the farm tables.

"The facilities offered by the creation of the community will go far toward helping us create what America so badly needs—a new race of teachers. Our students will be provided with a training and education to permit them to understand the basic problems faced by our vast population in earning a livelihood and in governing our cities, counties, states and nation."

—S—

## In the Waste Places

THE Laymen's Extension League hands in to the SURVEY office a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Sheckler, former Madison students. They write:

"In humble dependence upon God, families are to settle in the waste places of the vineyard." In a certain Southern state there is a county in which there is not a railroad, telegraph or telephone line within its boundaries, except for one privately owned telephone line. Except for what one county health officer can do, little is being done for these people in a medical way.

We have spent several years in preparation for this type of work and plan to make our home among these people to help them in a humble way as we visit them in their homes. The finances of the county would not permit a hospital with its large overhead expenses, but we hope in time to have a small dispensary to help meet the health needs of the people.

Owing to the fact that we worked our entire way through school for a period of years, we now need some financial aid in opening up the work in this field. If there are any who would like to contribute to this work a small Sedan, a typewriter, or other articles that can be used to advantage in such a work, or if there are any who desire to make a cash donation, the favor will be greatly appreciated.

If any of the SURVEY readers wish to help Mr. and Mrs. Sheckler in their worthy endeavor, they may be addressed in care of the Laymen's Extension League, Madison, Tennessee.

## Soybean Recipes

THE increased production of soybeans in the United States for a forage crop has made them easily available for human food in some communities. Soybeans furnish a protein equal in quality to that found in meat, milk, and eggs, and are also an important source of vitamin B. The large amount of fat, although lacking in much fat-soluble vitamin, is an economical source of energy. Soybeans are also rich in calcium and iron and give an alkaline reaction in the body. Since the beans contain little starch, they may be used as one of the important constituents of a diabetic diet.

The soybean, when properly cooked, makes an excellent addition to the tasty and wholesome menu. It will be a new food to many, with a new flavor, and unless it is suitably prepared, it may not readily appeal to all. Its splendid food value makes it well worth while to learn how to use it. With a little attention to proper preparation, soybean products may be made very attractive.

Thirty choice soybean recipes have been added to the menus used in the Madison Sanitarium diet kitchen and in the college cafeteria, which are not included in the twenty-cent booklet, "Vegetable Milk and Cheese," nor the eight-page leaflet, "Nutritive Value of the Soybean." These additional recipes may be obtained in mimeographed form for five cents to cover mailing expenses. Address the Nashville Agricultural Institute, care of the Home Economics Department.

## NEWS ITEMS

Among the guests of the week were Professor C. A. Larsen, principal of the Ranchi Industrial School, Ranchi, India; and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Williams of Hongkong, China. Mr. Williams is secretary-treasurer of the South China Union Mission.

—S—

From Kansas Pastor N. J. Aalborg brought his son, Evan, back from his vacation, and with him other students—Eleanor Sutton, whose parents are missionaries in Honduras; J. O. Jones; and Willis Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dick, who were students at Madison several years ago. Pastor Aalborg spoke at the regular church service on Sabbath.

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Chen of Lansing, Michigan, are among the recent arrivals at the college. Dr. Chen received his doctorate from the University of Michigan this summer. He and Mrs. Chen desire some special work along practical lines at Madison before returning to China.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Andrus and son, Delbert, of Los Angeles, California, and another son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Andrus of Kyle, South Dakota, have joined the Madison family. Mr. and Mrs. Andrus are the parents of Mrs. Nis Hansen, Jr., assistant teacher in the Demonstration School.

—S—

Drs. J. R. and Linnie Black drove up from Florida with their niece, Miss Beatrice Kinsman, who has enrolled for school life the coming year in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Miss Kinsman is the daughter of Calvin Kinsman, who was connected with the work here a number of years ago. The Drs. Black were also connected with the institution in its early days. Dr. Linnie was director of nurses of the Madison Sanitarium for nine years.

—S—

After a year's leave of absence Professor and Mrs. A. J. Wheeler are back at their post of duty in the college. Mrs. Wheeler is assistant in the Home Economics Department, and Professor Wheeler has charge of the high school work.

—S—

A letter from L. Lamoreaux of Salem Community Hospital, Salem, Illinois, calls for help. He writes: "In 1931 we heard that the doctors of Salem wanted some one to open and operate a hospital here in Salem. We answered the call, and leased a large residence, furnished it ourselves except for about \$400 in donations, and have been able to make it pay since. The doctors of another community learned of our work and have asked us to operate their hospital, and we now need a good Christian cook, and a graduate nurse who has had a course in anesthesia to help in our work. We cannot offer anything but a small salary and maintenance. We are not in the hospital business for what we can make but because it offers a wonderful opportunity to serve those in need." Mr. and Mrs. Lamoreaux will be pleased to hear from anyone prepared to help forward their medical missionary endeavor in the capacities mentioned. Their address is 521 Church Street, Salem, Illinois.



# The Madison Survey

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## Are We Spoiled by Luxuries?

IN A recent number of the *Life and Casualty Mirror* there appears under the caption, "When Times Were Hard," an interesting contribution by J. Ivey Jessups. It is appreciated by the editor of the *Life and Casualty Mirror*, Mr. A. M. Burton, and some of the rest of us, because our boyhood days were not so different from those of Mr. McKee.

At the age of eight-  
een, young Burton came to Nashville, leading a cow which he milked to help pay his expenses in obtaining an education. He paid his way through school by his own efforts and started his business at the bottom round of the ladder. Though he is today one of the South's most successful business men, he knows the struggles of a student who is obliged to economize his time and use his ability to the best advantage in obtaining an education by his own efforts.

Mr. Burton appreciates young people who are trying to help themselves to a more useful and higher position in life. He has two remarkable institutions in the city, one for working women and the other for working men, which might be called educational hotels. These institutions offer

living accommodations at a price which is the lowest possible and yet allows them to be self-sustaining. Much is offered to the young men and women of these homes in the way of educational advantages and

religious opportunities. Many of them develop into splendid, capable, well-trained workers for humanity instead of going down with the drift in the stream of life.

Students at Madison sometimes feel they are having a hard time in obtaining their education by working for their school expenses. Some of their

teachers lived before the time of automobiles, electric lights, telephones, electric railways, X-rays, radios, granulated sugar, enamel bath-tubs, et cetera. They grew up under conditions that make them feel that the ordinary student here at Madison is living in comparative comfort while working his way through school. Too many of the young people, and the older ones too, are spoiled by some of the modern luxuries of life. It is difficult for them to differentiate between essentials and non-essentials. These hard times through which we are now passing are blessings in disguise to help us recognize

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SIMPLICITY, self-denial, economy, lessons so essential for the poor to learn, often seem to them difficult and unwelcome. The example and spirit of the world is constantly exciting and fostering pride, love of display, self-indulgence, prodigality, and idleness. Christians are to encourage the poor to resist these influences. Jesus had no opportunities that the poor do not have. Toil, hardship, and privation were a part of every day's experiences.—*The Unemployed and Homeless.*

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what are real necessities and what are frills.

Madison students, and others who are working to earn their school expenses, we believe, will appreciate Mr. McKee's report of "when times were hard," and will be encouraged to enjoy the experiences through which they are obliged to pass in order to earn their way through school.

#### When Times Were Hard

George McKee, Anderson, S. C., says times are not hard. Here's the way George puts it:

"Don't talk to me about hard times. I was born eight miles from a railroad, five miles from a schoolhouse, nine miles from a church, 885 miles from New York, 200 yards from a wash hole, 15 feet from a cornfield, and 8,767 miles from Hongkong.

"Our nearest neighbors lived two miles away and they couldn't read or write. I never saw a suit of underwear until I was 17 years old, and that revelation didn't belong to anybody in our family. The only book in the house during my early childhood was a Bible and a catalogue somebody sent us.

"There were twelve members in our family, but, you see, we had three rooms to live in, including a dining room, which was also the kitchen. Everybody worked at our house. We thought everybody else in the world had gravy and bread for breakfast, liver and cracklin' hoeecake for dinner, buttermilk and corn pone for supper, 'cause that's what we had—and liked it.

"Some of us wore brogan shoes occasionally in the wintertime. We had nice white shirts for summertime use. We slept on straw ticks, and pillows were not thought of, or required. I didn't know that money would rattle until I was nearly grown. Father got hold of two half-dollars at the same time, and let us hear them rattle. Taxes were not higher, but harder to pay then than now.

"We owned two kerosene lamps, neither of which had a chimney. Our house wasn't ceiled, but two of our rooms had lofts in them. We had a glass window in our

'company' room. Our nicest piece of furniture was a home-made rocking chair. Our beds were of the slat or tight-rope variety. The 'trundle bed' took care of all the 'younguns' under five years of age, and it stayed full all the time.

"We went to school two or three months in the year, but not in a bus. We attended church once a month, but not in a car; we used a two-mule wagon. We dressed up on Sundays, but not in silks or satins. We neither wrote letters nor received any. We made our own hominy, distilled our own lye from our own ash-hopper. We drank sassafras tea and never had a yearning for coffee.

"We sopped our own mollasses; we ate our own meat; we considered rice a delicacy for only the preachers to eat; we had heard of cheese, but never saw any; we knew of some store-bought clothes, but never hoped to wear any; we got a stick of candy and three raisins for Christmas and were happy; we loved ma and pa and were never hungry, enjoyed going naked, didn't want much, expected nothing. That is why our so-called hard times ain't hard on me."

—S—

## The Back to the Farm Message Makes an Appeal

THE head of a well-known company of importers, jobbers, and manufacturers located in one of the middle-west cities writes:

"I am in receipt of the MADISON SURVEY of September 20, 1933. I am inclosing a draft for \$2.00 for which please send me extra copies to that amount of the issue which contains the article, 'A Call to the Farm.' I consider this an exceptionally good article."

This president of a large company and the employer of men adds:

"I suggest that you mail a copy of the MADISON SURVEY of September 20 to President Roosevelt and to each member of his Cabinet and to each United States congressman and senator."

These words indicate the response one receives to instruction on the value of farm life, the possibilities of placing people on the soil, and of opening up country homes for city people.

This same response is evident from another letter recently received. This second letter comes from the president of a firm manufacturing steel structures, bridges, designs, and so forth, in one of the large cities of the South. He read an article concerning the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in a recent issue of *Manufacturers Record*. This business man writes:

"My contention is that every county in every state should have a section set off similar to your plan, whereby these people [the unemployed] may be allowed the freedom that would exist in their everyday life and the opportunity to help in some way to make themselves self-sustaining by the proper kind of supervision.

"About how much per person would the county have to spend in order to en-

able these people to help themselves? Does your school train young men and women who are capable of supervising such work?

"I think your plan should be put before General Johnson of the NRA as one means of aiding unemployment, because there must be some of the millions of people now idle in their declining years, and others due to sickness and unforeseen circumstances, who could not hold a job if they had one, but are now trying to exist. I am sure that any money expended by the government to help these people would be a wise investment. Such a place should take in all people over sixteen years of age who cannot earn a living under our progressive circumstances. Such should have equipment of all kinds, and farm lands, whereby these people could supply the requirements now being purchased outside for counties, cities and towns, and in this way these people could become self-sustaining.

"You should be highly complimented on the work you are carrying on. Please accept my best wishes."

## Madison, Tenn., Civitans Plan for Clubs to Help Youth Help Themselves

By President Reverend C. W. Beasley, Madison Civitan Club.\*

DR. E. A. Sutherland, President of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, operated by the Rural Educational Association, at Madison, Tennessee, has for the past 29 years made it possible for worthy young men and young women to work their way through accredited courses of study by a combination work-and-study plan; surely a wonderful practical expression of the Motto of Civitan. There are some twenty small work departments where these young people labor to pay for their school expense; its graduates make the very finest type citizens, they have with a little help, made REAL men and women of themselves, they are worthy every Civitan's admiration. In order to take in any more students it is necessary that additional shops be added where stu-

dents can work their way through. Consistent with our plan of practical education, it is found best to have a number of small departments so that many lines of endeavor may be taught, instead of few larger industries. So, therefore, it is planned to put in a "necktie" shop, where exclusive men's neckties will be made. Here is an outline of the plan:

1. There will be no cost of any kind to the Civitan Club.
2. All ties will be made (hand construction) by students.
3. The Madison Civitan Club is to sponsor the department and receive credit for its success. Any profit made by the department may be used for developing further the department or to start another

\*Reprint from September issue of *The Civitan*, official organ of Civitan International.

department, or for any other purpose as the Civitan Club may direct.

4. A given number of ties are to be sent to every Civitan Club in the United States in proportion to its size where they may be sold outright in the Club meeting to members. Ties will not be sent out oftener than four times a year: Fourth of July, Labor Day, Christmas and Easter.

5. The selling price of the ties is not to exceed \$1.00 each, and the cost of the dollar tie is not to be less than 75c. The ties will be billed to the Civitan Clubs at 75c each, and all they can remit above this figure will be a profit to the department.

6. Unsold ties may be returned.

7. A letter from the Madison Civitan president is to be enclosed with each shipment of ties, and a leaflet concerning the school enclosed in each shipment.

8. Each tie is to have a woven label with the Civitan seal woven in and a suitable name chosen for the tie.

Surely, Civitans, you would gladly assist in this endeavor, it is so worth while; Madison Civitans will write you direct, give them a hearty response; we all need ties; these will be attractive, distinctive "Civitan" ties, of finest materials, of best workmanship and in styles to suit the most conservative. We all want to help today's YOUTH help themselves, this is a most worthy undertaking, give it your best thought and action!

—S—

## The Survey Letter Basket

RESPONSES to the recent notices appearing in the SURVEY, "Do You Read the Survey?" are gratifying. Space forbids giving but a few brief paragraphs from letters received, which are typical of many:

*Florida:* "Please accept our sincere thanks for the privilege of receiving your little paper. We wish you could see how eager we are to read

every line as soon as our work allows. We are one family of the many God has helped back to the soil. And while it is vastly different than the former life, it has opened the door to more wisdom of God's word than we ever had dreamed of before. More time to work; more time to study; more time to pray; more time to play. We are enclosing some names for your mailing list, and please accept our sincerest thanks. Please continue the SURVEY."

*Iowa:* "Yes, I read the SURVEY every week and want it continued. I think you do right to find out if it is appreciated. It is too good to be wasted, and those who care for it should be glad to say so."

*Michigan:* "You ask, Do You Read the Survey? Yes, we certainly do, and thoroughly enjoy it. You are doing a good work, and I wish I might help."

*Arkansas:* "We appreciate the SURVEY very much and always look forward to its visits with much interest. We do not want to miss a copy. May we remain members of the SURVEY family."

*Ohio:* "Do we read the SURVEY? Yes, my wife watches for its arrival with much interest, and it is read from beginning to end each week. Our hearts are with Madison, and we want to do all that we can to help forward the work it is fostering. Many thanks for the good things we have received from the little Madison SURVEY. May the Lord prosper you in the work you are doing."

*Texas:* "The Madison SURVEY has been coming to our table for a number of weeks, and we have read every number. We certainly do enjoy this 'newsie' little sheet, and hope it will continue making its weekly visits to our home. . . . We are becoming more and more interested in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, having watched its growth and development since Drs. Sutherland and Magan located there many years ago."

*Tennessee:* "I shall be glad if you will continue to send me the SURVEY, as I enjoy it very much. It keeps fresh in my mind the delightful time I spent at the Madison Sanitarium four years ago."

*Michigan:* "This is to tell you I read the SURVEY and enjoy it. It is an inspiring little paper. I always pass it on to others. Please retain my name on your mailing list."

*Minnesota:* "The SURVEY has been coming to us for some time and we read it and like it very much. Herewith enclosed please find contribution for the publishing fund. Keep the good work going."

# The Madison Survey

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## The Key Note of the Rural Workers' Convention

IT was fitting that the convention should be opened by Dr. Sutherland, whose untiring efforts, together with the co-operation of his associates, has brought Madison and its affiliated schools to their present place in the educational world. Space permits us to give only a few paragraphs from his paper. In part he said:

SINCE the meeting one year ago, rapid changes have been made in the world at large and in our own country in particular—changes in the financial, industrial, and commercial world which indicate to the close observer how readily we can be brought to a time when it will be impossible either to buy or sell.

¶ We should prepare in a broader way to care for ourselves in the times of stress and strain which are right upon us. We must not needlessly bring trouble upon ourselves by any narrow or extreme position in reference to the affairs in the world. But now as never in the past we need wisdom to know how to act as laws are made binding people into organizations and directing us into movements that will divert our feet from the paths of righteousness. We must be prepared to go steadily forward. We face a time when we must raise our own food, be able to build our own shelter, make our wearing apparel, and at the same time carry forward a program of education, health, and religion in harmony with the great principles of liberty.

¶ Our educational program should produce strength, independence, ability to act as proprietors, and the power of initia-

tive. Those who lack this ability will be swept into combines even against their own better judgment. How hardly can a man in the city, with no work by which to support his family, resist the offers of

the labor organizations. From this time on we should be prepared to live where God wants us to live; prepared to care for ourselves in all respects, and so organized that each rural center will be a place of refuge for those who are without means

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### Do You Want the Survey Stopped?

**We want to know who reads this paper and who does not. If you have not requested its continuance, we will understand that you are not interested in it, and will drop your name from our list. This notice has been published for three weeks, and this is the last call.**

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and unable to help themselves.

With greater earnestness we should get out of the cities to homes on the land. The soil contains treasures that will enable us to spread a table in the wilderness.

¶ Our workers should be recognized as leaders in matters of health. They should be teachers not alone in theory but in practice. Good health depends largely upon the food consumed. As a powerful means of preventing disease we should teach others how to provide themselves with wholesome food. We have the privilege of raising food of the right sort, properly preparing foods for the table, and of distributing foods, all these processes bringing us in contact with people

of means who will contribute to the support of such health activities.

THE popular system of education is being condemned because it has not been able to save the world from its present state of distress. A new type of school is called for. In view of events transpiring all about us, our schools should most energetically train students to know the truth and follow it, to be self-supporting and self-governing.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute as a senior college has no other purpose than to train men and women who, like Caleb and Joshua, are prepared to go up and take the good land.

—S—

## The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention

ANOTHER of those happy occasions—the annual home-coming of the workers in the rural units to the convention at Madison—is now in the past. For a quarter of a century they have been coming with scarcely an interruption. In earlier times whole families came, but as numbers have grown and activities at home have multiplied, conventions have come to be made up of representatives or delegates from the various centers. Friday, the sixth, they came driving in from all directions. With the school and medical workers came also a number of friends, sympathetic with this type of work, some of whom have been seen often in these gatherings.

### From the North

FROM California Elder and Mrs. W. C. White and Dr. J. G. Jacques were present. This was the first visit of Mrs. White and Dr. Jacques to this section of the country, and their visit along the way with various units gave them what they called a "real thrill." The extent of the work exceeded their expectations. Dr. George T. Harding, Superintendent of Columbus Rural Rest Home, Worthington, Ohio, was early on the grounds. We expect him each year as surely as we expect any of the workers from Fletcher or Louisville. From the

same state came Dr. and Mrs. John Peters of Chillicothe, former students of Madison who have never lost their love for the South and who now look forward to locating somewhere in this field. With them came two friends from Columbus.

Pewee Valley Sanitarium was represented by J. T. Wheeler, who told of the interesting experience of his center, as a new hospital has been erected with the aid of the county which furnished labor from among its unemployed. This in itself tells a story of sympathetic co-operation between this medical center and its surrounding neighbors.

Fountain Head Sanitarium and School were well represented, at least for a portion of the time, for this unit entertained the company Saturday evening, the students giving an interesting demonstration of the varied work of a school on a farm, with its program of work and study and having a medical institution on its campus. Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford, who fathered and mothered that enterprise, took an active part in the convention program. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Leslie, nurses from Red Boiling Springs, were present. Chestnut Hill Farm School dates back to early days when students from Madison first went out into highland regions to establish schools. All these years the children of the community have wended their way over hills and through valleys to the little schoolhouse overlooking one of the thoroughfares between Nashville and cities to the north. Mrs. H. M. Walen, Mr. and Mrs. Herschel, and Mrs. Banta were present from this rural community center, the second one near Fountain Head, Tennessee.

### From the East

CARS from the east brought Professor and Mrs. E. C. Waller, of Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler, North Carolina; Dr. and Mrs. John Brownsberger, James Lewis, A. A. Jasperson, and Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Bliss, all active workers in the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium of Fletcher, North Carolina. Professor Waller was this year chairman of the Rural Workers Guild which s<sup>ail-</sup>zed

sered the convention, and Mrs. Brown-berger was the efficient secretary; to these two must be given largely the credit for a well-conducted and most profitable gathering. Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Pound have been teaching this year in the highest of the schools, Banners Elk, located at an altitude of 4,000 feet in that "Land of the Sky." This was their first trip to Madison as convention delegates.

Neil Martin and his wife were present from El Reposo Sanitarium, that interesting medical institution located at Florence, Alabama, not far from the big dam and Muscle Shoals. They are full of courage. Neil Martin will tell you that the depression should have no effect on self-supporting workers because they should never have more than the bare necessities, and in times of stress these necessities have been assured them by the Director of the universe whom they believe leads even in our affairs.

This was the first visit to Madison by Dr. L. E. Coolidge, Medical Superintendent of Takoma Sanitarium and Hospital located at Greenville, Tennessee. Dr. Coolidge is operating a medical center which is also an accredited training school for nurses. The convention was glad to welcome him into the group of Southern self-supporting workers and to hear the inspiring report from his center.

#### From Further South and Elsewhere

FROM Atlanta came Dr. and Mrs. Julius F. Schneider. Their institution, known as the Georgia Sanitarium, is located about six miles from that great center of commerce and industry. It has all the advantages of a rural home, and the most interesting experiences come to this group of workers. Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, located in the south-central part of the state of Tennessee, is the only hospital in a group of five counties. It is one of the outstanding medical centers in this section operated by a group of nurses and their associates in co-operating with local medical men. Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sargent were the Lawrenceburg representatives. In addition to a heavy line of surgical work this group took a very active part in the recent temperance campaign, and as

a result the county voted against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

For two and a half years Mr. T. R. Treece and family have operated a farm school and general community welfare work near Daylight, Tennessee, the influence of which is widely felt. It is interesting to hear him tell of the number of unemployed men he has been able to assist during the years of depression. And the tender ministry of Mrs. Treece, who is a graduate nurse from Madison, is known far and wide.

From still further to the south came Mrs. M. A. Beaumont, of Pine Hill Sanitarium near Birmingham, Alabama. This is one of the youngest sanitariums. The work in this section began as a cafeteria in the city. Now there is a miniature sanitarium on the farm about twelve miles from the center of Birmingham.

Dr. Will Mason, superintendent of the William Mason Hospital of Murray, Kentucky, and Dr. H. C. Smith were in for the first part of the convention. Professor Sidney Smith and Mrs. Smith, Fred Green and his sister, Mrs. E. W. Dunbar of Chicago, were down from Berrien Springs, Michigan. Messrs. Smith and Green are just beginning a new enterprise that predicts for the future a school and a medical center not far from Wilmington, North Carolina. An extensive farm, fine black soil, and no end of timber in a salubrious climate are some of the attractions offered by this location. The new group, known so far as the Waccamo Institute, was adopted into the family of self-supporting units, and its initial workers given a hearty godspeed in their undertaking.

Mrs. N. H. Druillard, well-known as Mother D, who was long a member of the Madison faculty, was present from her medical center and training school for colored people, the Riverside Sanitarium, located on the banks of the Cumberland near the city of Nashville. A pioneer worker is she, and still at her advanced age carrying on strong in her work of devotion to the needy. Her keen sense of humor characterized her talk to the delegates as it has all through the years since Madison was established largely as the

result of her co-operation.

President Klooster of Southern Junior College was present for a portion of the sessions and gave an interesting interpretation of the industrial situation in our schools in view of the economic situation and the requirements of the NRA.

### The Program

CONVENTION was called to order Friday evening. Dr. Sutherland welcomed the delegates and gave a key-note message to friends and students. Every hour of the next two and a half days was crowded to the limit with intensely interesting work. There were early morning devotional meetings. There were sectional gatherings of medical workers and of those whose special interests lie in the educational field. Plans and methods for strengthening the work were laid.

Elder S. J. Ruskjer, president of the Southern Union Conference, gave the Sabbath morning sermon; and it was a ringing message that he gave. Elder W. C. White, who has seldom missed a convention in the quarter century they have been holding was this year as much interested as ever and contributed to the studies and discussions. In the afternoon A. W. Peterson, educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, appeared on the program. President Bruce R. Payne of George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville addressed the company on Sunday afternoon. He stressed the thought that the betterment of the world if it comes at all must not be looked for from legislators, but will come as the result of the faithful work of teachers of children and youth.

Most encouraging were the reports from unit representatives as they told of the year's progress. There was not a note of discouragement, not a backward step. Hard times but drove them to greater exertion, and made the bonds between them stronger and their faith and determination greater. It was surprising to

note the advancement that had been made in a number of places: a new chapel and other buildings at Fletcher; a surgical department at Pewee Valley; improvements here, additions there. Farm crops were reported good almost without exception. Fruit and vegetables have been canned literally by the thousands of quarts.

Mrs. Scott reported the activities of The Layman Foundation. They seem to be none the less than in former years. There is a progressive program of enlargement, of opening ways and means for those who are willing to give their lives to such activities as these unit workers represent. A number of new homes for workers have been made possible. "The home acre" is a new expression representing the effort to provide small tracts for homes and gardens in various places.

The group was most agreeably entertained by Mr. Herbert White with his pictures of China, beautifully colored photographs thrown on the screen.

One despaired of giving any adequate idea of the spirit of the gathering. It is necessary to be present and to participate in the proceedings to fully appreciate the dynamic power represented by those who constitute such an assembly. Each year the idea is expressed that this is the best convention ever held. The following year sees such new developments that the comment is repeated.

From General Conference headquarters in Washington came a note of greeting by wire which read:

"Sorry we were not able to have a representative at your convention. We wish you God's richest blessing. Will gladly accept your memorial at the Battle Creek meeting."

A pleasing climax was the announcement near the close of the meeting that the Tennessee College Association now recognizes the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute as a senior college.



# The Madison Survey

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## Further Reports from the Annual Convention of Rural Workers

IN order to facilitate the business of the convention, several hours were devoted to sectional meetings, those interested in the school phase of the work meeting together and those whose primary interest lay along medical lines having their separate sessions. Topics discussed by the educators give some idea of the interest and breadth of the thoughts under consideration.

*Shall we increase the number of schools and units?* Dr. Floyd Bralliar presented the subject, calling attention to sections of the South that are still destitute of the help

such centers of activity as self-supporting units will furnish. "We were surprised to learn in a meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association recently that there are at least three counties in the state of Tennessee that have neither a nurse nor a doctor." And he gave other statistics leading to the statement that "It seems that just now we should launch out anew, opening units in places that are just as needy as the places, where units now exist, were originally."

*A plan for co-ordinating Madison and the secondary schools as to grades,* was spoken of by Principal E. C. Waller, of Pisgah Industrial Institute, Candler,

North Carolina. He outlined a plan for students from unaccredited secondary schools to obtain entrance to Madison or Southern Junior College by passing a Board of Regents examination on the completion of some work in the college, these grades to be accepted by the institution.

At the present time there is need of more schools in the South to meet the needs of students on the junior high school level.

*Dietetics and Home Economics as educational factors in our schools.* Three women, who have each had an extensive experience in

this field, spoke on this topic. Miss Frances Dittes, dietitian of the Madison Rural Sanitarium and head of the Department of Foods and Nutrition in the college, read a paper filled with practical suggestions, the force of it being suggested by the following paragraphs:

"How many misfits we have among our workers in the mission fields and at home. Why are they not able to co-operate with their fellows? Why do they not know how to live within their income? Why is it they do not build up neat, attractive homes, with vegetable, fruit and flower gardens about them? Why is it they can not prepare and serve food in a healthful,

### For Other Mountain Schools

AN ardent admirer of your worthy institution suggested that I write for your bulletin and the SURVEY. The suggestion was made because I am planning the new industrial or vocational school and college for our mountain people in this part of the country. I am taking the liberty to ask for any publications, and for your own statements which will be helpful in establishing a vocational school. We are especially interested in budgeting and courses which will apply to some extent to any school for the mountain people under Christian leadership.—David LeRoy Mantle, Dallas, Texas.

artistic manner? Why do they depend upon ready-to-wear shops or seamstresses for their clothes?

"Students come to us who are unacquainted with the commonest duties of life. Some can not build a fire in a wood or a coal stove. Some can not make a bed correctly. Some have never used a rake or a hoe. Others can not milk a cow. Some can not properly handle a broom. Why is it that these essential duties of life are so neglected? It is because our schools have not placed proper emphasis upon this phase of education."

Her plea for more and better work in schools on every level was seconded in a strong way by Miss Clara Knowles, dietitian and teacher from Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, and by Mrs. S. V. Sutherland, who long supervised the Home Economics Department at Madison.

*Health education in our schools* was presented by Miss Gertrude Lingham, head of the Department of Health Education in the college, seconded by Miss Florence Dittes, head of the Nurse-Training Department, and emphasized by Julius G. White who made a plea for placing the teaching of physiology in its proper place in all our schools.

*Madison's mission as a senior college* was reviewed by Dr. Sutherland who told of the progress, step by step, to the present position of the school because the management felt called to place the school where it could continue to prepare workers to meet the demands as teachers, nurses, dietitians, medical evangelists, and for entrance to the medical colleges.

*Making the farm feed the family* was a practical subject for these days of depression when our schools, over-crowded with young people, must depend largely upon the products of the soil for their food supplies. E. C. Jacobson, of the Madison faculty, and James Lewis, of the Asheville Agricultural School, Candler, North Carolina, gave helpful suggestions. These are days when men living in crowded city centers are looking to our units for help; when leaders in the federal government are giving recognition to

these centers as worth-while helpers in the solution of economic problems.

*Developing the industries in our schools under present conditions* was a timely topic, discussed by B. N. Mulford of Fountain Head Industrial School, President Klooster of Southern Junior College, and H. E. Standish, who heads the department of Practical Arts at Madison.

President Klooster said in part: "I am convinced that the counsel as to the place of the industries in our educational system, as given in the beginning of our work, is sound. I have observed the results of this work in the lives of young people, and I do not believe this is the time to slacken our efforts or become discouraged. In this time of depression there is greater need than ever for the development of a strong industrial program. How are we to do this? Success depends upon getting the right man, and that is a hard job."

He discussed the problem under two heads, namely, the maintenance division, including farm, dairy, laundry, cannery, cafeteria, and related activities; and the commercial phase, which at this time is receiving serious consideration.

The leading thought in the mind of Mr. Standish was expressed in these words: "I am convinced that there is danger in our industrial program of driving too hard on the side of commercialism, placing too little emphasis on craftsmanship. I do not believe that our industries are properly operated when our students become merely a part of a machine in the shop. Present world conditions should drive us to the fundamentals of education. Our industries must line up with Christian education and not pattern too closely after the processes of the commercial world. Mechanical activities must co-ordinate with agriculture. We must so teach students that they will seek life in the country. If we make expert wood turners and nothing else, what is there ahead of them but a position in some large manufacturing plant? Present economic conditions will prove a blessing rather than a hindrance if we properly relate ourselves to the problem of industrial education."

## The Layman's Extension League

FOR the past year the students of Madison have had an organization known as the Layman's Extension League, the purpose of which is to foster activities of a self-supporting nature in the Southern field. Herbert C. White has been the presiding officer of the League and reported to the convention.

The League finds inspiration in the following words taken from the *Testimonies*: "Henceforth medical missionary work is to be carried forward with an earnestness with which it has never yet been carried. This work is the door through which truth is to find entrance to the large cities." Vol. IX, p. 167.

"Every city is to be entered by workers trained to do medical missionary work." Vol. VII, p. 59.

### The Unit Idea

In response to this instruction, heroic efforts have been put forth by God-fearing men and women who banded together to carry out this instruction in rural communities and cities of the South.

Patterned after the mother institution at Madison, educational and medical institutions, known as units, have been operated in various sections of the South. They operate on a self-supporting basis. The workers, including doctors, nurses, managers, teachers, dietitians, farm managers, bakers, printers, bookkeepers, and others, unite in giving their time and ability to the upbuilding of these centers of activity.

In order for this extension work to fulfill its mission, many more units should be organized and manned by young men and women of vision who have received special training for definite lines of practical and professional work at the parent institution.

Since every city should be entered by medical evangelists and since many schools and sanitariums should be established as "out-post centers" from which the large cities are to be worked, definite plans should be laid at once for the training of hundreds of efficient self-supporting workers, for the task is **gigantic** by the Center training, and medical evangelism.

## Responsibilities and Objectives of the League

In order that they may multiply units and increase the usefulness of these self-supporting centers in the South, preparing workers to man the different departments in these institutions, students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute are enrolled in the Layman's Extension League, having the following objectives:

1. To encourage and inspire students of the institution to fit themselves by diligent study for a definite place in self-supporting work of the South.
2. To acquaint themselves with the needs of the South and to present these to others at a distance.
3. To foster and maintain in the college a demand for vocational training and training for leadership in the various departments of educational and medical missionary units.
4. To study the needs of established units, to acquaint others with these needs, and to study plans and methods that have led to success in units already in operation which may prove helpful to those wishing to establish other units.
5. To co-operate with the Lecture Bureau in the preparation and location of trained health lecturers for the units.
6. To co-operate with the faculty of the college in selecting students who are actively interested in the layman's movement and who are seeking a training for this type of work.
7. To encourage mature students to take advantage of special summer school courses, offered in preparation of workers for medical evangelistic, vocational, and educational work.
8. To encourage each prospective unit worker to familiarize himself with several useful trades and to become master of at least one with a view to efficient service in a unit.
9. To assist the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute in every way possible to become a strong and efficient training center for self-supporting workers, especially in vocational training, teacher-

## In Behalf of Health

One of the new enterprises of Madison is the organization known as the Associated Lecturers, Inc. One might think we were following hard after Uncle Sam in the adoption of initials. This latest organization is called the A. L. I., of which Julius G. White is the president. He explained to the convention the lecture bureau and its program of education for young men and women, fitting them to give health lectures, either illustrated by lantern slides made in the department of Visual Education, or unillustrated, as they must often be given by those not fortunate enough to possess the slides. The importance of a thorough knowledge of the human body and its functions, of the study of physiology and hygiene, was still further emphasized by Miss Gertrude Lingham, head of the Department of Health Education in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Miss Lingham demonstrated a series of lessons as they were given during the recent summer session at Madison, lessons for the rural teacher whose objective is to get across to the community the simplest way of meeting the needs of the sick in the home, the message of sanitary surroundings, first aid instruction, and preventive measures. Home-made apparatus for the new baby, for the care of the invalid, for the comfort of the cripple, and for kindred conditions, made a strong appeal.

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## Successful Food Workers

**I**NQUIRIES regarding the selling of health foods are flowing into the office of the Health Food Factory in increasing numbers. Already there is a goodly number of health food workers earning their living and at the same time promoting health principles in their community through the introduction of Madison Health Foods. A representative worker in Michigan

writes that he is having splendid success in selling Madison Wheat Cereal, Breakfast Crisps, Cereal Drink (a coffee substitute), and Peanut Butter. He introduces these articles by first giving a short, simple health talk in which he discusses the needs of the body and how Madison Foods supply the needed elements for body repair and functioning.

Not only is this health worker succeeding in placing health foods in the homes which he enters, but he is educating the people he contacts to the importance of a wholesome diet and healthful living. He helps the people to see that the continued use of health foods will contribute to better health.

Having successfully demonstrated his plan of house-to-house work in selling the above mentioned foods, he took others who were interested in the introduction of health foods and by practical demonstration and instruction showed them how willing most people are to learn these principles and secure such foods, which are no more expensive than the ordinary devitalized foods offered by the large commercial manufacturers. He has now about ten enthusiastic health food workers associated with him to promote better health through the use of better foods.

His orders are coming in at the rate of twenty-five and thirty cases every few days, which is conclusive evidence that many people are interested in keeping well by eating properly.

The variety of Madison Health Foods is quite complete, including Wheat Cereal which can be prepared in a few minutes, Breakfast Crisps which is ready to serve with cream or fruit juice. Fruit Sticks, Bran Wafers, Date Crackers, and Whole Wheat Crackers are also popular, especially among the children. Nut Meat, Vigorost and Soy Cheese also share equally as popular meat substitutes.

Madison Health Foods, with all the minerals and vitamins retained, may be obtained for the same price as the devitalized foods which constitute such a large portion of the American diet. The outlook for the health food work is very promising. With added workers to the staff, devoting all their efforts and energies to the promotion of the health food work, a nation-wide distribution may be effected, thus making health foods available to everybody. We look forward with certainty to the time when hundreds of people will be earning their living in this most worthy endeavor, while thousands will be reaping the benefits of better health.

EDWIN BISALSKI

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## A School That Is Not Only a School\*

APPROXIMATELY fifteen centuries before the Christian dispensation the foundations of a mighty nation were laid by planting the children of Israel on the land. It is generally conceded that the leaders in that back-to-the-land movement were prompted by divine inspiration. Every man was a land owner. By law property remained in the family, passing from generation to generation with a most interesting system of adjustments every fifty years, in order to restore the balance that might have been brought about by misfortune or injustice.

The acreage was small; cultivation of the land was intensive. Each man was, to a large degree, independent. Extreme wealth and extreme poverty were alike impossible. Simplicity marked the lives of individual members of the community, simplified living with a high degree of mentality and an outstanding degree of spirituality.

This people had a system of schools for the youth, located on the soil, teaching those industries which were necessary to maintain the economic system of the nation. Men of other nations came here seeking wisdom in the arts and crafts, business acumen, and statesmanship.

Certain elements in that system of training have been recognized and practiced by each nation that has held world supremacy since those days. When our nation was in its formative period, educational sages such as Thomas Jefferson, Horace Mann, and scores of others, understood these principles of self-government and self-maintenance, and taught that they were vital factors in the education of youth destined to be leaders in a democracy.

The educational history of our country records the struggles of a number of outstanding institutions in their endeavor to maintain these principles. You find emphasis on the idea that a school should not separate the student from life, but that life interests and activities should be an integral part of the school program.

NEARLY thirty years ago a group of teachers, imbued with similar ideas and profound faith that our youth today during the period of their education should have experiences akin to those that will face them when school days are over, came to Tennessee for the freedom offered in the South for the development of such ideas. They located on a farm in the Valley of the Cumberland River, gathered about them a group of students intent on

### In a Word

THE combined work and study program of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute fulfills its mission as a training center for selected students to prepare them for service as community workers along lines of agriculture, teaching, health work and medical evangelism.  
—*Manufacturers Record.*

\*By request of *Manufacturers Record* a description of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute was furnished by President E. A. Sutherland. The above is a reprint of the article as it appears in the September issue of that periodical for Adventist Research.

the serious concerns of life, and willing to earn their education by manual labor.

In 1904 the enterprise was chartered under the laws of the State of Tennessee as the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, its purpose as specified in the charter being "to train teachers, farmers, medical workers, and others to carry forward community work, devoting at least a portion of their time to unremunerative work for the uplift of humanity."

The post office address of the institution is Madison, Tennessee, a suburb of Nashville, capital of the State, and so, for short, it is often spoken of as the Madison School. Beginning very small, it has grown, increasing in influence and in ability to serve people.

For a number of years it operated as a junior college, with an affiliated high school, both accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Two years ago it aspired to the dignity of a senior college. This step was taken in consideration of its student body. For two years of college life the students enjoyed the privilege of earning their education while taking their training. They now need that same opportunity in order to meet advancing educational

requirements in teaching and medical fields which they are preparing to enter.

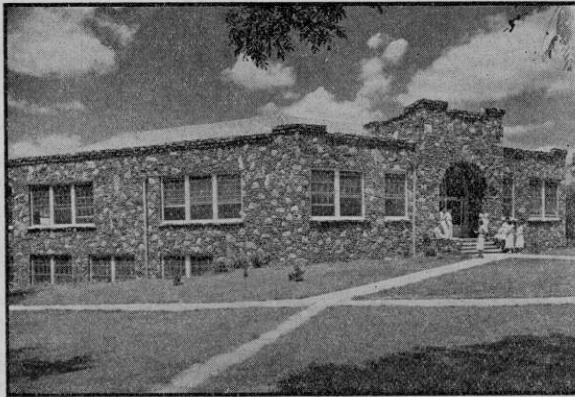
¶ THE casual observer of class room work might see nothing so very different from the traditional four-year college. Closer inspection reveals the fact that this is a Christian training center for which students are carefully selected in harmony with the objective of the institution as stated in the charter. They are preparing for Christian service as community workers

along the lines of agriculture, rural school teaching, health work, and medical evangelism. Again, these students carry a combined work-and-study program. Each one divides his day between assigned duties in some industrial department, in which the work is both remunerative and educational, and his academic program.

In order to fulfill its mission as a training center, the institution has added to its original farm a second four hundred acres, having extensive orchards and vineyards, gardens, and general farm interests. It maintains its own dairy, a gold star herd of Jersey cattle; its poultry yards; machine shops for both wood and metal work. When buildings are needed, practically all the construction work is done by students under the direction of a master mechanic who is



**Demonstration School Building in Which Teachers Are Trained for Rural School Work**



**Modern Science Building Recently Constructed by the Students**

a member of the faculty. Some outstanding work has been done in this department, as the new buildings in the senior college group testify.

From the beginning medical work has been an outstanding feature of the institution. On the college campus, and under the same management as the school, is a well-equipped medical and educational center known as the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. Here students in nursing, dietetics, and laboratory and X-ray technique have their practical duties. There are woodworking shops putting manufactured products on the market; the printing department meets home needs, and is publishing a weekly periodical. The institution is known far and wide for its health food products, whole-wheat breads and so forth, made in the food factory on the campus, the manufacturing and the sale giving employment and valuable education to young men and women.

¶ IN CONNECTION with its extension work, there has recently developed a department of art known as the visual education, which produces a high quality of tinted slides, illustrative of health lectures published by the printing department and forming the basis of community lectures and health classes conducted by students educated for this specialty.

When a student enters the institution an effort is made to ascertain his ability and to direct his education along his chosen line. Careful attention is given to the health of the student, and remedial work is given when needed. It is the purpose to meet to the highest degree possible the needs of the individual student on the physical, mental and spiritual levels.

Madison gathers within its borders promising young men and women, who but for the work program, would be unable to secure a college education. To the limit of its capacity its doors are open to Christian students whose aims are in harmony with the purposes of the institution, irrespective of their financial situation, provided they are willing to earn their school expenses.

There is, however, another angle aside from the financial one in this system of education. Madison is shaping the ideals of young people. It educates them to recognize the dignity of labor. It encourages them not only to maintain themselves but to consider it a sacred duty to contribute to the uplift and welfare of their neighbors.

The question is often asked, "How can it be done?" The secret of success in this project, to the degree that success has been attained, is due to the co-operative spirit of students and faculty members. A no-debt policy has been rigidly adhered to, the income from various industries meeting the operating expenses of the institution, while friends, generous hearted and sympathetic with the efforts of the faculty, have donated buildings and equipment. Again, the spirit of consecration is the secret of success.

¶ THERE is no longer a question as to the ability of a student to do efficient class work while devoting a portion of the day to earning his living. That fact has been tested in many places and record made of the efficiency of the work done by many students under these conditions. In a number of instances students from the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute have carried this program through a pre-medical course and have then entered the medical school, and on completion of the medical course have passed the examination of the National Board with honors. Students from the institution are proving their efficiency also in the conduct in various parts of the South of other education and medical institutions.

Madison encourages groups of men and women on the completion of their courses here to locate in some rural community, co-operate with others in building up the agricultural interests, operating a community school for the children, teaching industries in addition to the ordinary school curriculum, and meeting the medical needs by building and operating a sanitarium.

It is in such ways that the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is endeavoring to fulfill its mission to the youth and to the community.

## Health Lecture Season Opens

THE readers of the SURVEY will be interested to know that five "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures are now being given each week in Nashville and vicinity by the author, Julius Gilbert White, President of the Associated Lecturers' Bureau, and Field Director of Health Extension Service for the Madison school and sanitarium. Three of these are given under the auspices of the Health Department of the Davidson Council of Parents and Teachers and are given on Monday night in the Turner Grammar School, Flat Rock; Thursday night in the Cumberland High School, Bordeaux; and Tuesday night in the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville. Two lectures each week are being given in the Watkins Institute, Nashville, to two groups of students.

The lectures are being well received in all of these places and the interest in them is deepening. Those who attend are charmed with the beautiful slides which are being made in the visual education department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute and which are now available through the Associated Lecturers' Bureau to all lecturers and teachers who wish to secure them.

### Students Training for Medical Evangelism

But better than the above is the fact that the interest among the students to learn to do this work is running high. A group of forty earnest young men and women are studying to qualify for health lecture work. A practice seminar is conducted for them each week in which all have a part. Several of these students are already giving health talks out in communities where they have created an interest. As a part of their training, groups attend the lecture series given by Mr. White. Strong courses are being given in the college in nutrition, physiology, and other health subjects, as well as in medical evangelism. All of these influences working together should soon prepare a number of students for active service in the waiting cities and towns round about.

### Health Talks on the Air

Those of our readers who are within listening distance of Nashville will be happy to know that Mr. White is on the air Thursdays at 5:00 to 5:15 p. m. Central Standard time. The station is WLAC of Nashville, 5000 watts, 1470 kilo cycles. If you enjoy his talks, we will be glad to have you write a card to station WLAC expressing your appreciation.

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## Work for Colored People

AT the recent Annual Convention of Southern Workers held at Madison. Mrs. N. H. Druillard, founder and manager of Riverside Sanitarium, near Nashville, reported concerning patients and students in training in that institution and the need of schools and medical institutions for these people throughout the South. Thomas Murphy, for years connected with different phases of the work for his own people, and now manager of the Riverside Sanitarium, made a stirring talk in behalf of the educational and medical work for colored people.

Dr. John Brownsberger reported also concerning the colored ward operated in connection with the Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina. These enterprises indicate a recognition of needs and efforts to meet them.

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## NEWS ITEMS

The annual meeting of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital Alumni Association was held October 8, 1933. Reports of the secretary and the treasurer were given, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Miss Florence Dittes, chairman; Miss Edith Winquist, assistant chairman; Geo. E. Cothren, secretary-treasurer. The Alumni membership is growing. All graduates of the Madison Nurses' Training School are invited to become members of the Alumni Association.

Miss Jane Van de Vrede, first vice-president of the American Nurses' Association, and Miss Meda Marsh, chairman of the Private Duty Section of the American Nurses' Association, were recent guests of the sanitarium and college.



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## Pre-Medical Training for Poor but Earnest Students

AT THE request of Dr. George B. Lake, editor, Dr. E. A. Sutherland furnished to *Clinical Medicine and Surgery* a report of the pre-medical training given by the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, its aims and purposes. An abstract of the article as it appears in the September issue of that journal follows:

READERS are familiar with current stories of life in the Appalachian region such as, "The Mountain Doctor," by Alfreda Withington, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and "Nurses on Horseback," that dynamic book of the present year by Ernest Poole, describing the work of Miss Breckinridge, trained nurse from St. Luke's Hospital, in New York, who has given herself to the salvation of the women and babies of the mountains of Kentucky. . . .

A few words from Miss Breckinridge tell a part of the story and show why such a school as the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, often called Madison, finds pleasure in training nurses with a heart to enter needy sections of the South; and why it also offers pre-medical studies to young men and women, with the hope

that their mind-set may be Southward when they shall have completed their preparation as physicians. Miss Breckinridge is quoted as saying:

"In America the death rate for women in childbirth is the highest in the civilized world. Every year we lose nearly 200,000 babies at birth or in the first month of life and nearly 20,000 mothers. We have lost

more mothers in childbirth than men in all the wars we've had."

Madison was still in its infancy when members of the faculty and some of the students, imbued with the spirit of the institution, formed small companies and located in a number of rural communities. There are instances in which a school for the neighboring children was carried on in one room of a log cabin home until



Administration Building

from some source, came a little money for a schoolhouse.

Either the teachers or some older "mother in Israel" was sure to be called on in case of sickness and, on foot or on horseback, these practical nurses threaded the woods or followed the trails over the mountains, caring for the sick, helping babies into the world, or betimes burying the dead. The neighbors came to lean on the school people and to look to them for many things aside from the teaching of the children.

These demands on the little groups of workers, in those early days, made it necessary to add a course in nurse training to the school work offered at the mother school. For years it had been the dream of the founders of Madison, to see a medical institution, operated by the same management as the school and contributing to the education of workers as a laboratory contributes to a science class. And so a tiny sanitarium was built on the Madison school campus.

From small beginnings and meager facilities, there has developed, through the years, what is now widely known as the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, a well-equipped medical institution of approximately 100 beds, duly recognized by the State Hospital Association, the American Hospital Association, and the American College of Surgeons. It is in this department of the institution that nurses in training receive the education and inspiration for the practical part of their work among the needy. Here, too, young people who are preparing for the medical college have a share in the surgery, the laboratories, treatment rooms and the dietetics department.

#### Into the Highways and Byways

THE experience of those who, after a medical training, return to this work in the South is well illustrated by a young physician, member of a community educational work near Asheville, North Carolina. With a background of the mountain situation in his native state, John Brownsberger came to Madison for his college work. He and his brother and a sister completed the medical course with honor. After a period of internship, Dr. Sidney

Brownsberger accepted a call to India, passing the examinations at Edinburgh because his practice was to be in English territory. But Dr. John returned to his homeland and to the rural work at Fletcher, where the Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital was in operation and in need of a resident physician.

From the sanitarium as a base, this young doctor is answering calls all through the surrounding territory, to see patients who can be reached with the Ford, . . . and calls which come from far-away coves that are approached by narrow trails that only a pedestrian or a horse can follow. Day or night these workers are accessible. . . .

In order to meet advancing admission requirements to medical schools, Madison, which had operated for a number of years as a junior college, decided to advance to the senior college level. When this step was contemplated, the president of one of the medical schools which receives students from Madison wrote:

"In the past you have been doing excellent pre-medical work, and we have been well satisfied with your students. Nevertheless, now I am satisfied that we are soon going to be held to the rule of taking students only from senior colleges. You serve such a great need in the South and, for that matter, the country over, that we would feel we would suffer a great deal with you if anything should occur to prevent your training pre-medical students. Stated differently, what I mean is this: The great value of the co-operative plan, as practiced in your institution, to provide for students who have little or no money, can not be over-estimated. If you drop out of the pre-medical field, a large number of excellent, worthy and very capable young men and women are going to find the taking of pre-medical work, and consequently the taking of medical work later on, impossible.

"What Berea College, of Kentucky, is doing for impecunious mountain families of the Appalachian Range, you are doing for impecunious students of a worthy type the country over, as far as your capacity will permit."

Medical work at Madison consists of more than merely meeting the emergencies presented by acute sickness. Preventive medicine is a large part of the program, which begins with students while in training. The Department of Health follows a regular schedule of physical check-up of pupils, from children in the primary grades to the graduates of the college. The community about Madison receives

its share of education on matters of health and, in each of the smaller units, instruction in the ways of healthful living is an important feature of the community activity. Often the institution is introduced to the people by illustrated lectures or by food demonstrations, cooking classes, classes in simple home treatments, or clinical work for young and old. A recent development in this field of preventive medicine is the making of artistically colored slides for illustrated health lectures—a very agreeable addition to earlier efforts in this line of health education.

### Self-sustaining Students

AN ATTRACTIVE feature of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, and an economic point of view, is the fact that the institution, through its campus industries, affords pre-medical students, and students in other courses as well, an opportunity to earn their school expenses while in training. . . . At Madison school work and remunerative industries are under the same management and students are as much in school when working in a manual department, or in an office or a factory on the campus, as when in the class room.

As an initial step toward the working out of this program, the institution is located on a farm of approximately 800 acres near Nashville. There are agricultural activities of various kinds, including gardening on an extensive scale, fruit orchards, and general farm and dairy departments. There are mechanical shops, equipped for wood and metal work. Foods are canned for the market. Whole grain breads and other food-factory products are manufactured. A sanitarium and hospital, with accommodations for approximately 100 patients and with modern equipment for surgery, laboratory, X-ray and general medical practice, is operated on the campus, members of the medical staff serving also on the teaching force of the school.

When buildings are to be erected, as has been the case during the preparation for senior college work, students, working under the direction of a contractor and builder, himself a member of the faculty, have done practically all the building,

making the drawings, finishing the lumber, doing the construction work, laying the stone, making and laying the tile for roofing, installing the steam heating, the water and the electric lighting systems, making the furniture and installing laboratory equipment.

For all such work the student receives pay, not in cash, but in credit on his account for school expenses, such as board, room rent and tuition. Each student carries a combined work-and-study program. Duties are assigned in an industrial department with as much exactness as are the subjects in the course. He carries class room work one-half of the day and industrial work the other half. By dividing the student body into two sections, one section at work in the shops while the other is in the class room, the industries are in progress throughout the day. Likewise, the program of the school room is continuous throughout the day.

The institution, as a school, operates on the quarter basis, rather than on the semester basis, and classes are in session the year round. Since the work of each quarter is complete in itself a student may take the pre-medical course—two years of college work—in eight consecutive quarters, or, if for financial reasons it is necessary for him to take less school work and devote more time to industrial duties, he can do so, lengthening the time required to complete the course. This provides for individual differences in mental ability and also accommodates the program to certain other characteristics, such as personal economy, thrift and habits of industry.

This method of handling a student problem, which places education within the reach of many who, were it not for the privileges of earning expenses, would be denied a college education, not only assists the student while in training, but develops a spirit of independence, of self-reliance, of industry and ability that is an invaluable asset whatever may be the student's future station in life.

From the standpoint of a faculty, which has watched the program for a quarter of a century, the scheme has been most satisfactory. The Nashville Agricultural Nor-

mal Institute is convinced that it pays to invest in the education of young people for rural community work of an educational and medical nature in the South. The investment is heavy, but the reward well repays the effort.

### New Sanitarium, Formal Opening November 10

THE following notice appears in the *Quincy Herald-Whig*, October 26:

"Dr. E. A. Sutherland, superintendent of the Madison Sanitarium and Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, is here on a visit of inspection to the Quincy Memorial Sanitarium, which is being established at Fourth and Elm Streets. Dr. Sutherland is to be a consulting physician on the staff of the sanitarium.

"A formal opening of the sanitarium, with a public reception about November 10, is being planned. Dr. Mary Paulson of Hinsdale Sanitarium, one of the most noted women physicians in the country, who also is to be a consulting physician of the Quincy Sanitarium, is expected to be here at that time."

The Quincy Memorial Sanitarium will be under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Maddox, both graduates of the Madison Nurses' Training School, and Mr. and Mrs. William Sandborn, also former students of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

Quincy, Illinois, is located on the high banks of the Mississippi, and has a population of forty-five thousand and over a fourth of a million people in the trade district.

Two large brick residences were secured and are being connected and remodeled by the Maddoxes and Sandborns into a modern little sanitarium which will be dedicated to the late Dr. David Paulson, founder of the Hinsdale Sanitarium.

Mr. Leaton Irwin, prominent business man of Quincy, is lending his influence and making possible this new institution of service. He was a great admirer of Dr. David Paulson and wishes to show his appreciation of Dr. Paulson's noble work.

## NEWS ITEMS

On Sunday, October 22, Mr. Thomas H. Elliott quietly passed away after an illness of only a few hours. Mr. Elliott for the past twelve years has been a frequent visitor of the Madison Sanitarium and has made many friends among both the staff and guests of the institution. It is with deep regret we report his death. Though he was ninety-nine years old, he had retained a remarkable physical and mental strength and showed his usual jovial, optimistic spirit to the end. He has done much philanthropic work, and a good many young men and women owe their opportunity for an education to his generosity and kindness.

The Agricultural Department reports that the fifty-three varieties of soybeans contributed by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes, have been harvested. Some of the varieties are heavy yielders. It is the intention to test them all again next year under equal conditions and select the best yielders for future planting. The test plot in the garden sown to crotalaria is looking fine, and is the best cover crop the college has ever had. The vineyard this year yielded over twenty tons of grapes.

Notice has been received from Dr. C. Hodge Mathes, Secretary of the Tennessee College Association, that the Executive Committee of the Tennessee College Association has accepted the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute as a member of that Association as a four-year college. The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute is recognized as a four-year college also by the University of Tennessee, George Peabody College for Teachers, and the State Department of Education.

Pastor and Mrs. C. B. Sutton were guests of Madison last week. Pastor Sutton is superintendent of the British Honduras mission, and they are enroute to that field by way of Mobile, after spending several weeks on furlough in the States. Their daughter, Miss Eleanor Sutton, is a student at Madison. Pastor Sutton spoke to the family at the regular Sabbath service.

### ERRATUM

In a report concerning Professor M. E. Cady's class in Public Speaking, in the *SURVEY* of September 27, the word "autohoroscope" should have been "autophonoscope," which is an instrument for examining the vocal organism while in action, both in speaking and in song.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
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Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

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No. 42

## Mr. Blank Wanted Success\*

TO worry when one is having a nervous breakdown is very much like running about with a broken leg. One of the first things done for a person who has broken a bone is to fix it and put that part of the body where the bone is broken to rest. The same thing holds good with the nervous system. When it is exhausted and unable to function normally because the battery is well run down, one of the first things to do is to get the patient to rest the mind and nerves. This means to

stop, as much as possible, the ordinary activities until nature has an opportunity to restore the run-down battery.

Mr. Blank wanted success and he got it by riding roughshod over everything including himself and all the laws that govern his body, mind, and soul. He drove his tired body day after day and half the night and then resorted to stimulants to boost and narcotics to quiet himself.

Mr. Blank and hundreds of his kinsmen end up in the doctor's waiting room, of course, to have Mother Nature pacified; and they expect the doctor to build back the fortune of health that has been so recklessly wasted.

### Health Bankruptcy

Many people today are pulling on their nerve battery so hard that it is becoming

exhausted. They are using more nerve energy than they can restore from their food, hence are drawing on their reserve nerve supply. Finally the reserve deposit is gone; no more checks can be honored

at the Health Bank; they have reached a health bankruptcy. Then they attempt to keep themselves going by stimulants of various kinds, which is equivalent to stealing, forging, and other irregular and criminal ways of getting money. The end is disaster.

The big thing in medicine is to teach prevention. Millions could be saved from their physical ailments and nervous breakdowns if they could be made to realize the laws of cause and effect, and that it is impossible to take out what they do not put in. Hence, the importance of a thorough education in physiology, the laws of life, and the importance of obedience to these principles of health.

### The A. L. B. Teaches People How to Live

It is the purpose of the Associated Lecturers' Bureau to teach people how to live well, to recognize and obey the laws of health. Julius G. White is giving his series of "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures on Monday night in the Turner Grammar School, Flat Rock; Thursday night in the Cumberland High School, Bordeaux; and Tuesday night in the

Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville. Two lectures each week are being given in the Watkins Institute, Nashville, to two groups of students.

We greatly appreciate the wonderful spirit of the public health officers of Nashville and Davidson County in giving aid, and co-operating with Mr. White in his lecture work.

Each Thursday evening at five o'clock Mr. White broadcasts over WLAC. If you are pleased with his lectures, write a card to WLAC Broadcasting Station, Nashville, to this effect.

—S—

## Do You Read the Survey?

WE wish to thank the SURVEY readers for their prompt responses to the call "Do You Read the SURVEY?" We have received many good letters and would be glad to answer each personally.

Letters received indicate that some feel they must contribute something to the support of the SURVEY if it is to continue coming to them. We greatly appreciate the spirit to help carry the financial burden, but if you enjoy reading the little paper and appreciate the principles for which it stands, let us know this, and it will be a pleasure to continue your name on the mailing list. We want to keep you in touch with the self-supporting educational and health work that we are endeavoring to do here in the South.

Please write your name and address plainly, and in change of address, please give your old as well as your new address.

A letter comes from Tunnel Hill, Illinois, asking that the SURVEY continue its weekly visits to their home, but no name is given. Another reader writes from 207 Roberts Road, but gives no town or state, and unfortunately the post office stamp is too indistinct to be legible. If these readers see this notice and will send us the remainder of their addresses, we will be glad to continue their names on the mailing list.

## Some Responses

*William J. Hutchins, President of Berea College:* "I do read the SURVEY and should be happy to have it continued. Enclosed please find one dollar in token of appreciation."

*O. Taylor, Librarian of State Teachers College, Johnson City:* "We appreciate the SURVEY and thank you for the offer to continue the subscription."

*D. A. Landes, County Surveyor of Lands, West Virginia:* "Weekly on receipt of the little SURVEY I with much interest read every word of it. I believe you are engaged in the most laudable work in the world today. I wish I could assist you financially."

*Henry H. Sweets, Secretary of Executive Committee of Christian Educational and Ministerial Relief, the Presbyterian Church in the United States:* "I hope you will continue to send the Madison SURVEY to me. It has been helpful in the past."

*Ruth Chilcutt, Librarian, Ford Motor Company:* "Will you kindly continue sending copies of the Madison SURVEY to our Library. We find it most interesting."

*Lyman Ward, Principal of Southern Industrial Institute:* "I am not sure that I have ever written you how much we enjoy your little paper. It seems to me that you are doing about the finest work in the whole educational field. I hope some time to visit your institution. We shall be very glad to have you continue sending your paper to us."

*J. J. Keyes, Principal East Nashville High School:* "The Madison SURVEY comes to my home every week, and is read by my wife and myself with much interest. I would miss it if it failed to come. We wish you continued success in the great work which you are doing."

*Edgar A. Wright, Professor of Animal Husbandry, George Peabody College:* "I should be so pleased to be placed on your mailing list to receive the Madison SURVEY. The article, 'An Educational Delusion,' has just been called to my attention and you certainly hit the nail on

the head. I worked my way through college and would do so again."

*Leaton Irwin, Illinois manufacturer:*  
 "That chap McKee, in your last SURVEY, had a good time contrasted to my boyhood. He was an aristocrat. My parents had four boys, lived in a one-room house in a cold climate, no cellar, no paper on wall, forty acres of miserable land and scant equipment—twenty miles from town. One yellow cotton suit was worn by all four boys, handed down; mush and milk for supper always, cornbread or cakes only at other meals with pork part of the time. Never heard of an overcoat or underwear until grown; little book education but much of right kind of grubbing stumps, planting and tending corn by hand, and so on.

"Enclosed find five dollars. Send me as many copies of this little Educational Searchlight (SURVEY) as you can for the next year, for friends who should come to see you and improve their health—both mental and physical."

—S—

## Student Self-Help at Oglethorpe

AN interesting report concerning student self-help at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, appears in the *Nashville Banner*, September 11, under the caption, "Students Help with Dishes, Floors, Lawns, to Meet Expenses."

"Students at Oglethorpe University are learning to wash dishes, polish windows, scrub floors, pull weeds and cut the lawn, and they are getting pay for it, too.

"That's the way Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University, is attacking the unemployment problem so far as the potentially unemployed is concerned."

"If I didn't give the students work to assist them in defraying their expenses, they would be among the unemployed and counted as such among the millions of jobless," he said today as he pointed to spotless windows and stainless dishes.

"The pretty thing about this," Dr. Jacobs said, "is that nearly ninety per cent of our student body is doing some kind of work to help defray college education costs, and they don't all *have* to do it."

## Sanitarium on Approved List

A LETTER from Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Director General of the American College of Surgeons, reads:

"We have pleasure in informing you that your hospital has been awarded full approval by the American College of Surgeons for the year 1933.

"Approval is given from year to year to the hospitals that fully comply with the requirements as laid down in the Minimum Standard of the American College of Surgeons.

"We hope the management and medical staff of your hospital will continue to maintain high standards of service in the care of the patient and in the promotion of scientific medicine."

—S—

## The Joy of the Country-Born

By JULIA M. MARTIN

I know the sweet places where birdies build high,  
 And little homes trustingly sway.  
 Their ceiling is all the wide, wonderful sky,  
 Retinted anew every day.

Wee gleaners know there how to praise with a  
 song  
 For a crumb from Earth's casual hand,  
 And weather-soaked seeds, on a chilly, wet morn,  
 Are received like the fat of the land.

I think of far cities where men huddle dense,  
 And the sky is shut out by a wall;  
 Where din is unlovely, and greed is intense,  
 And a smoke hovers o'er like a pall.

And oh! I am glad that the birdies trill here  
 And the boughs bloom and sway over me;  
 That the sky here is bright, as God gave it to  
 man—  
 That I'm not born imprisoned, but free.

## NEWS ITEM

PROFESSOR A. N. Nelson, president of Japan Junior College, and his family were guests of Dr. P. A. Webber and family and other friends at Madison last week. Professor and Mrs. Nelson are on furlough from Japan, after having labored there for fifteen years. On Sunday evening Professor Nelson had the chapel hour and told of the work of Japan Junior College, where students earn their way in the industries of the institution. Many beautiful and interesting pictures were shown of scenes in Japan and Hawaii.

ON THURSDAY, November 2, Miss Susan Williams, a member of one of Tennessee's pioneer families, quietly passed away after an illness of several years. With her sister, Miss Sallie P. Williams, she has made her home at the Madison Sanitarium much of the time for the past fifteen years. Prior to her illness she was a devoted and active worker in all philanthropic causes. She maintained a patient, Christian spirit to the end. Our sympathy goes out to the sorrowing relatives.

—S—

It is interesting to note that the roster of the College of Medical Evangelists lists at the present time twenty-six students from the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Several Madison students have matriculated at Loma Linda who are not listed at present because of their being out working for a time in order to finance themselves.

—S—

DR. F. B. MOORE, head of the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medical Evangelists, made a brief visit to Madison on his return to California from the Fall Council at Battle Creek.

—S—

AMONG recent visitors were Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kimlin, Dr. and Mrs. B. E. Grant, Mrs. Rachel Mitchell, Mrs. Tisdale, and Mrs. L. A. Curtis, all of Glendale, California. They also visited the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, the Fountain Head Sanitarium and School, and the El Reposo Sanitarium at Florence, Alabama. Dr. Grant is medical superintendent of the Glendale Sanitarium, and Mr. Kimlin is the business manager. They both were much interested in the type of medical work which is being carried on by these institutions and expressed a desire to see more young physicians enter the work here in the South.

—S—

AFTER spending several days visiting friends and relatives in Rankin, Illinois, and two days at the World's Fair, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Droll have returned to the Sanitarium.

—S—

MADISON students and teachers have been going out as opportunity offered on Harvest In-gathering trips. To date Mr. George A. Taylor, who has charge of the campaign this year, reports having received \$568.45.

THE wedding of Miss Marie Bryant of Plymouth, Iowa, and George B. McClure of Madison, Tennessee, took place Thursday, November 2, at the home of Elder and Mrs. Lenheim, Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. McClure has charge of the Printing Department of the college and is an instructor in the Manual Arts Department.

—S—

THE Farm Department reports that wheat, oats, and barley crops have been harvested. Four hundred fifty bushels of sweet potatoes have been stored in the curing house. The late garden is supplying the school and sanitarium with Chinese cabbage; fresh green lettuce; spinach, turnip and mustard greens; and a fine quality of carrots. The college dairy herd is producing milk to supply the needs of the institution, and according to the Davidson County Herd Improvement Association, stands second in the county in the production of butter fat.

—S—

Nature's process of healing and up-building is gradual, and to the impatient it seems slow. The surrender of hurtful indulgences requires sacrifice. But in the end it will be found that nature, untrammelled, does her work wisely and well. Those who persevere in obedience to her laws will reap the reward in health of body and health of mind.—*The Physician an Educator.*

—S—

If you have friends who are definitely interested in medical missionary work, especially those who wish to know how to become self-supporting workers in this line, please send such names to the SURVEY. We will send them the SURVEY for a few months, which will bring them frequent important announcements and articles concerning this work and will keep before them the plans being worked out through the co-operation of the Madison school and the Associated Lecturers, Inc., both in the school and in the field. This type of self-supporting work is destined to be an increasingly important factor in the work.



# The Madison Survey

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## Treasure Your Freedom\*

A FEW days ago a number of governors of the western states went to Washington to urge the President to institute a plan of organizing the farmers of the country so as to completely control all American farm lands, dictating the crops to be raised and the price for which they should be sold. In order to carry out the scheme, they urge that the farmer should have a license to sell his products. In this way, they maintain, prices could be put up to a satisfactory level.

Other proposals just now are in the air. For instance, the newspapers report that a popular minister is preaching that times would improve if all the religious denominations of the country were united and brought into harmony so that they would teach the same thing, a ban being placed on those who refuse to come into line with the recognized religious organization.

At the present time there is considerable agitation by editors of newspapers because some of them feel that steps are being taken that will curtail the freedom of the press, which has been considered as one of the principle safeguards of democracy in this country.

Still others feel that the remedy for


our present troubles lies in the success of unionizing labor. The other day a group was standing in the street in front of a hosiery factory, during the middle of the forenoon. When inquiry was made of them for the trouble, they replied that

they had been ordered to strike by the labor union of which they were members. When asked if they were dissatisfied with the condition since the managers of the factory had complied with

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THEREFORE the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken.—*Genesis*.



the NRA code, they said no, they were satisfied with the wages and the hours required, but their labor leaders had made a demand upon them to ask for a raise in wages and they were obliged to obey the command. The factory had gone the limit in complying with the NRA and realized that it would mean financial suicide if they yielded to the strikers.

Many other suggestions are being made to help us find the way out of the present financial and commercial tangle.

### Will We Sell Our Birthright?

It is our duty to co-operate in every practical and conceivable way with our government in its attempt to improve conditions so the unemployed may find work to earn their living. We must keep in

\*From a Chapel talk by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

mind, however, that this nation has been founded upon principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, which are true and fundamental. We must not forsake them. This nation has demonstrated to the imperialistic nations of the world the soundness of democracy, that allows religious and civil liberty.

A few years ago when it seemed that the whole world was to be brought under the control of autocracy, a noble spirit seized the people of this country and they threw themselves into the World War to make the world safe for democracy. The world was profoundly impressed at the time by what this country did, and it was hoped by many statesmen that the nations would settle down to a program of peace and democracy. And thus the League of Nations was organized to help the nations of the world to practice the principles of democracy.

It behooves us now to watch our step, to "stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." (Gal. 5:1) Some are apprehensive as they view the attempt to straighten out the tangled affairs of our country. They are concerned when they see the spirit on the part of some to manage too closely the people's business, even to the point of controlling acre by acre of all farm land, dictating to the farmer just what should be raised, for what price it should be sold, and the price of farm labor.

Much wisdom will be required on the part of leaders to get affairs back to a normal condition. Let us pray that they will stand fast for the freedom that has been gained by the people of this country, and that they will be loyal to the principles of our Declaration of Independence and Constitution, that they may watch their step so as to avoid any entanglements with principles that will swing us from a democracy to an autocracy.

We should not forget the experience of Esau, who in an emergency sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. He tried to regain his birthright, even with tears; but it was gone from him forever. It is

well to remember the time when the American colonists felt that they could not accept cheap tea offered by the mother country while they were being taxed and denied the right of representation. It took brave men and women at that time to stand fast and demand their rights. The result of their standing fast for liberty brought into existence a new nation. Since then many liberty-loving people of other nations have sought refuge under our flag. Let us not forget how easy it would be for us now to forget the great cost by which this liberty was secured. We have become so accustomed to indulging ourselves in the luxuries of life that we may, like Esau, sell our birthright in order that we may gratify our desires.

#### Avoid Political Narcotics

THE MEN responsible for making this country in the beginning were rural-minded. They regarded the farm as the foundation for national prosperity. No real, lasting remedy will be found permanently helpful to our present financial, industrial and commercial difficulties until agriculture is recognized with the same regard that it was by Washington, Jefferson, and their colleagues. The people of this country have drifted into the cities and towns until only 25 per cent of the people are attempting to maintain the foundation recognized by the founders as necessary for a successful nation. Great cities and towns have unbalanced our economic machinery, and our nation is sick.

No permanent help for our political, financial and economic sickness will be found in treating symptoms instead of the cause. These illnesses require real physicians, for no quack treatment will cure. Let us avoid the giving of narcotics, painkillers, soothing syrups, and so on, at least until we are sure of the diagnosis. Narcotics only mask the cause and are liable to lead to a false diagnosis and treatment.

We believe that the Good Book is the most reliable source of help, and shows the way out of our difficulties. The Lord's method of handling the Jewish nation that was in bondage in Egypt is interesting.

He took these people from the cities and towns of Egypt where they were slaves of labor and planted them in the land of promise, giving to each head of a family a garden farm that produced their living and made them, as long as they were true to His plan, an outstanding nation of the world financially. For they were to be the head and not the tail, they were to loan and not to borrow; they were high above all nations of the earth, and wise men from all over the world came to learn the secrets of their success and prosperity. (See Deuteronomy 28)

The simple plan of every family in Israel having a home on the land with sufficient ground for tilling, providing the means for a useful and industrious life, has never been improved upon by the wise men of this world. Much of our trouble today in this country is due to our departure from the idea of the founders that agriculture should be the basis of prosperity and success of a nation.

*(To be continued)*

—S—

## Harvest Time

By CHAS. E. SANBORN

When the frost is on the pumpkin  
 And the corn is in the shock;  
 When the fog hangs on the river  
 And the rabbit hunts the rock;  
 When the wheat is in the garner  
 And the oats are in the barn,  
 When the hay is in the hay-loft,  
 That's the time to own a farm.

When you hear the ripe nuts falling  
 On the leafy carpet 'round,  
 And you see the squirrels jumping  
 In the trees and on the ground;  
 When the lowing of the cattle  
 Bring long echoes from the hills,  
 That's the time to be a farmer,  
 When the farmer gets his thrills.

Who gets closer to the Master?  
 Who gets more from life than he?  
 All his waking hours are classes  
 In life's university.  
 When evening's lengthening shadows  
 Bring the night of life to view,  
 I had rather be a farmer,  
 Than the dean of any "U"

## Civitan Club International to Help Students

RECENTLY the Civitan Club of Madison, Tennessee, has taken over the output and is sponsoring the Neckwear Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

This great international organization is devoting its time and effort in endeavoring to build better citizens. Its leaders are giving every support to make it possible for more students to take advantage of the work and study plan of education which educational leaders agree is one of the best "Builders of Good Citizenship." This, by the way, is the slogan of the Civitan Club.

For years it has been necessary for the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute to turn down hundreds of applications because the work departments could not give employment to more than 300 students. The Civitan Club is sponsoring the Neckwear Department to make it possible for more worthy young people to continue their education where they will be taught *service and self-support and not acquisition and dependency.*

Four times each year—Christmas, Easter, Fourth of July, and Labor Day—ties will be sent to the Civitan Clubs throughout the United States where they will be sold outright to members or sold by members to their friends. The proceeds will be used to build up other departments to accomplish a similar purpose.

An interested SURVEY reader writes: "Your Civitan Club plan is very interesting and I suggest that you could probably get many subscribers from business men like myself, who would be willing to subscribe for a tie at one dollar to be sent them four times during the year as your paper states. You may enter me for such subscription and send me at these times of the year a tie suitable for the season, and I will remit the price thereof to you. . . . Personally, I have purchased twelve neckties in the last six months."

We are deeply grateful to the Civitan Club of Madison and to members of the Civitan International who are lending their support in an effort to give earnest young people a fair chance by letting them put in honest labor for their education, and thus teaching them how to help themselves to the finer things of life.

EDWIN M. BISALSKI

—S—

## Health Food Workers Wanted

AN ADVANCE move is being planned by the Madison Health Food Company. These plans look toward the development of the food work as an educational effort in the interest of health rather than as merely a commercial enter-

prise. The educational and health objectives are the basic reasons for the existence of the health food industry at the Madison School. The reason for going to the door of a fellow citizen with health foods should not be to get his money, but to enable him to live a longer, better, happier life; and the money should be secondary.

Such a program demands that those who go from door to door or store to store with health foods be first trained in the value of foods, have some knowledge of the principles of nutrition and physiology, and so be able to present these things intelligently and correctly. In other words, every food representative should be a *health educator*. He might even seek opportunities to instruct groups of people several evenings each week in general health principles, as well as concerning health foods. He should be a *health missionary*. That is the idea being worked out here.

To this end a short course of instruction is to be given during the holiday season when it will be easy for those who are interested to get away from their regular affairs and take this course. The date is December 14 to January 3. During this time careful instruction will be given in the presentation of foods from home to home. Lessons will be given in nutrition and the value of foods and the place that Madison Health Foods should occupy in the daily dietary in relation to other lines of foods to make a balanced ration.

Daily classes will be held in which the value of various foods will be studied, methods of selling will be discussed, and means for promoting health education will be presented. These classes will be taught by Dr. P. A. Webber and Edwin M. Bisalski, sales manager, assisted by those who have had experience in doing this work. In the evening the illustrated "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures will be given by Julius Gilbert White, devoted largely to physiology and nutrition and showing the place foods occupy in the health program. This instruction will aid those receiving it to properly present the foods.

Already many are doing well in selling these health foods. Many more, both men and women who have ability to do this kind of work, could soon be prepared to do successful work. This work should especially appeal to those who are out of employment. However, those who enter the food work should be taught how to do it that they may succeed and that it may be done in such a way as to properly represent the principles upon which the work is based and the great truths of which the health movement is a part.

To train these workers is the purpose of this special course offered during the holiday season. It is desired that those who are interested in taking up this work will come to Madison for these three weeks of training.

The expense of the course will include room rent and fees, \$2.00 per week, and board on the cafeteria plan approximating \$2.50 per week, which should be paid in cash. Those who have the privileges of the institution at these rates are expected to assist in the general work of the place, six hours per week. Those attending should also be prepared to purchase books and lessons pertaining to their work.

—S—

## Notes of Appreciation

*Mississippi.*—"I have been reading the SURVEY for more than twelve years and would miss its weekly visits very much indeed. I was your first patient from Booneville, and have sent you some ten or twelve patients, some of whom have gone time and again. My health has been better for twelve years since I was there, but I still hope to take another rest at Madison."

*Alabama.*—"For several years I have been enjoying the little Madison SURVEY, as I was a patient at the Sanitarium there at one time. I enjoy it very much and would like to continue receiving it. I am very much interested in the Sanitarium and have a strong feeling of friendship for the ones who have made it possible. I feel that I owe much of the good health that I now enjoy to the good treatment received while at this lovely place."

*Nebraska.*—"Indeed I want the SURVEY. I use excerpts from it quite often in my public work, and I always am preaching what it practices. I hope I have not failed to send you a dollar a year. I shall send you another dollar when I can. You are doing a great work."

*Tennessee.*—W. Kirkham writes from Deer Lodge, Tennessee: "Please retain my name on the SURVEY mailing list. I always enjoy reading the little paper and look forward to its arrival. We have a wonderful section of country here at Deer Lodge for some doctor and others wishing to locate in a rural section for school and medical work. I will be pleased to correspond with any one interested."

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# The Madison Survey

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No. 44

## Treasure Your Freedom\*

(Concluded)

### The Jews Did Not Like Their Little Farms

THE Bible plainly teaches that God intended every man to live on a small farm, producing his living by the tilling of the soil. Cain, led by the spirit of the arch-rebel, departed from this plan and built the first city.

The result of his apostasy led the people into a state where every imagination was evil continually, and the earth was filled with violence. The flood wiped the earth of those who disregarded the plan that man should live on the land and till the soil.

After the flood Nimrod started the procession from the farm to the city. And the Lord hindered his plan by scattering the people over the earth. Since the day of Nimrod there has been going on constant exploitation of rural-minded folk by the city-minded.

The Jews finally abandoned the plan that God gave them when He took them from Egypt and placed them in the land of Palestine. They became more interested in commerce and building great, congested centers where they might ply their business to better advantage. Finally the nation was destroyed by the Babylonians and the remnant people were carried captives to Babylon, allowing their land to rest for seventy years in order to carry out God's plan for agriculture.

At the close of the seventy years the Jews again attempted to settle Palestine. They were given freedom by their captors to settle on their lands and to make Palestine an agricultural object lesson. It

seemed, however, that they could not shake themselves free from their city-mindedness. It is interesting to note how Nehemiah, who led them back to Palestine, handled these city-minded people who were endeavoring to start a rural program. The money sharks among the Jews had handled affairs

so that farmers were in debt to them, and their homes and their lands were mortgaged. They had borrowed money for seed and for carrying on their farming. Interest charged by the moneyed men was excessive. When people made a great cry and Nehemiah learned about the situation, he handled it by attacking the cause of the trouble.

He called together the leaders and wealthy profiteers and said: You exact usury, everyone of his brother. And I will set a great assembly against you. I have made a great sacrifice to help my brethren to leave Babylon and get back to Palestine on their farms. Some have bled white and made the supreme sacrifice. Now are you going to carry on business in such a way

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I HAVE taught you statutes and judgments. Keep therefore and do them, for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations. What nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon Him for? Take heed lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life; but teach them to thy sons and to thy sons' sons.—*Deuteronomy.*

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that you will get possession of not only their property but will have the people in absolute slavery to you by charging them an exorbitant tax and interest?

Nehemiah continues: "I pray you, let us leave off this usury. Restore, I pray you, to them, even this day, their lands, their vineyards, their oliveyards, and their houses." They promised to comply, and Nehemiah shook his raiment and said, "So God shake out every man from his house and from his labor, that performeth not this promise, even thus be he shaken out and emptied." And all the congregation said, Amen, and praised the Lord. And the people did according to this promise."

Nehemiah was not only a philosopher and statesman, but he was a leader. He learned the cause of the trouble and did not bother with the symptoms. He did not deal out any pain-killers but got at the root of the difficulty by stopping profiteering and making it possible for the people to enjoy their little farms again.

#### **Loyalty to Foundation Principles Urged**

The President of the United States is making a strenuous effort to get the people out of the congested cities and towns back to the land on small farms. He needs the support of every one of us. Let us pray that he may have the spirit of Nehemiah to deal with men representing about two per cent of the population who have gathered to themselves about ninety-eight per cent of the wealth of the nation, just as Nehemiah dealt with such men in his day. As the people stood by Nehemiah, they will stand with the President.

God wants us to consider the soil as sacred and not to be treated as a commercial thing. Every person should regard the soil as important and necessary for the foundation of religion, health, prosperity and true success. The plan of Cain for building large cities is the cause of unemployment, poverty, misery, and the unnatural fortunes amassed by a few today.

Let us look most carefully now where we step. We must adhere closely to the fundamental principles of our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Keep well in mind that the Good Book in the thirteenth chapter of Revelation

gives a brief but comprehensive history of the fall of the government of Rome and its cause. The eleventh verse of this chapter brings to view another nation arising under conditions entirely different from the nations before it. The new country was like a lamb in disposition, having two horns representing civil and religious liberty. Bible students generally recognize that our country is symbolized by this prophecy. Its rise, character, lamb-like disposition, laws, and so on were all different from those of nations that were built up on the ruins of other nations.

The verses following the eleventh give a brief statement of what the country referred to in the prophecy is in danger of doing should it depart from the principles incorporated by the Revolutionary fathers in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. According to the seventeenth verse this country is in danger of making laws interfering with the rights of the people to the point of not allowing them to buy or sell unless they surrender the principles of liberty for which our country has always stood.

Again the eleventh verse states that this country starting in its career with the characteristics of a lamb, is in danger of losing its lamb-like spirit and imbibing the spirit of the dragon. The dragon spirit is understood to be the autocratic and imperialistic spirit of Rome and the nations resulting from the breaking up of the Roman empire.

Those who believe that God points out dangers ahead that we may be warned and thus avoid them, will earnestly endeavor to do their part to maintain the lamb-like spirit of our country. Any signs of autocracy, imperialism, and centralization of power will be considered as dangerous by students of history. The government today needs our help and co-operation. Let us give it whole-heartedly. At the same time do not forget that we must stand fast in the liberties that our forefathers have given us. We must be true to these principles and teach them earnestly, that people may understand the importance of maintaining the lamb-like character of the most wonderful country that has ever existed.

When our preachers and teachers lead the children and youth into a state of rural-mindedness, affairs will rapidly change. Rural education taught and practiced in all of our schools would bring economic and social health to our country.

—S—

## Short Courses for Health Food Workers and Health Lecturers

IN THE SURVEY of last week a call was made for food workers. We are glad to herewith announce the daily program for the three-weeks' short course for Health Food Workers and Health Lecturers. Classes begin December 14 and close January 3. Forenoons will be given over to study and actual practice of selling in the city and outling towns.

The afternoon class program will be as follows:

- 1:30-2:30 Food Salesmanship—*E. M. Bisalski, Sales Manager, Madison Health Food Company.*
- 2:30-3:30 Discussion of the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures, and Study of Field Methods—*Julius Gilbert White, President Associated Lecturers, Inc.*
- 3:30-4:30 Food Values—*P. A. Webber, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.*
- 4:30-5:30 Healthful Living as a Part of the Gospel—*Julius Gilbert White.*
- 5:30-6:30 Preparation of Health Foods—*Frances L. Dittes, M.A., Professor of Home Economics.*
- 6:30-7:30 "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures Illustrated on the Screen—*Julius Gilbert White.*

The work offered is especially for those who wish to go directly into the field as salesmen of health foods and as health lecturers. These short courses provide excellent opportunity for those who are accustomed to public speaking to get a quick preparation to do health lecture work. Instruction will be given in public presentation of the "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" Lectures both with and without slides. The courses will be intensive and extremely practical in all their aspects.

The only expense involved in taking these short courses will be for room and board, which should be paid in cash. Room rent is \$2.00 per week and board on the cafeteria plan approximates \$2.50 per week. Those who have the privileges of the institution at these rates are expected to assist in the general work of the place six hours per week. To save time in completing arrangements applicants should send one or two references with their applications. The writer for statements like this: "We have tried many

and make arrangements with the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at once.

JULIUS GILBERT WHITE

—S—

## An Encouraging Report from the Field

THE following report from W. I. Coleman of Muskegon, Michigan, giving his experience with Madison Health Foods, has reached the SURVEY office, and we are passing it on, believing that SURVEY readers are interested in the progress of the health food work:

About a year ago our family began using Madison Health Foods. We noticed that they were above the average and our continued use of them greatly improved our general health. Our two youngsters not only enjoy the food but they are thriving on it. They are especially fond of the breakfast cereals which they eat every morning for breakfast.

In order to save freight by getting up quantity orders amounting to one hundred pounds, we began telling the neighbors about the new breakfast foods we were using and offered to send for a package or two for them the next time we ordered. We found almost everybody interested and the shipment of one hundred packages only half filled our orders for this short period. They delivered one hundred per cent and our orders continued to pile up so that we now order as much as fifty or sixty cases at a time.

As the interest increased we introduced the Cereal Drink—we call it "New Coffee." This sold readily, and its reputation spread so rapidly that many people called at our home for more. Later we added Soy Cheese, Soy Flour, Vigorost and Nut Meat to our variety and it was not long before we realized we had really gone into the Health Food business. We are at a loss to know whether to attribute it to ourselves, the neighbors, or the foods, but anyway since last January we have placed over 13,500 packages of Health Foods in the homes of Michigan residents.

We are greatly encouraged by the results others are getting from the use of these foods. A man writes, "The Three-Minute Wheat is just the kind of food I have been looking for and I am thankful I have finally found it." Another writes, "My wife has had more or less trouble with her stomach but finds her condition much improved since using your foods." Others suffering from constipation and anemia report that they are improving more rapidly since using these foods.

The Cereal Drink is sharing in the good success of the foods, and since so many people realize the harmful effects of coffee we are hearing statements like this: "We have tried many

other kinds of drinks in our home but the Madison Cereal Drink is the best substitute for coffee we have ever found. We have recommended it to our friends who like it as well as we do."

Several physicians are endorsing our foods, and have recommended Madison Three-Minute Wheat for constipation because none of the bran is removed and it is carefully processed so as to retain the mineral and vitamin content. They have also recommended Soy Cheese, Soy Flour, and Vigorost as safe diabetic foods. A dentist recommended both of our breakfast cereals because they are not devitalized and furnish enough roughage to exercise the gums.

Even though these foods are entirely new to many people they have nevertheless bought sizable orders and some are now buying in half- and full-case quantities. Another thing that is encouraging to us who are so thoroughly interested in the Health Food work is the fact that people continue to purchase the foods and like them better the longer they use them. It is still more encouraging to see so many of our customers becoming so interested that they join our sales organization and spread the good news to their friends and thus increase their income. One customer recently went out among his neighbors and in less than four days took orders for \$30.00 worth of Three-Minute Wheat, Breakfast Crisps, and Cereal Drink.

Churches, Aid Societies and Church Schools are taking up the Health Food work, not only as a means of raising funds but as a means of educating people to the use of health foods.

Our work has been not only a financial success, but there is in it a spirit of service akin to that of the Great Master who, when on earth, spent so much time in the interest of health that people might have life, health and happiness and have it more abundantly.

—S—

## Short Courses for College Students

**B**EGINNING the fourteenth of December and continuing for three weeks a number of courses in vocational subjects will be taught at Madison. In the crowded curriculum of the every-day school there lurks a danger that due emphasis will not be given the industries, and so, as an endeavor to balance the mental menu the

faculty is offering a series of studies in practical subjects, laboratory courses, each of which carries with it two hours of college credit. Each course is complete in itself and one course constitutes full work.

The courses outlined are as follows:

Especially attractive to women:

- Home Decorations
- Dress Remodeling
- Laundering
- Basketry
- Preparation of Soybean Products, and Baking

For men especially, but not exclusively:

- Furniture Making
- Printing
- Pruning
- Auto Mechanics

Equally attractive to both men and women is the course in health lectures and sale of health foods. The instruction in this course will be given by experts in the field—Mr. Julius Gilbert White in health lecture topics, Dr. P. A. Webber, Miss Frances Dittes, and Mr. Bisalski in food chemistry, food preparation, and salesmanship.

Primarily these courses are for the benefit of the present student body, but it is felt that some in nearby places would appreciate the opportunity of the instruction. A limited number of interested people who desire especially to fit themselves for saleswork can be accommodated. If any readers of the SURVEY are interested, they are invited to write at once for details concerning expense. Definite arrangements in every case must be made before coming, as facilities are limited.

Address your correspondence to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison, Tennessee. The college will be glad to share this special opportunity with a limited number at this time and then it hopes to repeat the opportunity at some future time.



# The Madison Survey

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Madison, Tennessee (Near Nashville)

Vol. XV

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No. 45

## "No Depression in This Texas Community"

A LETTER comes from John B. Kristensen, asking for fifteen copies of the issue of the SURVEY containing the article, "Will America Return to Her Birth-right?" With the letter comes an interesting description of a co-operative rural community at Kristenstad, Texas. This enterprise was founded by Mr. Kristensen on the Danish co-operative plan for the purpose of helping folk of small or moderate means to establish homes and businesses of their own, thus preventing unemployment.

It is located in Hood County, on a tract of 6000 acres, almost surrounded by the Brazos River, and is thirty-five miles south-west of Fort Worth. Mr. Kristensen purchased this tract of land about five years ago and is selling it to those who meet the requirements at \$40 per acre in small tracts. Families who will live on these little farms and cultivate them are given as long as twenty years to pay for them, paying six per cent interest, and working off the principal in easy payments.

### A Beehive of Industry

The community consists of twenty-five families and a population of 150, largely Danish and Norwegian. A sawmill is operated, utilizing the timber that is cut

in clearing the land. The small limbs are used in the manufacture of chairs, which have been sold in five states outside of Texas. The sawdust is used to manufacture charcoal which has proven to be a very profitable industry. Their printing department publishes the *Southern Dairyman* with a subscription of 25,000. The community has 400 cows and plans for a creamery. Arrangements are also being made for a grist mill.

Three organizations have been formed to take care of the community marketing and financing: The Co-operative Association, The Marketing Association, and The Loan Company.

Kristenstad has a school of thirty-six pupils in which not only the regular school subjects are taught but practical training is given in the various arts, trades, and industries. The instruction is designed with the view of developing useful citizens for any community, whether it be at Kristenstad or some other place.

### Simple Life Encouraged

No socialism or communism is allowed; their plan is based on pure American principles of democracy and independence. Simple life is encouraged. The founder, though a graduate of the law school of

the University of Missouri, lives in a small cottage and makes his living by tilling his own land. Mr. Kristensen's great ambition is to help folk of small and moderate means to establish homes of their own on the land where they can be self-supporting even through times of depression. Members of the colony are urged to purchase small rather than large tracts of land and to make intensive use of them. Each settler is expected to make improvements on his land to insure good faith.

People of any respectable denomination of religion or any loyal party in politics are welcome to Kristenstad. Their opinions and their rights are safe-guarded and respected.

#### Every Family on a Farm

The soil is of fertile sandy loam, well adapted to diversified farming. There is an abundance of building material on the land, such as wood, rock, and lime. The houses are built of timber and stone from the place. Kristenstad has fifteen business buildings and factories. Members of the community do not wish to build a town. It is their idea to get away from the tragedy of unemployment and destitution found in so many cities. Every citizen owns his own land, and is as nearly self-sustaining as possible. They have under cultivation 1200 acres of land, and have accumulated considerable live stock.

Members of the community are encouraged to store up produce for their own needs before trying to sell to the outside world.

The writer says that generally speaking their organization has been able to put a family on a self-sustaining basis if the family has at least \$150 in ready cash or has some dependable income from outside the settlement amounting to \$25 a month or more. It is Mr. Kristensen's idea that if families have a ready supply of fuel, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, and other necessities of life from their own little farms, little money is needed to insure comfortable living. The industries close during the busy farm season but provide a cash income at other times.

#### Co-operation the Key-Note

Co-operation is the key-note of the whole project, Mr. Kristensen declares. This does not mean communism because the individual's rights are respected and individual enterprises are carried on. Their aim is to establish homes on farms and to conduct businesses and industries co-operatively and individually. Each member is expected to render service to other members of the community. By this method of exchange of talent and ability much good can be accomplished.

We wish Kristenstad much success in its self-supporting homestead scheme, and shall follow its development with interest. Mr. Kristensen invites correspondence with interested persons.

—S—

#### “Riverbend”

A READER of the SURVEY writes, describing their beautiful little country home, made so by their own hands, and sends pictures, which we wish might be passed on to SURVEY readers, fully verifying all that she has written concerning the transformation wrought. We trust the letter may inspire others to do likewise, for “fathers and mothers who possess a piece of land and a comfortable home are kings and queens.”

Please accept our sincere thanks for sending us your paper. Close to seven years it has been a regular weekly visitor in our home, and has done us a world of good. We believe in your methods and in country life so much that we traded our city home for two and a half acres of ground in the country with a seven-room house and a garage on it, and weeds all over the place. Many people thought we had lost our minds.

We made this exchange over five years ago. I wish you could see our place now. Beautiful does not describe it. We have added until we now have a little farm of six acres, with the beautiful Mississinewa (the great granddaughter of the Mississippi) along the east boundary. We have made a beautiful little park on the bank of the river with benches, flowers and ornamental shrubs. Many a weary traveler rests beneath the trees on our benches. There are birds everywhere and invalids are brought out from the city to rest in this quiet beauty spot.

Are we happy? Many of our friends who at

first thought we were crazy have lost their city homes during the depression and some have said to us, "You certainly were wise in going to the country. I wish we had done the same." We have transformed this place by hard work, but it has been a pleasure and many have watched the improvements with interest. We raise on our little garden farm all of our vegetables, fruits, sweet corn and some field corn. We have a fine flock of poultry which provides for our own needs and for the market. We have no trouble in disposing of cut flowers and bulbs. This spring we planted over 1500 gladiola bulbs and sold gladiolas and other flowers right at our door.

Please do not drop our name from the SURVEY mailing list. Kindly accept the enclosed contribution, which I wish could be more. The little Madison SURVEY helped us in making the decision to leave the city for the little country home we now enjoy so much.

—S—

### Mental Hygiene Urged\*

AT THE recent meeting of the American College of Surgeons held in Chicago, Dr. William Mayo stated that we should take better care of our physical health in order to increase the span of life, but he advised that it is more important to keep the brain in a healthy condition. It is useless, he declared, to keep a person alive until he is ninety years old when his brain has died at seventy.

Mental hygiene is one of the most important phases of medicine, but often receives little attention. Many people have fallen into bad habits mentally. At around fifty years of age the brain takes on new ideas with more difficulty; it is no longer easy to overcome mental habits of anxiety, worry, and depression.

The Scriptures say: "Out of the mind are the issues of life." "As a man thinketh, so is he." "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." "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." "Let not your heart be troubled." "Cast all of your cares upon Him," and so on.

Learn to cast all of your cares and anxieties upon the Lord, and to be of good cheer. Grasp the things that the natural

eye cannot see nor the ear hear—things God has promised us. If we will do these things, our minds will be strong and capable of useful thinking as long as we live, and we will be a blessing to others.

### A Morning Thought\*

By FRANCES H. OVERALL

Across the dewy campus;  
Along the walks of grey;  
On tree and shrub and blossom,  
The first sweet touch of day.

A lyric note in tree top,  
A chirrup in the grass;  
A murmur and a whisper  
As the gentle breezes pass.

The clouds of downy whiteness,  
All touched with glorious hue,  
And every blade a-sparkling  
Its diamond crown of dew;

And every leaf a-quiver;  
Every branch a-thrill,  
As comes the radiant morning  
O'er vale and plain and hill.

A glad response at waking,  
From height and lowly clod,  
From each a glad thanksgiving,  
From each some praise to God.

Shall we who boast of prowess,  
Of minds to these denied,  
All cringing, answering "guilty,"  
Leave the challenge wide?

All earth alight with gladness;  
All nature free from guile;  
Ev'ry prospect pleasing,—  
Must man alone be vile?

### NEWS ITEMS

The annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is being held in Nashville this week. Those attending the meeting from Madison are Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Dr. P. A. Webber, and Miss Florence Hartsock.

\*Written by Mrs. W. A. Overall, September 11, 1933, while she was spending a few days as a guest at the Sanitarium.

\*From a talk to patients by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

Dr. P. A. Webber, head of the Chemistry Department at Madison, gave an illustrated lecture on the nutritional value of the soy bean at the recent annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists held in Washington, D. C. On Friday morning he gave an illustrated lecture on the same subject at a meeting of the Tennessee Academy of Science in Nashville.

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The marriage of Miss Violet Marlene Jackson of Hinsdale, Illinois, and Bayard D. Goodge of Madison, Tennessee, took place Thursday afternoon, November 20, at Madison. Mr. Goodge is an assistant teacher in the Chemistry Department of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute.

—S—

Miss Virginia P. Moore of Tallahassee, Florida, is among the guests at the Sanitarium this week. Miss Moore has charge of the extension work of the Home Demonstration Division, Florida State College for Women. She finds the Madison Sanitarium an ideal place to rest from her strenuous duties from time to time, and her many friends here are always delighted when her name appears on the register.

—S—

Over one thousand visitors attended the opening of the Quincy Memorial Sanitarium at Quincy, Illinois, November 19. This new institution is being sponsored by Leaton Irwin, who is well acquainted with the Battle Creek, Hinsdale, and Madison sanitariums. It has the endorsement of the Quincy Ministerial Association and other leading organizations of Quincy and is expected to fill an important place in helping to meet the

city's medical needs. A. B. Dunn, M. D., is chief of staff. Four members of the resident staff are graduates of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. They are William Sandborn, business manager; Theo P. Maddox, R. N., superintendent; Helen Carol Sandborn, dietetist; and Nellie Maddox, head nurse.

—S—

Mr. and Mrs. James P. McKnight, missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church, stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Africa, were the guests of the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute this week. Mr. McKnight is principal of the J. Kelly Griffin School of Agriculture in Sudan. The school is located on the bank of the Nile River where a very interesting missionary work is being carried on by teaching native boys how to become farmers while carrying on their regular school studies. Mr. McKnight is endeavoring to put the school largely on a self-supporting basis; in other words, to develop their agricultural work to the point where these boys can earn a good part of their school expenses by working on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. McKnight spent the day in looking over the institution. They also visited Fountain Head School and Sanitarium and learned how students of Madison carry on their work in a community. The work of Mr. McKnight is sponsored by the Agricultural Mission Foundation, an organization of the United Presbyterian Church, and has for its purpose the development of mission places conducted on farms to teach the people agriculture. This is a splendid work for any missionary group to carry on. The results in mission fields would be much more substantial if the people were led to see the importance of God's plan for man of tilling the soil.

He that teacheth not his son a trade does the same as if he taught him to be a thief.  
—*Rabbi Judah.*

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# The Madison Survey

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## The Millstone About Democracy's Neck

AN INTERESTING article appears in the *Junior-Senior High School Clearing House*, October 1933, entitled "Public-Minded Education" by Richard Welling. Mr. Welling is chairman of the National Self-Government Committee which has for years been fostering the efforts of public schools to educate youth to intelligently take part in the administration of government.

The Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute has from its beginning endeavored to train its students to bear responsibility in the government of the institution in cooperation with the faculty. Mr. Welling's paper is full of interesting and suggestive ideas on the subject of student government.

Interest on the part of students in self-government, Mr. Welling says, comes as the result of teachers instructing them in their duties of citizenship and arousing a real desire to bear responsibility. The spirit must be fostered. The response by many students to the program of teaching government is only a feeble lip service; the crowded demands of scholarship put practical government activities second place in the curriculum.

### An Appeal to New York State Regents

On November 4, 1932, the National Self-Government Committee asked the New York State Regents to push a citizenship program, reminding them of the chief purpose of our public schools laid down by the Fathers:

Franklin: "for public service."

Washington: "an enlightened opinion on self-government."

Adams: "for civic and moral duties."

Madison and Monroe: "for government."

Jefferson: "to know what is going on, and to make each his part go on right."

"These Fathers blazed the trail 150 years ago for a democracy to be founded upon a perfectly new kind of public education; namely, to teach not only the machinery of government but the technique of politics and the part each citizen must take throughout the year in every step leading up to and including the final vote on election day; but as Dr. William McAndrew, the distinguished educator, has said, 'The school teachers fell into the old rut of European scholarship standards, syntax, cube root, and other frills and the democracy planned by the Fathers has not even been tried.'"

Besides Mr. Welling, the inquiry to the Regents was signed by John Dewey,

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STUDENT self-government is typical of the sort of education which serves the purpose of a democracy. It encourages men to the frank, full exercise of popular government, which is a government springing from within a man or within a community, not imposed from without.

—Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

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Alfred E. Smith, Nicholas Murray Butler, Paul D. Cravath, Raymond B. Fossdick, Margaret Blaine Damrosch, Robert E. Simon, and William McAndrew. The Regents replied:

"The department contemplates a complete revision of the syllabus for citizenship and patriotism, based upon the fundamental philosophy that 'a child learns by doing. . . .'

"Co-operative student government systems should grow out of the immediate needs of students in a particular environmental set-up. One of the chief values of any system is the experience gained by those who assist in its organization. . . . Working out effective systems based upon the democratic principle that governments should derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, stimulates, as nothing else could, an understanding and love of democracy in the hearts of the student administrators."

#### "The Primary Function" Versus Frills

The following is the response of Mr. Welling to the reply of the Regents:

"Could there be a more admirable statement of the principles of student government? Yet after eight or nine months of further correspondence and a conference they wrote us that they lacked the necessary funds for a survey of student government and could do nothing for the time being.

"Are the Regents not too optimistic when they tell us, 'There is every evidence that administrative officers and teachers recognize citizenship training as the primary function of the public school'?"

"When we visit the schools we are told that the time needed for citizenship training cannot be given because the Regents require so much scholarship. The Regents protest that citizenship is 'the primary function,' yet by their examinations they give scholarship the right of way, in fact the whole road. Why don't the Regents call for a check-up each term on student co-operation, or are the words, 'primary function,' mere weasel words? Each school could have its own system of check-up. Under such conditions, even a top scholar who was marked zero in co-operation

would be denied his diploma. What a stimulus this would give to citizenship training!

"Why in all these years have the schools not turned out a public-minded democracy? State Department scholarship requirements explain the failure only in part. Teachers themselves must first catch the ideas of citizenship training in the schools of education they attend."

#### The Hope of a New Democracy

William McAndrew is quoted as follows: "Now more than a century and a half since the principles of democracy were promulgated, they have not even got into the schoolmaster's blood. He is still fussing with pretty things, good enough in their way, such as the gentlemen and scholars of the days of Queen Anne used to put their tune to."

But a check-up by the Committee revealed that some of the new teachers are getting in their own training an experience needed to make them in turn effective teachers of co-operation. But, Mr. Welling asks, are not teachers held back by an overloaded curriculum with syntax, cube root, or Latin, required either by the Regents or the college?

Continuing Mr. Welling asks, "Why don't the Regents do away with 'frills' and plan a syllabus that calls for topics such as the following:

"Current events and newspaper reading—The boys and girls should get a clear distinction between local, state, and national affairs and develop a real interest and zest. They should not be too easily 'led by the nose.' Instead of a civics class doing this for one short term in the four years of high school, the whole school should do it throughout the entire high school course. . . .

"The millstone around democracy's neck is the love of autocracy and European standards of scholarship. The Regents have been laboring with a scholarship program, undoubtedly meeting a public opinion of the past which delighted in autocratic government and old-fashioned book learning. If they will steer closer to the ideals of the Founders, they will give us a new democracy."

### Co-operation Should be Spirit of the Schoolroom

The world today is in trouble because the people are rapidly abandoning true democracy. They have not been educated to practice and love the principles of democracy and are selling their birthright for the temporary benefits offered by a money autocracy. Our own country was established by God's providence to teach the world the principles of democracy. Steadily, stealthily and insidiously the principles of imperialism have been undermining and destroying the great principles of democracy established by Washington, Jefferson, and their contemporaries. Our children have been taught by autocratic teachers who know nothing but imperialism in government.

The Master Teacher advocated the principles of democracy: "Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority upon them. But so shall it not be among you; but whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister; and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all. For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." (Mark 10: 42-45)

The ordinary student does not understand the high privilege of having a part in the affairs of government. He is slow to carry on his own shoulders the responsibilities involved. The subject of government, as Mr. Welling has said, should occupy a prominent place in the daily curriculum of the school, and should be taught in a practical way so students will understand and appreciate not only the proper form of government and the foundation upon which it should rest but will practice the principles taught by co-operating with the faculty in the school government.

"Co-operation should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the law of its life. The teacher who gains the co-operation of his pupils secures an invaluable aid in maintaining order. . . . Encourage confidence and strengthen the sense of honor. . . . 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." (*Education*)

—S—

### Do I Still Grow

Passing by a tiny rivulet,  
I wondered, Do I still grow?  
The sparkling waters rippled on  
And smilingly said,  
"Yes, perhaps you did not know,  
This afternoon you suffered  
From unkind words,  
But smiled.

"Last year you would have been  
Quite proud  
Of making sharp retort;  
But recently you set aside  
Your own desire for others,  
When yesteryear  
You would have cried  
'I'll have my way,  
Let others yield to me.'

"Last month you found  
Some beauty in a soul once scorned,  
And told it to another.  
Do you still grow?  
Yes, child—quite so."  
But ah, I sigh, How slow!

—DOROTHY VICTRY.

—S—

### Enjoying Their Little Farm Home

SOME one has sent to the SURVEY office a clipping giving the following report from Mrs. Frank A. Lizar of Biloxi, Mississippi:

"We were like a lot of other people in Chicago. My husband had no job or any prospect of getting one. We had a little money saved up, but it was going fast. We bought 40 acres of good, low priced land in south Mississippi and now are making ourselves a real home down here in this land of mild winters and delightful summers. There is lots of work, but we are working for ourselves and that is what we like.

"After buying the land we only had \$250 left. We were surprised that we could get along with so little money. We raise nearly all that we eat and sell the surplus for what cash we need. Every day sees us nearer our goal, a real home. Of course it is a lot different from city life in Chicago.

"The farm is the place for any one who prefers work to idleness and the possibility of having to go on the dole.

"A little over a year ago in Chicago we could see only a gloomy winter ahead of us. Early in September last year we decided to make the move and bought our place in south Mississippi. Today after a year of new and widely different experiences and a lot of work we are happy and contented in our independence."

—S—

### Soy Bean Recipes

SOY beans furnish a protein equal in quality to that found in meat, milk, and eggs, and are also an important source of vitamin B. The large amount of fat, although lacking in much fat-soluble vitamin, is an economical source of energy. Soy beans are also rich in calcium and iron and give an alkaline reaction in the body.

#### SOY BEANS SOUTHERN STYLE

- 2 cups cooked soy beans
- 2 cups corn, canned or fresh
- 2 cups tomatoes, canned or fresh
- 4 tbsp. grated cheese
- 2 tsp. salt
- ½ cup buttered bread crumbs

Put alternate layers of beans, corn, cheese, and strained tomatoes into a greased baking dish. Mix the salt with the juice drained from the tomatoes and pour over the mixture. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderately hot (350-400) oven for 30 minutes or until the crumbs are brown.

#### SOY BEAN SALAD

- 1½ cups cooked soy beans
- ½ cup diced celery
- ½ cup diced cheese
- ½ cup carrot cubes
- 1 tsp. finely minced onion
- ¼ cup French dressing

Mix the ingredients with salad dressing. Chill thoroughly and serve on crisp lettuce.

—S—

STUDENT self-government is typical of the sort of education which serves the purpose of a democracy. It encourages men to the frank full exercise of popular government, which is a government springing from within a man or within a community, not imposed from without. The education suited to an autocracy deals with formal discipline applied by the weight of an authority dictated from above; the education familiar to democracy deals with inspiration and interest unfolding from within. The one teaches by assertion of what is, the other by encouraging to open the eyes and see; the one by rote and dictation, by rehearsing and reciting, the other by working together and coming together into the knowledge of the truth. —*Benjamin Ide Wheeler, in commencement address, University of California.*

## NEWS ITEMS

Miss Ida Hood, one of the founders of Ward-Belmont College, is among the guests of the Sanitarium.

Mrs. Lida F. Scott, director of the Extension Division of the college, Miss Florence Fellemende and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, are spending a few days in Florida.

At a recent meeting of the medical staff, Dr. E. B. Rhea of Old Hickory gave an interesting paper on the treatment of gastric ulcer, relating his experience with the use of a new preparation, Synadol. Dr. G. A. Droll gave a report at the meeting Saturday evening, December 9, on a recent case of intussusception.

Recently Miss Mabel Howell, professor of Missions, Scarritt College, brought out a class to visit the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Scarritt College is conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of training foreign missionaries. Dr. P. A. Webber and several of Madison's foreign students, about twenty-three in number, attended a meeting of the International Club at Scarritt College Tuesday evening.

Dr. Erich Sorantin, head of the Nashville Conservatory of Music and director of the Tennessee Philharmonic Orchestra, gave a violin recital in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall Saturday evening, December 9. Burton Jackson of Hinsdale, Illinois, gave a marimba recital Saturday evening, November 25. Mr. Jackson is a pupil of C. Musser of Chicago. H. A. Klooster, president of Southern Junior College, spoke at the chapel hour Wednesday evening, December 6. He gave an interesting report of the activities of Southern Junior College.

A missionary and president of a college in China, writes: "I feel that it is my duty to write a few words of appreciation for your little paper which has come to me regularly for the past six years. The SURVEY has ever been a source of inspiration and encouragement to me. I believe in the educational and missionary ideals for which it stands and we are endeavoring to carry them out in our work here in China. There are many conditions in China which indicate the applicability of some of the methods so successfully employed in the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Please continue to send us the little paper."

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